



## **LISTENING TO INDIA**

A conversation of citizens with the Planning Commission regarding the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

April 20, 2011

## CHAPTER 1

### LISTENING TO INDIA: ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

## Part A: Why this document?

The Planning Commission organized consultations with diverse stakeholder groups as part of a new endeavor to take planning into the public domain. A key objective of this participatory approach is to gauge which issues different constituencies in the nation believe are important, and what they deem to be viable solutions for planners to consider. The Commission's engagement with these entities indicates the decision to reflect on people's needs/ recommendations using platforms that bring together a plethora of organizations. **The idea is to consider the collective views of many groups and organizations by facilitating interactions among them through appropriate forums of exchange.**

'Listening to India' highlights the views that arose from the consultations mentioned above. The document seeks to bring forth similarities and differences on key issues by comparing and contrasting the suggestions that the Planning Commission received from ten forums. The analysis aims to identify linkages (commonalities and differences) across the views of different sources to ascertain which issues pose **cross-sectoral and cross-systemic implications**. This document also points to recommendations and **challenges *within* specific sectors** (health, agriculture, education, etc). Finally, the suggestions listed reflect the Planning Commission's desire to formulate a socially inclusive Plan geared towards **raising employment and not just output**. It is hoped that these insights will enable policy makers to prioritize a list of issues that India's forthcoming Twelfth Five Year Plan (from 2012 to 2017) should pay special attention to; both specific to sectors and across systems like markets and the environment.

A case in point is the consensus on the need to reform the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India. All ten sources in this report have alluded to this: while their recommendations on how to achieve this end may vary, they all support the notion that recommendations to reform the PDS must address corruption, lack of transparency, inadequate funding, the proliferation of intermediaries, or some combination thereof. In contrast to this evident linkage among all the sources cited in this report, there is less of a consensus among stakeholders on the utility of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure creation across sectors. While some sources (from the business and industrial domains) deem this a viable solution, civil society maintains that PPP seldom reaches the grassroots and marginalized, and almost always

focuses on high return projects (like the power and transport sectors) at the cost of social projects (education and health sectors) which promise slower returns. This document points to many other such similarities and contrasts, which may assist future policies in concrete ways.

‘Listening to India’ is way for the Planning Commission to show stakeholders involved in the last consultative process how their inputs are being used. It is also a means to reach out to those eager to partake in the Commission’s new participative efforts. Further, this document provides an opportunity for the Commission to acknowledge the insightful work of the stakeholders included herein. It reflects the Commission’s resolve to respond to the concerns raised, and demonstrates its commitment to work on the issues identified in this document.

### **Part B: How is this document useful?**

By pointing to linkages and commonalities across ten sources, ‘Listening to India’ will allow stakeholder groups to find areas of consensus and use these to consult and build coalitions for further interaction and exchange. Further, this document is part of the Planning Commission’s effort to offer a consolidated response to those it consulted with. ‘Listening to India’ therefore gives stakeholders across the nation the opportunity to hold the Commission accountable to its word: the insights in this paper will enable citizens to evaluate how much of what is stated here is eventually included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

### **Part C: How is this document organized?**

This paper is divided into six chapters. In addition to this current section, which provides an overview of the motivation behind this exercise and behind the planning process itself, there are five additional chapters. Chapter Two provides a

summary of the forums whose suggestions and views are included in this analysis. Chapter Three discusses six systemic challenges (which highlight issues and recommendations that are deep-rooted and manifest in more overt, visible problems). The chapter consists of tables (one for sub-challenges and one for recommendations) and text summaries for each of the six challenges. Chapter Four does the same for a set of six sectoral challenges. Chapter Five introduces two additional concerns, which were not originally part of the Planning Commission's challenge matrix, but which figure strongly in the views of each of the listed stakeholders. Chapter Six is an afterword, and points to steps the Planning Commission shall take in the future; to keep the consultative spirit of planning alive. **It is worth noting that certain sources figure more prominently in the write-ups, as well as within the tabulated sections of this report. This is a result of the amount and depth of information received from each of the sources. It in no way reflects a prioritization made by the Commission.** The report ends with an appendix of key abbreviations. These are not an exhaustive list and merely feature the most cited recommendations in this document.

## **Part D: People's Participation in the Planning Process**

### *The Approach Paper: Precursor to the Main Plan*

An Approach Paper lays out the strategic framework which guides the preparation of the prospective Five Year Plan. It builds upon the Mid Term Appraisal, which is a critical review of the successes and failures of the previous Five Year Plan. A key function of the Approach Paper is to identify pressing issues and systemic failures, and suggest a range of alternatives to address them. In specific terms, the Approach paper lays out the broad strategy and options; not schemes or specific interventions. In laying out this strategy, a political mandate is sought for the stated objectives and targets, and the broad policy measures necessary to achieve them. These directions contained in the Approach Paper are elaborated in the Five Year Plan in terms of specific policies, programmes, and schemes. The issues being dealt with in

the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan are major policy concerns identified by the Planning Commission. These broad issues are further broken into sub-issues that cover multiple challenges.

### *The Challenge Matrix for the Twelfth Five Year Plan: an Evolving Grid*

In devising an appropriate structural framework for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission sought to assess sector specific challenges (health, education, agriculture etc.) as well as well as systemic challenges (deep rooted and often invisible issues which manifest into visible problems). The Commission started out with 34 considerations, which its officers assessed through ten lenses. These were: 1) citizen's expectations, 2) governance and institutions, 3) markets, 4) global developments, 5) skills and demography, 6) science and technology, 7) information, 8) land, climate, and environment, 9) innovation and enterprise, and 10) financing the plan. This exercise allowed the Commission to gain a comprehensive sense of the many facets attached to each of the 34 issues. The resulting 340 cell matrix was documented and discussed in great detail by individuals within the Commission during a three day retreat in October 2010. At the end of this retreat, 12 core challenges (6 sectoral and 6 systemic) were identified. These challenges will attempt to bring out the issues relating to livelihoods and employment generation in addition to output enhancement across sectors.

After the October 2010 retreat, the Planning Commission commenced consultations on these 12 challenges, with diverse segments of citizens, through a structured process explained in Chapter 2. The inputs from the consultations have been synthesized to inform the issues which will be addressed in the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan.

## CHAPTER 2

### SOURCES: ORIGIN OF THIS CONTENT

## Introduction

In a new effort to promote participatory planning, the Planning Commission organized consultations with diverse stakeholder groups in order to receive a breadth and depth of inputs for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017). **This analysis presents the challenges and recommendations emerging from reports received by the Planning Commission from ten platforms/ forums. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the consultative process within the Commission aims at using platforms to include as many organizations as possible.** It is believed that this method shall allow greater representativeness than an outreach strategy catered towards specific organizations.

**These forums considered in this report are:** the Twelfth Plan Facebook Page, the Twelfth Plan Website, Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), Federation of Indian Micro & Small and Medium Enterprises (FISME), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA), Arghyam, TATA Essays, four groups from Solution Exchange (the Gender Community, the Decentralization Community, the Work and Employment Community, the Maternal and Child Health Community), and National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). **This chapter introduces each of these sources and indicates the break-up of participants in their internal consultations.** The aim is to indicate the manner through which these sources arrived at their recommendations, who they consulted, and what their goals and perspectives were; so as to arrive at a better understanding of what direction they expect the forthcoming Twelfth Five Year Plan to take.



## 1) Civil Society: Wada Na Todo Abhiyan, Arghyam, and TATA Essays

### *1.1) Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA)*

**Wada Na Todo Abhiyan** is a country-wide campaign. It **seeks to hold the government accountable to its promise to end poverty, social exclusion, and discrimination** (political, economic, and social). The campaign was born out of a consensus among human rights activists and social action groups (who met at the World Social Forum in 2004 in Mumbai). At the Forum, it was agreed that a forceful and concerted effort was needed to reverse the fact that one-fourth of the world's poor live in India and continue to experience intense deprivation, denying them opportunities to learn, live, and work in dignity. This community of organizations is working to monitor the promises made by the government to meet the objectives enshrined in the UN Millennium Declaration (2000), the National Development Goals, and the National Common Minimum Program (2004-09), with a special focus on the Right to Livelihood, Health, and Education. WNTA also works to ensure that the concerns and aspirations of Dalits, Adivasis, Nomadic Tribes, Women, Children, Youth, and the Differently Abled are mainstreamed across programs and policies of both central and state governments. **The recommendations contained in this analysis have emerged from WNTA's consultation with over 850 networks** (comprising many more organizations and NGOs); each working on a different set of issues and themes.

## 1.2) Arghyam

Established in 2005, Arghyam is an Indian public charitable foundation working in the water and sanitation sectors. The organization's vision is to ensure "Safe, sustainable water for all." In its capacity as a funding agency, Arghyam works primarily through partnerships—with the Government, NGOs, and a range of other institutions—favoring impact and scale. Arghyam's priority is to address issues that the poor and vulnerable face in accessing water for their basic needs. Arghyam stresses the need to ensure water supply *and* ecological sustainability. It presents better water management systems as a solution to the above, and argues that improved governance is the only way to achieve this goal. Arghyam projects strive to understand and address issues of quantity, quality, and access. **Key principles which guide the body's efforts include** the recognition of water as a basic need and right, decentralization, community participation and ownership, an integrated approach to managing water from source to destination, an emphasis on subsidiarity (managing water locally), and the effective use of technology. **Arghyam works through a combination of project grants** to grassroots organizations, **knowledge building** and sharing through the India Water Portal, promotion of new models of water system design, and **research and advocacy**. Arghyam collaborates with a wide range of actors across 18 States in India through 80 projects. It operates through the five core groups.

At the Planning Commission's request, Arghyam and WaterAid organized the national consultation on urban water management (on December 15, 2010 in New Delhi) to gain feedback on urban and sanitation related issues. The programme was designed to accommodate and include different perspectives in addressing the needs of the deprived and vulnerable in society. The Water Community of the UN-Solution Exchange was the network and documentation partner for this consultation. A wide range of participants from organizations working on different thematic, geographical, and socio-economic areas took part in the day-long consultation. **The sixty participants** included NGOs, right based groups, community based organizations, slum communities, policy analysts, researchers and academics, engineers and municipal functionaries, and government officials. In the **five regional consultations** (in addition to the meeting in New Delhi) organized in the North, Northeast, East, West, and Central parts of India, **205 NGOs, 65 Panchayats and 21 academics** collectively gave inputs.

Arghyam and WaterAid also organized a consultation on rural and urban drinking water and sanitation in New Delhi between December 13 -14, 2010. The participants at this event were primarily NGOs, Gram Panchayat members, and people from academia and the media. The regional consultations were in the form of a two day workshop where participants were divided into groups focusing on particular thematic areas in rural water and sanitation. The thematic groups came up with a prioritized list of issues in their area, and identified solutions for and recommendations that would be appropriate to consider at a policy level. Some of the **themes included were** infrastructure and systems for supply and disposal, financing, partnerships for maintenance and delivery, drinking water etc.

### *1.3) TATA Essay Contest*

The TATA Building India School Essay Competition is a key initiative undertaken by the TATA group to motivate the youth of India to think about nation building. Instituted in 2006, as an English language competition, the competition attracted over 3 million students across 150 cities and 8 languages in 2010-2011. The theme underlining the topics given to students is always nation building. The topics are carefully chosen to allow students to be creative, insightful and genuine. The theme of the 2009-10 competition was 'Future India.' TATA Essays undergo two levels of screening: one at the level of the home school; the second by a panel of three judges from the fields of journalism and/ or academia.

## 2) Industry/ Business Associations: FICCI, CII, FISME

### *2.1) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)*

Established in 1927, **FICCI is the largest and oldest business organization in India.** FICCI plays a leading role in policy debates that are at the forefront of social, economic, and political change. Through its 400 professionals, FICCI is **active in 39 sectors of the economy, and has joint business councils with 79 regions in the world.** A non-government, not-for-profit organization, **FICCI has direct membership from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 83,000 companies from regional chambers of commerce.** FICCI's publications are widely read by think tanks, the government, and academia for their in-depth research and policy prescriptions. The organization works closely with the government on issues pertinent to enhancing efficiency, competitiveness, and business opportunities for industry. It does so through a range of specialized services and global linkages. It also provides a platform for sector specific consensus building and networking. Partnerships with countries across the world propel FICCI's initiatives which encompass health, education, livelihood, governance, skill development, etc.

The comments contained herein are based on the feedback collated from members of FICCI through a number of modalities including conferences, seminars, research papers, and one-on-one discussions with leading industry representatives. FICCI shared a draft outline with select representatives from industry, who then engaged in a consultative process to arrive at the final note. The note also includes the inputs of various other stakeholders like prominent academicians, industry experts, media representatives and think tanks.

## *2.2) Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)*

**The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-run organization. CII seeks to create and sustain an environment conducive to the growth of industry, and routinely partners with both industry and government through advisory and consultative processes. CII aims to usher change by working closely with government on policy issues, competitiveness, and efficiency gains. CII undertakes research, interacts with key government officials, as well as disseminates information through publications, seminars, and events. **With 64 offices in India and 9 overseas, and owing to institutional partnerships with 223 counterparts in 100 countries, CII has the potential to serve as an interface for Indian industry and the international business community. It has a direct membership of over 8,100 organizations from the private and public sectors, and an indirect membership of over 90,000 companies from around 400 national and regional sectoral associations.**

On the social inclusion front, CII actively promotes skills development. It leads a Task Force on Skills Development, which will soon table its recommendations. CII has also meaningfully contributed to the World Bank funded ITI upgradation project and to the concept of the Modular Skills Employment programme of the Government of India for the unorganized sector. With regards to the promotion of industry, CII organizes trade fairs to showcase industrial feats. Some of its flagship trade fairs are the Auto Expo, Agrotech, and IMME. CII also has an arm called Young Indians (Yi), which was formed with the objective of creating a platform for young Indians to realize the dream of a developed nation. Yi has over 1200 direct members in 25 city chapters, and another 12,000 members through its Farmer Nets, Student Nets and Corporate chapters. The Yi membership includes young progressive Indians between the age group of 25 and 40 years. Through its varied activities, CII positively impacts many sectors of Indian society.

As part of an on-going strategy to expand participation, and owing to the recognition that a range of new issues surfaced from consultations at CII and through other forums, **CII organized Consultative/ Consensus Conclaves in**

**Bangalore, New Delhi, Chennai, and Chandigarh.** These Conclaves arose from the recognition that implementation is a serious hindrance to public service delivery, as well as a significant facilitator of corruption. These Conclaves provide a means for several other pertinent issues to be discussed in the future. A fuller description of the Conclaves is presented in Chapter 6.

### *2.3) Federation of Micro & Small and Medium Enterprises (FISME)*

The Federation of Indian Micro & Small and Medium Enterprises (FISME) was established in 1995. FISME rose in importance owing to the post liberalization era's emphasis on industrial diversification and employment creation through entrepreneurship: the shift from mega enterprises to small and medium industries was an inevitable result. Not surprisingly, the national and global changes in the post reform era have shaped FISME's twin objectives of promoting entrepreneurship and facilitating the creation of a competitive environment in the country; *and* improving the market access for Indian Micro & Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME's) in India and abroad. **FISME's primary activities consist of networking and training** (FISME has signed Memorandums of Understanding, MoUs, with like-minded associations in India and abroad, and organizes workshops aimed at training individuals in the operations and logistics of MSMEs) **and research and publication.** FISME is a member of the National MSME Board formed under MSME Act (2006). FISME is well represented in, and consulted by, the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) policy making set-up of the country. It also works in close cooperation with major multilateral and bilateral bodies in India such as United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Department for International Development (DFID) etc. **The recommendations included in this report are a combination of inputs FISME received from a survey it sent to 513 members, 296 geographical associations, and 350 product associations allied with it.**

### 3) Solution Exchange

Solution Exchange is a **knowledge management initiative, spearheaded by the United Nations Team in India**. It is a membership based online forum that brings together development practitioners from varied fields—grassroots, NGOs, multi-laterals and bi-laterals, the private sector, academia, and government—to share experiential knowledge and facilitate collaboration.

The forum carries a mandate to facilitate National Development Goals and Millennium Development Goals. The Community also seeks to promote the goals and targets of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. **It is comprised of the following nine networks:** the Water Community, the Disaster Management Community, the Work and Employment Community, the Food and Nutritional Security Community, the Climate Change Community, the Decentralization Community, the Gender Community, the Maternal and Child Health Community, the AIDS Community, the Education Community, and the Micro-finance Community. Solution Exchange helps its community members increase the effectiveness of their individual efforts. By tapping into the collective knowledge of diverse practitioners, Solution Exchange connects individuals with shared interests, who would like to learn from each other's experiences. **This document presents recommendations from the following five groups of Solution Exchange:** the Gender Community, the Decentralization Community, the Maternal and Child Health Community, and the Work and Employment Community.

#### 4) Social and Online Media: Facebook and the Twelfth Plan Website

The Planning Commission seeks to use social and online media as interfaces between citizens and the planning machinery. The effort is to tap India's online population, learn about *netizens'* views, and engage them in a dialogue on a host of sectoral and systemic issues. At present, the Planning Commission's **Twelfth Plan Facebook Page** ([www.facebook.com/TwelfthPlan](http://www.facebook.com/TwelfthPlan)) has **over 4,000 comments**. The official **Website** on the Twelfth Five Year Plan ([www.12thPlan.gov.in](http://www.12thPlan.gov.in)) has **650 comments** to questions posed by Challenge Teams (in the Commission); each working on one of twelve broad challenge areas (six systemic and six sectoral) that the forthcoming Five Year Plan endeavors to address.

#### 5) Other Inputs

##### *5.1) Rural Development and Financing: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)*

**NABARD is primarily a national-level Development Bank with a mandate for facilitating credit availability for the progress and development of agriculture, small-scale and cottage industries, handicrafts, and other rural livelihoods.** It also has the mandate to promote integrated and sustainable rural development and secure prosperity in rural areas. In discharging its role as a facilitator for rural prosperity, NABARD is entrusted with providing re-financing to rural lending institutions; prompting institutional development in villages; evaluating, inspecting, and monitoring client banks; and coordinating the operations of rural credit institutions. NABARD offers assistance to the government,



in particular, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In addition, it offers state governments assistance in helping rural institutions and serves as a research and training facility for banks, cooperatives, and other bodies working in the area of rural development. Finally, NABARD also acts as a regulator for corporate banks and Rural Private Banks. **The recommendations from NABARD cover the views of a range of organizations from the rural banking and rural development communities.** It has links with corporate and rural banks across the nation, is connected with India's apex banking organ (the RBI), and represents the rural infrastructure and development community.

## CHAPTER 3

### SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES

- Enhancing the Capacity for Growth
- Enhancing Skills for Faster Generation of Employment
- Managing the Environment
- Markets for Efficiency and Inclusion
- Decentralization, Empowerment, and Information
- Technology and Innovation

### Challenge 1: Enhancing the Capacity for Growth

#### *Overview of challenges (observations from the table of on challenges):*

With regards to child development and the inclusion of marginalized communities (dalits, adivasis, tribal communities, transgenders, elderly, minorities, sickly, women, children etc.), the **WNTA report** states the need to move from sectoral schemes to systemic issues. It mentions low finances and lack of infrastructure (inter-connected with the former) as issues, yet cautions against over-reliance on external funding (due to the risk of pull-out by investors and possible consequences for India's economic stability). The report further states that public investment and FDI tend to focus on high return areas like infrastructure and power, ignoring social issues like healthcare and education enhancement that most affect vulnerable communities. It warns against scheme proliferation and single solutions, and advocates local/ need-driven ideas to planning. **The Gender Community, Facebook, and WNTA all focus on the need to create implementation agencies. They also advocate in favor of separate ministries to deal with core constituencies' problems and funding demands.**

**CII and FICCI** mention the need for laws to create stronger capital and financial markets; each highlights cumbersome bureaucratic procedures and related transparency issues (difficulties in opening businesses, transferring land); both mention the lack of access to micro and bank credit as a challenge, and both state the importance of reforming India's tax structure. **NABARD, FICCI, and Facebook** talk of the need to reduce our current account deficit (possibly by curtailing oil exports). They also advocate food and fertilizer subsidies, mentioning that the latter should be incrementally reduced to prevent ill effects of chemical pollution.

**FISME, NABARD, and TATA Essays** underscore the lack of accountable implementation mechanisms, and the predominantly rural nature of poverty. **Five sources (NABARD, TATA Essays, WNTA, FISME, FICCI) mention population growth as an issue**, stating this leads to pressure on land, declining agrarian yields, and a decline in environmental quality. **Ten (NABARD, CII, FICCI, FISME, Gender Community, WNTA, Gender Community, Facebook, Website, TATA Essays) claim that lack of finances is the biggest impediment to poverty reduction, and six believe that community participation is not being secured by Union and State governments.**

Note: See the table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA					CII	FICCI	I
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	North East	Conflict			
Miniscule increase in the 'Child Budget' in 2010 - 11	Growth' beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Dalits, adivasis to emerge as partners in the economic regime	One size fits all approach of development schemes does not serve intended beneficiaries because they are diverse	Unequal resource allocations/ income: conflicts like tribal unrest, caste conflagrations, armed struggles, urban agitations, interstate and interregional disputes etc.	Investment and financing a challenge	General	Rising current account deficit is a source of serious concern to the economy, and could result in weaker rupee	Poverty
Flagship programmes for child welfare (ICDS, SSA) depend heavily on external funds and leave many children out	Economic growth incomplete without social development	FDI (on which India relies heavily) has focused on energy, infrastructure, irrigation, roads at the cost of education and empowerment of marginalized	Plan schemes must take current context of region into consideration	Growth in the monetary sense is not enough			Enhancing industrial sector share of GDP	Shortage of land for industrial development
Infrastructure for child survival, development and protection remains weak and inadequate	Growth should cater to youth	No strategies to increase India's social spending even though international expectations are rising		Growth must come with equity and production with distributive justice	Improving agricultural output (examined separately)	Inadequate industrial infrastructure with acute shortage of power	Concentrated/ uneven industrialization	
Buildings, staff, and supplies for delivery of services are inadequate		The Public Private Partnership (PPP) model has been looked at as an alternative to increased spending by government			Subsidies with limited economic rationale	Adverse taxation regime across states	Political will	
Sectoral schemes are formulated with little attention to the multidisciplinary needs of children		Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have the highest PPP projects: analysis of where the Dalits are and what stakes they have in PPP projects, will depict their abysmal participation levels			Implementation capacity and capability of government	Less than favorable approach of the government both in terms of support and incentives offered		
Also a life cycle perspective, catering to age specific needs, is found missing even in integrated child development programmes		Social sector spending on Dalits, Adivasis and minorities has also been reduced considerably after the initial three years of planning last year			Capital market policies focused on short term goals and targets	Issues pertaining to land conversion and transfer, environmental clearances, inspector raj, and grievance redressal		
		Like FDI, private investment is economic/ urban centric and does not give social schemes (health, education) due consideration			Inequitable market regulations that restrict competition	Capital markets yet to touch the bulk of India's population		
					Weak Bureaucratic processes	Increasing domestic participation in capital markets in India	Retail market tends to be skewed, both in terms of participation of investors and types of products available	
					Multiple agencies in Government		Major challenges for markets: low depth in equity market; low retail equity ownership; limited capital formation; higher costs per trade	
					Interference from other stakeholders' views—NGOs, unions		Need to move beyond AAA rated paper to at least AA to bring more depth to the market	
					Lack of accountability and understanding of industry specific issues	Long term debt markets & nascent corporate bond market	Corporates and Insurance sector need long term paper to match their Asset-liability requirements	
					Manufacturing sector			

Frequent changes in government policy	Subsidy	Corporates and insurance sector need long term paper to match their asset-liability requirements
Lack of government policy as in case of land		
Inadequate consultations with the industry		
Corruption and lack of transparency		
Lack of availability and affordability of finance, especially micro finance		

ATA Essay Contest	FISME	NABARD	Arghyam	Gender Community	Facebook				
Starvation due to lack of finances is a problem		Absence of financial capital is a cause of concern	Overwhelming fact about poverty is its <i>rural nature</i>		Lack of finding is an issue				Dearth of monetary capital is a problem
Pressure on land and shortage of food (agricultural produce) causing further deprivation	Poverty	Pressure on land and shortage of food (agricultural produce) causing further deprivation	Major determinants: lack of income and purchasing power (due to lack of productive employment, underemployment, inadequate infrastructure etc.)	Poverty	Lack of finances is an issue	Poverty		Poverty	
Uneven growth and benefits; deepening of regional inequities causes slow economic growth and job creation		Government support mechanisms (logistics and incentives) needed for entrepreneurs	Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAPs): erosion in resource allocation, implementation, bureaucratic controls, involvement of local communities, etc.	Population growth	Rise in demographic count leading to depletion of water sources	Co-ordination/ governance	Independent international auditing agencies to review implementation of schemes on annual basis	Population growth	Pressure on land and difficulties in achieving agricultural self sufficiency
Lack of will is a major issue in Indian polity		Debt repayment issues	Inability of produce to support population	Infrastructure	Lack of community participation: (JNNURM) and (UIDSSMT) proved this		Invisibility of contributions by women to productive sectors and infrastructure creation	Infrastructure	Lack of facilities in areas affected by insurgency: North East etc. a huge issue; rural areas lack funds and FDI and PPP do not percolate downwards
	Financial inclusion/ funding	MSMEs cannot operate with huge finances and clients' delays in payment cause interest rate to be levied on taxes, raising costs	NSSO data (2003): 45.9 million farmers (51.4%) with no access credit			Gender based planning	Insufficient (and inequitable) investment in enhancing women's capacities	Price hikes	Inflation (due to lack of infrastructure, inadequate production, and wastage due to lack of storage and marketing)
		Great initiatives on paper need to be implemented (example: Single Window Clearance not implemented in many parts of India)	Inactive no frill accounts do not convey financial inclusion				In agriculture, micro enterprises, women face limited access to physical and financial resources, insufficient market knowledge of skills, absence of labor saving technologies	Economic stability	Oil is main reason for trade deficit: lack of funds/ will for R&D in alternate technologies is problematic
	Co-ordination/ governance	Requirements of some scheme make it tough for prospective beneficiaries to avail, so consultative approach has failed so far	Regulation of multiple financing and high interest rates in the MFI sector is a requirement				Women must be involved in drafting and creation of Public Private Partnerships on infrastructural and local governance	Transparency	Defense and security to keep economy buoyant and prevent economic slumps due to events like 26/11
	Price hikes	Lack of export consortiums and pro-activeness of Export Promotion Councils : volatility in trade flows					Gender and social audit (gender based clauses in programs) prior to implementation should be mandatory across sectors	GDP as indicator	Corruption due to lack of accountability is a huge issue in all sectors and schemes
									Gross happiness indicator (set of pre-decided criteria), HDI etc. more insightful measures

### Challenge 1: Enhancing the Capacity for Growth

#### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

Eight sources (WNTA, TATA Essays, NABARD, Gender Community, CII, Facebook, FICCI, FISME) mention the need to generate more financial capital as the solution to poverty alleviation; six (WNTA, NABARD, Facebook, Website, Gender Community, TATA Essays) believe community participation can bring about needed accountability. NABARD specifically highlights the erosion in Poverty Alleviation Programs (PAPs)—lack of implementation, excessive bureaucratic controls, and absence of community participation—as an evident outcome of poor funding and/or the misuse thereof. Arghyam talks about the lack of community participation in urban and rural infrastructure plans, critiquing centralized execution and arguing for decentralization. Facebook comments and the WNTA report underscore that FDI and PPP seldom percolate downwards: again, paucity of funding is identified as the primary obstacle in infrastructure creation and poverty alleviation schemes; both in rural areas and in the insurgency-ridden North East. FICCI and CII talk of PPP and FDI to enhance investment; they also advocate raising efficiencies of factors of production to enhance competitiveness. CII and FICCI push for bank reforms, long term capital flows, easy lending, and low interest rates to boost infrastructure. The TATA Essays mention regional discrepancies in the quality and rate of industrialization (and the related lull in growth and jobs) as another challenge.

With regards to financial inclusion and assistance, NABARD seeks to do away with inactive frills accounts, and mentions that high interest rates and multiple financing (especially in the MFI sector) need attention. Debt repayment issues and high interest on taxes due to client defaulters are highlighted as a core problem for entrepreneurs by NABARD, FICCI, and FISME.

On the co-ordination and governance front, the need for an independent auditing agency (stated in Facebook comments) and alternatively, implementation of Single Window Clearance (FISME) have been stressed. WNTA supports increased budgetary allocations for schemes targeting children and the marginalized and also promotes need based aid in schemes for the North Eastern States. The report claims that the lack of clarity about mandates and proliferation of government agencies affects implementation. CII asks for legal, labor, and regulatory overhauls, de-centralization of delivery, and a modernization of project management to improve the reach of schemes.

WNTA as well as Facebook comments indicate the need to move beyond GDP as a measure of progress. The Gender community specifically highlights the need for gender sensitive approaches to planning, whilst Facebook and FICCI comments drive home interconnections between lack of transparency, inflation, and economic instability as impediments to socio-economic progress. Eight sources (FICCI, CII, WNTA, FISME, Gender Community, Facebook, Website, NABARD) advocate increased budgets to States and de-centralized scheme implementation to achieve a change from an economic to a social based (inclusive) growth trajectory.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA						CII	FICCI	Website	TATA Essay Contest		
	Children	Youth	Dalits	Muslims	North East	Conflict				Technology		
Overall allocation for child-specific schemes must be stepped up in the Union Budget during		Make Gross National Happiness (GNH), instead of GDP	Foreign direct investment, aid and debt for infrastructure projects, power and other projects creating loss of livelihoods and assets of the poor and causing environmental damage should be avoided	Increase the budgetary allocation for minorities in proportion to their population in the country	The population criteria for sanction of grants & schemes should be need based (investment in projects relating to roads, health units, educational centers and PDS outlets)	Redistribution of income and economic justice should be focused on	Better allocation of these resources through more efficient capital markets		Benefits from Tax deductions on 100% of the profits and gains derived from operations for a set time period (the savings arising out of these measures could be ploughed back into the industry itself)	Do not reduce subsidies because food prices are sky rocketing and reducing subsidies will only grant food to the rich	Technology	Use technology to enhance defense and security
Schemes must cover children from 0-18			Greater focus needs to be given on the inclusion of communities from SC/ST background as representatives in decision making, the setting of priorities and in assessing the impacts of programmes on health, education, water etc.	The effective participation of Muslims in the national mainstream should be ensured through set of Affirmative Actions in the sphere of education and employment	Proper implementation of Mining Policy that would ensure that a percentage of the profits from mining are ploughed back into the community located in the mining areas	Resource allocations should reach the people	Improving efficiency of factors of production to improve competitiveness (improving investment climate through simplification of Government process & compliance)	General	Promoting Public Private Partnerships (PPP) would help combine the best of the skills and expertise of the government and private sector agencies	Reducing subsidies won't increase resources, it will just impoverish the rural farmer who is poor even more and stunt rural growth	Population growth	Family Planning to curtail population growth
Dependence on external resources must be reduced and national resources must be mobilized			Greater thrust needs to be given for PPPs to serve the Dalits, Adivasis and the most marginalized ( do not levy user charges, incentives for PPP, link PPP to TSP and SCP)	On the lines of the Schedule Cost Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, the government should have a Minority Component Plan which should be mandatory for all ministries		Efforts should be made to increase the mobilization of resources	Higher investment in infrastructure through both public and Public-Private Partnership routes		FDI reforms in energy and social infrastructure sectors to generate necessary resources to prop up the growth of the sector in particular and economy at large	The way subsidies are provided today is the cause of poor result turnaround	Infrastructure	Improve infrastructure for children with disabilities
Allocations for children in State budgets need to be increased to bridge the gap between planning and actual implementation			There should be special allocation under PDS for Dalits	Fund utilization under different schemes of the Ministry of Minority affairs has been way below the targets: need mechanism to monitor funds	Specific mechanism for the benefit of resident populations focused on skill upgradation and capacity building should be developed	Corporate Tax Contribution to the GDP should be more	Innovative and sustainable PPP and FDI investment models		Implement policies to deepen and strengthen the domestic bond markets while ensuring appropriate capital structures according to the requirements of the project	The middle-man type structure needs to be replaced with either 'food coupons' or 'direct subsidy to the poor'		
Greater clarity on targeting and a stronger commitment to the decentralized delivery of services is needed			Leakage in fair price shops and the Food Corporation of India go downs should be checked	Reasons for under utilization may also be because the schemes are not addressing the key needs of the minorities: need review			General	Moving government from implementation to facilitation role	Reforms For Banks	Remove subsidies on fertilizers because these have encouraged farmers to use fertilizers excessively causing ground water and land degradation		Supporting entrepreneurship
The nutritional values of the food commodities have to be re-examined and new measures to reach the vulnerable families have to be formulated: 0-3 years special targets			The food coupon system should be strictly avoided as it shifts all powers of provisioning to private traders	Formation of a Muslim watch cell on the issue of fund lapses and misuse					Allowed to raise tax-free infrastructure bonds	For the food cost to be kept under control, it's better to retain the subsidy on fertilizer but to have strong control over the use of subsidized fertilizers for industrial and other commercial purpose		



Sustaining subsidies through ongoing programmes of ICDS and Midday Meals is not adequate and these do not guarantee food security to children The criteria for the choice of programmes and schemes should be well-defined and targets for coverage set based on such criteria	There should be marketing and procurement cooperative societies of Dalits / Adivasi at the block level	Drafting of Micro plan is required at grassroots levels	Sector level financial policies with long term development focus	Be given CRR/SLR exemption to infrastructure bond liabilities	Provisions of converting subsidies to monetary benefit	Funding
Consolidation not proliferation is needed	Community run hamlet level systems can be formed for storage of excess food grains	Five Year Plans should not club all marginalized sections together	Further liberalization to increase competition and adoption of best practices	Allowed to lend to rural infrastructure projects under priority sector limits	We should remove the subsidies on the chemical fertilizer and encourage our farmer to use more organic fertilizers	E-governance across sectors
Also needed are the greater involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) and urban local councils in the identification of target groups and the delivery of services in an open and transparent manner Food Security Act must be seriously implemented	Proper impact and needs assessment should be done to see to what extent such projects are essential: linked to the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCP) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	Create National Data Bank (NDB) for planning	Examination of subsidy volume, processes and impact	Allowed to access takeout financing which will reduce ALM mismatch	Encourage research to develop more genetic crop which are suitable for our country	Leverage existing schemes and facilities
Local plans and implementation should be need based with built-in flexibility to respond to special needs	Through the Special Component Plan of Rs. 25,000 crores, an annual budget of Rs. 15,000 crores may be created for Modernization of the Madrasas	More structured consultations among government, industry and other stake holders.	More coherence from Government side	Lastly overall group exposure norms in the context of infrastructure lending also need to be further reviewed	We should continue with food subsidies because in our country 65-70 % population live in rural area and 30% are landless farmers who depend on seasonal jobs	E-governance across sectors
Local plans and implementation should be need based with built-in flexibility to respond to special needs	Through the Special Component Plan of Rs. 25,000 crores, an annual budget of Rs. 15,000 crores may be created for Modernization of the Madrasas	More listening on part of the government and not defensive approach	More coherence from Government side	Reforms for Insurance Companies	To make our system more intact and remove malpractice in the PDS system we should club it with ADHAR to ensure the targeted section ripped the benefit	Leverage existing schemes and facilities
Local plans and implementation should be need based with built-in flexibility to respond to special needs	Through the Special Component Plan of Rs. 25,000 crores, an annual budget of Rs. 15,000 crores may be created for Modernization of the Madrasas	To develop raw material for industry and development of degraded land.	To develop raw material for industry and development of degraded land.	Investments into SPVs of infrastructure projects, debentures of private limited companies and non-dividend track record companies in infrastructure should be Single party exposure norms in case of investments in infrastructure bonds issued by entities like PFC, REC need to be reviewed;	The amount spent on provision of subsidies on food and fertilizer should be diverted to capacity building i.e. on the provision of social Reducing the fertilizer subsidies will increase the cost of farming where as we have 78% of farmer who has less than 3 acres of land	Leverage existing schemes and facilities
Local plans and implementation should be need based with built-in flexibility to respond to special needs	Through the Special Component Plan of Rs. 25,000 crores, an annual budget of Rs. 15,000 crores may be created for Modernization of the Madrasas	Sand mining areas for foundry industry to be identified.	Recommendations specific to implementation in the manufacturing sector	Infrastructure related investments of insurance companies should be exempt from the overall limit of at least 75% of non-Government securities related investments in AAA securities;	Cutting down on food and fertilizer subsidies will cut down our government spending; money saved can thus be fruitfully diverted to improving infrastructure	Leverage existing schemes and facilities



CSS to be state specific		Liberalization of employment visa rules	Fertilizer subsidy should be rationalized. Nutrient-based subsidy is an important step taken by central govt. in this aspect
Improvement in technical education		Shift mix of financial vehicles to reduce cost to borrowers - Spur development of the corporate bond market by simplifying listing and tax procedures, strengthening trading infrastructure and relaxing restrictions on FII participation	Rather than subsidies, state agriculture universities should be equipped with modern labs where tailor made solutions to a farmer problems regarding soil fertility tests and soil PH tests could be carried out
Schemes with capacity building		Manage government borrowings to prevent crowding out of capital to the private corporate sector	Disinvest in PSUs instead of cutting subsidies
Schemes with well defined criteria		Manage government borrowings to prevent crowding out of capital to Expand retail investor base	Nutrient based subsidy a possible way forward
Promoting Accountability of Administrative Employees			Complementary industry - "Solid Waste Management"- to be given a share of subsidies marked for chemical fertilizers
Encourage lateral entry into administrative services (of professionals)		Increase productivity of the banking system through consolidation, divestment and rationalization of government shareholding, privatization and	Reducing corruption in subsidy schemes will fund a lot of money in the system
Transparency - awareness about the project	improve capital productivity	Increase DII participation by allowing higher investments by pension funds in equities	Food subsidies should be targeted at output rather than inputs
"Nothing should be free"- accountability of resources		Expanding the retail customer base through increased investor education, reduction in the complexity and costs of trade, and increased NRI participation	Reduce subsidies on non-nutrient based fertilizers and encourage nutrient based ones
Social audit/Citizen Marshalls		Allowing pension funds to invest in investment-grade corporate bonds	Subsidy scheme should not be coupled with price control
Social & ethical audit + accountability of public services at all levels.	Increasing domestic participation in capital markets	Allowing insurance companies to invest in all investment-grade corporate bonds	To ensure that poor consumers are not exposed to the vagaries of the market, help the poor directly instead of trying to control prices
Need for inclusive governance		While there has been a relaxation of the FII limits for corporate bond participation, there is a need to further analyze its impact	Subsidy on pesticides sheer wastage of national resources
Industry-academic interface	Long term debt markets & a nascent corporate	Creating a liquid benchmark index that can be used for pricing	Improve the mechanism of delivery in case of subsidies so that the end person gets the intended benefits

	Dairy development at doorstep	bond market: Reforms on the supply side	Allowing credit hedging instruments such as Credit Default Swaps	Financial Inclusion is necessary to make services reach the poor
	Monitor implementation at each level		Rationalize and harmonies stamp duty regulations – Stamp duty is currently around 37.5 bps; though the central government has lowered stamp duty, all states have not yet done so	Eliminate middle men to ensure subsidies reach the poor; electronic marketplaces could replace middlemen
	Timely release of grants to implement government schemes in true spirit	Long term debt markets & a nascent corporate bond market: Reforms on the demand side	Absence of any refinancing agency for the sector, combined with restrictive caps on banks' lending to the NBFC sector	Subsidies to be provided only to small land farmers who don't have the funds
	Change required in the mindset of the policymakers		Limited access to EBB funding, which would help address funding cost and tenure issues	Giving small farmers the opportunity to buy fertilizers at a lower value and charging the market price to the medium sized land or the well to do farmers to minimize losses in sales
Recommendations specific to Improved Outcomes	Accurate database		Restrictions on issuing hybrid financial instruments for meeting regulatory capital needs	Reducing subsidies by first increasing the role of agriculture universities and agricultural department representatives' so that output does not suffer
	Stress on implementation of programmes and schemes		No access to SARFAESI and Debt Recovery Tribunals for recovery of bad loans	Implementation and monitoring budget of departments to be increased for efficient delivery of subsidized goods
	System for measurement to be followed by social audit system	For the smooth functioning of NBFCs	Multiplicity of taxes combined with differential and discriminatory tax treatment of the sector	Good systems to track all subsidies and making sure they are reaching the intended beneficiaries
	Bring e-Governance at local level		The fund created should focus on the bottom of the pyramid	
	Mobilization of resources, people and society		The fund invested should act as a fund of funds (similar to Yozma programme of Israel), investing in smaller funds/entities which will also raise their own capital thereby increasing Indian VC players	

Inculcate Partnerships for sharing and participation		It should fund innovative ideas, start ups and early stage companies
Establish a yardstick for each of the growth initiatives		The fund should help in skills development, technical assistance and creation of mentoring network
Encourage entrepreneurship to manage and reduce government role		It will establish strong linkages with Academia, R&D institutions, VC industry, Govt. and Industry
Corruption to be legislated as national crime and punishments to be given through	promote domestic venture capital	The focus of this VC initiative will not only be on IP/Patent but also on solutions, business models and innovative approaches that have a major impact on the chosen segments
separate judiciary system		A framework for decentralized procurement and meeting PDS requirements in each state wherever feasible, this will reduce the procurement incidentals and distribution cost of food grains
Corruption at service delivery level to be done away with		Authorize multiple agencies including private sector entities to procure food grains, which would also result in lowering procurement and distribution cost
Strong legal process to fix accountabilities		Once the Unique Identification Number system is in place, the government should consider rolling out the 'Smart Card based Food Distribution', where in the beneficiary can procure food grains from any kiranas/retail outlet and the subsidy amount will be directly transferred to the shop owner
Need for transparent system of identification of beneficiaries for welfare schemes	Food subsidy	Auto fuels should be made available to customers as per market determined pricing mechanism
Social & ethical audit + accountability of public services at all levels		It is imperative to devise a mechanism to exclude the rich availing highly subsidized fuel and focus on areas where LPG penetration is low & target customers that need to be given subsidy directly

					<p>'Handholding' of vulnerable groups at all service delivery points</p> <p>To ensure delivery,  a. criteria should be finely defined  b. technical skills and manpower to deliver  c. Have national benchmarks for delivery  d. Have measurable criteria  e. Robust legal system to ensure  Restrict BPL benefit to families with equal or less 2 children</p> <p>Nothing should be free – check subsidies</p> <p>Robust legal system to ensure guilty should not go scot free</p> <p>Law and Labor Reforms</p>	Energy subsidy	<p>Kerosene supplies are being diverted for black marketing and adulteration purposes, denying the benefit to the intended groups. To curtail this practice, the use of technology to track movement of kerosene, distinctive coloring for subsidized fuel and coupon system and Smart Cards is important</p>			
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FISME	NABARD	Arghyam	Gender Community	Facebook
Objective: orders on behalf of global manufacturers and distribute orders to manufacturers in home consortium	Increase public investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research Instate credit policies to promote farm investment and rural microenterprises	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, State Governments, urban departments, Municipalities should work with CSOs, SHGs etc.	Strengthen capacities of women's groups for initiating or expanding entrepreneurship	Poverty Alleviation More funds for schemes; oversight because statutory minimum wages promised under schemes like MGNREGA not reaching masses
Advantage of replicating in India is economies of scale and depth of orders	Develop rural financial markets	Finances and implementation Stop using PPP model: unaffordable (especially in case of water supply) and burden local inhabitants	Foster Public Private Partnership for promoting women entrepreneurs	Co-ordination/ implementation of programs Regulating authority for real estate like TRAI, SEBI, NRI etc.
Place Export Promotion Councils strategically in foreign locations to yield maximum utility	Strengthen Self-Help Group to enhance empowerment		Gender based Planning Encourage FDI in sectors that see more participation of women (textiles, handicrafts, food processing)	Funding Neither cash vouchers nor subsidies are the best means but fertilizer and food subsidies are integral to bring marginalized and poor at par: implementation is essential to ensure soundness
Industry associations close to entrepreneurs and able to recognize their needs: their expertise should be used	Finances and Capacities Involve local communities and people's participation in NRLM and MGNREGA		Improve access to services and inputs: easy credit to women, single window clearance and specialized branches; subsidize user charges on public utilities for women	E-governance across sectors Single window clearance for factory registration, trademark registration, sales tax, pollution clearance, labor welfare, ESI schemes etc. and Central government for Excise, CST, BIS, income tax etc.
Collaboration between entrepreneurship institutes, and state and district level industry associations	Decentralize programmes by strengthening the panchayati raj institutions		Strengthen gender-sensitive planning: easy to avail schemes centered on women's livelihood, review of current schemes to elevate gender needs, gender budgeting, partnerships with Self Help Groups (SHGs) and <i>Gram Panchayats</i>	Improve tax administration; do away with exemptions and unproductive subsidies (Rangrajan Committee has good suggestions)
Finances: start up capital, loans etc for entrepreneurs	Reform Public Distribution System (PDS) to prevent hoarding and black marketing through greater legal regulation			Demolish all present taxation system including direct and indirect taxes and impose only 0.25% transaction tax to be deducted at the time of transaction in bank by bank





## Challenge 2: Enhancing Skills and Faster Generation of Employment

### *Overview of challenges (observations from the table on challenges):*

Five sources (WNTA, FISME, CII, FICCI, and Facebook) underscore unequal access to skill building opportunities and the huge disparities within India's education system across regions, caste, class, and gender. Four sources (CII, FICCI, the Gender Community, and Facebook) talk about manpower shortages, the lack of vocational education, and the lack of practical education in India's education system. FICCI mentions low experimentation and experiential learning, the pressure of getting certificates to secure mainstream jobs, and the neglect of rural knowledge and skills as issues. WNTA presents inter-district and inter-state migration of Adivasi and Dalit communities as a concern, and highlights that the number of marginalized individuals in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is declining. WNTA also states that Poverty Alleviation Programmes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), and the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) have not been able to provide long term sustained employment opportunities to SCs, STs etc. It mentions threats to traditional Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) from commercial agencies, the spread of consumerism, and the inability of existing schemes to formulate skill development oriented schemes as other impending challenges.

WNTA cites **Special Economic Zones and Free Trade Zones as live examples of the constraints within labor markets:** neo-liberal policies being the foremost concern. It underscores how women are being forced to enter new markets (as traditional occupations are wiped out), where labor laws are not enforced. WNTA also states that women have neither the right to assets nor control over natural resources, though they are conservers of resources. Along the same lines, the **Gender Community** claims that training and livelihood enhancement opportunities reinforce gender stereotypes, and efforts under livelihoods programmes have been unable to galvanize women's employable skills. The Community also argues that the denudation of forests has resulted in poverty and starvation of tribal communities, most affecting women and girls.

WNTA also holds that institutions like the North Eastern Council (NEC) should consider varying degrees of disparities and take interventions to fit differing needs. It states that a major problem for migrant workers is that they are not counted in census and are almost always Below Poverty Line (BPL). WNTA cites labor rights violations like termination without notice, non-payment of wages, bondage through advance payment, irregular working hours, and poor working conditions. **Unlike WNTA** which bears a socio-economic focus, the **TATA Essays** focus on logistical concerns to employability, and talk about encouraging small entrepreneurs by relaxing bureaucratic and administrative stringencies to seek approvals.

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA									
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	Adivasis	Women	North East	Migrants	CII	FICCI	Website
<p>In drought and famine, poor children vulnerable to child marriage, bonded labor and exploitation.</p> <p>Poor access to employment opportunities: inter-generational low paying occupations and exploitative working conditions</p>	Unequal access to skill building opportunities and huge disparities within the education system across regions, caste, class, and gender	Employment has not been linked with education programmes; education programs don't focus on livelihoods	Loss of dignity and respect associated with traditional knowledge and skills is a major problem for Adivasis	Need to upgrade women's skills and equip them to face changing times	Institutions like the North Eastern Council (NEC) should consider varying degrees of disparities and take interventions to fit differing needs	Major problem for migrant workers: not being counted in census and Below Poverty Line (BPL) surveys	India's economic growth not generating enough jobs or livelihood opportunities	Challenge to train a large number of youth in the skills which are required by the industry	Existing skill training system inadequate	
	Social group determines type of skills learnt and professions taken up	Employment has not been viewed as a right: lack of safeguards	Spread of consumerism and aggressive mainstreaming: more losses in skill	Women constitute a major proportion of the agriculture workforce but are not considered as farmers.	Shift from economic (GDP) to human development	Consequently migrants and their families also miss out on access to government schemes	Many sectors facing manpower shortages	Vocational education and imparting skills remains a critical area of concern	Outdated syllabi and training inputs in skill centers	
	Dalits have traditionally worked as sweepers and are not encouraged to go in for nursing or psychology	Lack of emphasis in generating skills for SCs in school education	Threats to their traditional Intellectual Property Rights from commercial agencies	Do not have right to assets and control over natural resources, though are conservers of resources	Political exclusion of migrant workers as large numbers of migrants are not able to vote at the time of elections.	Employability of students from technical training institutes	Skill development: existing workforce rendered unemployed due to technological obsolescence ; sectoral migrant workers from agriculture to industry and service sector; informal sector is an issue	Teacher training colleges outdated and 'faulty'		
	Education system lacks a practical orientation; experimentation and experiential learning not valued	Skill upgradation practices have not been catering to current market needs	More female headed rural households so more burden on them: men migrate to cities	Lack of a valid Identity proof increases their vulnerability as they suffer police harassment, sexual torture etc.	Introduction of vocational training from class V in schools participation from industry	Great gap between number of Doctors and Nurses per 1000 population compared to developed and even developing countries	Skill training	Government skill training centers not sustainable		
	Pressure of getting certificates to secure mainstream jobs does not allow young people to explore interests and talents, discover their passions	Eleventh Five Year Plan's focus on reduction of underemployment and movement of surplus labor in agriculture to other sectors: lack of jobs for dalits	Informal sector is widening and labor laws are not implemented: women exploited	They are also unable to register birth and death at destination due to complicated processes and language barriers	Regulated skill development programs	Rapidly build a vast quality health professional workforce and corresponding health infrastructure to absorb them to salvage the situation		Private skill training centers lack good trainers		
	No focus at present on building entrepreneurial skills in young people	Poverty alleviation programmes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), and the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are unable to provide long term sustained employment opportunities	Recurrent disasters both natural and human-made have resulted in destroying traditional livelihoods, where women played a key role	Lack of access to banking and financial inclusion and the of carrying large amounts of money	Multiple layers of state and central control	Lower pace of employment generation in comparison to addition to the labor force has been leading to a growth in the unemployment rate		Lack of apprenticeship opportunities		
	Education system has urban bias and does not value labor or local skills	Employment of dalits in service sectors requiring high levels of education and skills through improving their current levels of education	Women's labor is getting casualised and there is increasing feminization of poverty	The vulnerability of the children of the migrants leading to child labor and child trafficking	Migration of skilled labor					
Rural knowledge and skills are neglected and are dying out	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME): number of SCs engaged in such enterprises has shown a declining trend	With traditional occupations eroded and wiped out, women are now being forced to enter new markets, where labor laws are not enforced	Labor rights violations like - termination without notice, non-payment of wages, the exploitative system of bondage through advance payment, irregular working hours and poor working conditions							

	<p>Young people do not want to acquire skills that may be in demand but are not socially valued and upwardly mobile: e.g. Plumbing, carpentry, electric work, mechanic work, etc.</p> <p>Devaluation of dignity of labor</p>	<p>It is crucial to enhance market access, institutional credit etc.</p> <p>Dalits unable to access the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act of 2006 given low investment ..</p> <p>Caste discrimination is reported from the smallest to the bigger Dalit entrepreneurs</p> <p>There is considerable disparity in the average daily earnings across different social groups for women and men showing stark inequality particularly in urban areas compared to rural areas and in regular employment compared to casual employment</p> <p>Inter-district and inter-state migration has also increased with large proportions of these vulnerable workers coming from Dalit communities</p> <p>Children continue to be in the workforce instead of in schools</p> <p>Caste based discrimination in hiring practices and recruitment in the private sector has been reported in studies (Thorat and others, 2007)</p> <p>Majority of schemes targeted to Dalits are for non-literate: no skills upgradation</p>	<p>Mushrooming of Special Economic Zones and Free Trade Zones are live examples of what is happening to the labor market: neo-liberal policies have only helped in widening the gap between the rich and the poor with the poorest of the poor</p>				
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TATA Essay Contest		FISME		Gender Community	
Industry, employment, livelihoods	Encourage small entrepreneurs by relaxing bureaucratic and administrative stringencies to seek approvals  Increase industries to enhance employability	Industry, employment, livelihoods	MSMEs account for 40% of India's exports and create more jobs than any other sector: they need to be scaled up  Acute shortage of manpower: if available, difficult to attract labor from conventional sector to unconventional sector	Institutes of higher and vocational training	Women are trapped in low wage, unskilled jobs  Training and livelihood enhancement opportunities reinforce gender stereotypes
		Institutes of higher and vocational training	Technical staff shortages are specifically acute in defense and other sectors		Inequalities by socio-economic class, caste and other axes of disparity remain pronounced  Insufficient investment in services that support women's productive work  Lack of requisite skills predisposes women (also adolescent girls) to work in low income jobs while being open to exploitation  Training efforts undertaken through livelihoods programmes unable to galvanize opportunities towards employable skills
				Gender based planning	Variety of sustainable livelihoods, on which majority of marginalized communities are dependent, especially tribals, <i>dalits</i> and fishing communities, are left out of the purview of any developmental schemes  Women's roles in the unorganized and organized sector have been increasing

Denudation of forests has resulted in poverty and starvation of tribal communities' most affecting women and girls

## Challenge 2: Enhancing Skills and Faster Generation of Employment

*Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

WNTA, FICCI, the Gender Community, the Employment and Work Community, NABARD, Facebook, and CII (seven sources) advocate revision in curricula of schools to include vocational skill programmes. FICCI and CII claim that each state should be encouraged to establish State Skill Development Corporations like the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The Gender Community argues in favor of upgrading vocational training programmes and introducing new skills education in schools, using experience from existing programmes and institutions. WNTA stresses the need to integrate child labor and bonded labor prevention strategies with poverty eradication programmes, career counseling, and opportunities for internships at vocational and higher educational institutions.

On the social inclusion front, the Gender community stresses the need to strengthen anti-poverty schemes, implement the Equal Wages/ Remuneration Act and reduce wage disparities, implement NREGA employment guidelines, conduct concurrent plan evaluation for sectors wherein women play crucial roles, provide 30% government funding to all programs dedicated to women, and enhance security related infrastructure along key arterial routes. WNTA asks for reservations for marginalized groups as well as the enactment of the Minimum Land Holding Act for de-notified nomadic tribes, pastoral groups, and semi-pastoral communities. For People with Disabilities (PWDs), WNTA asserts that jobs listed under NREGA have to be reviewed (as done in Andhra Pradesh), and MGNREGS must become barrier free. For PLHIV, WNTA advocates Conditional Cash Transfers and OVS Funds to support travel to access health care. For the Muslim Community, WNTA calls for a policy to increase the participation of minorities in the micro-credit schemes of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), and advocates that the Food Security Act include Muslims, SCs, and STs.

With respect to education and skill development, FICCI claims that Skill Development Schools being set up by various Ministries in sectoral parks should be formed jointly by the respective Ministry along with the State Government, each giving 25% capital subsidy (total 50%) for setting up training centers. Facebook comments recommend incubation centers to facilitate collaboration with external governments or agencies to achieve improvements in higher and vocational education (knowledge and financial improvements). FICCI promotes both computerization of local government offices and staff training. WNTA asks that SCs and STs receive room in Institutes of Training; it supports amending the Inter State Migrant Workers Act and seeks to ensure inter-state validity of migrants' IDs, ration cards etc. NABARD supports rural libraries so farmers have access to scientific knowledge to implement on the field; both during the production and post harvest phases of farming.

With respect to livelihood and job creation, Facebook comments advocate cottage industries to create jobs in the renewable energy sector. FICCI speaks of Labor Market Information Systems to maintain skill inventory, and calls for a relaxation in the 'built up area laws' for medical colleges to quickly ramp up facilities. WNTA claims that concessions to the private sector should be linked with measures for promoting employment of marginalized sections through affirmative action/ a policy of reservations. CII and FICCI advocate open cells at the workplace to organize informal workers. FISME calls for improved safety at work place, especially in the informal sector. FISME, CII, FICCI and recommendations from transgenders, sex workers, and drug users ask that entry barriers for youth to start their own enterprises be reduced: simplification of rules is key. FICCI asks that it be mandatory for Public Sector Enterprises to procure 20% of their goods and services from MSMEs.

With respect to financing and capital, CII and the Work and Employment Community argue in favor of PPP investments and tax breaks to raise finances while also increasing affordability for the common man. The TATA Essays support higher start-up capital, more loans for education, and greater physical capital for entrepreneurs (restructuring financial capital regulations within banks). On the co-ordination front, the Work and Employment Community and WNTA promote building linkages between the Directorate General Employment and Training (DG&T), the National Skill Development Council (NSDC), the National Skill Development Coordination Board, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the National Council of Vocational training (NCVT), and State Councils of Vocational Training (SCVT). Lastly, WNTA states that schemes such as MGNREGS, SGSY, and SJSRY should be better designed and linked to skill and capital formation.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA						
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Women	Dalits	Adolescents	Adivasis	Disabled
Revise curricula of schools to include vocational skills programmes	Introduce career counseling in educational institutions which enable young people to explore their interests and choose a career that matches their world view.	Provide funds for Women's Resource Centers at village, Panchayat and cluster levels	Technical skill upgradation and enhancement should be according to the current market needs	Adolescent Resource Centers should be set up at the Panchayat level	Creation of Gramin Gyan Kendras to serve as banks of local knowledge and prevent the patenting of knowledge and products by outsiders	People with Disabilities (PWDs) should be engaged in MGNREGS work and there should be a separate 'job identification' for People with Disabilities (PWDs)	
Upgrade vocational training programmes and introduce new skills education in schools using the experience from existing programmes and institutions	Introduce opportunities for internships and job shadowing so that young people get a first hand exposure to the professions they are interested in pursuing.	Skill training, literacy, education, access to info and technology with the perspective of employment	SCs get into Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and Polytechnics at the cost of their admission to higher education		Planning should be done at the gram sabha level based on local knowledge and resources	The list of jobs for People with Disabilities (PWDs) under NREGA has to be reviewed (as followed in Andhra Pradesh). MGNREGS related work should be made barrier free.	
Build coordination between the National Council of Vocational training (NCVT) and the State Councils of Vocational Training (SCVT)	Protect and promote traditional rural livelihoods so that they are recognized and valued.	All government programs should invest 30% funds in women's capacity building as defined above	Dalit girls should be given priority for absorption into regular employment		ITIs that are being opened in tribal areas should offer courses that enhance local skills such as bamboo craft, iron smithy etc.	There should be increased access for skilled workers under MGNREGS.	
The Government must set up special concessional markets within easy access for the poor	Work with grassroots organizations to identify out-of-school youth, map the aspirations and existing skill levels of young people in their community	Existing women's institutions, NGOs etc should be involved by the govt in capacity building processes	Special skill training programmes have to be conducted catering to the needs of different categories		Inclusion of people with traditional knowledge in the state and district planning boards should be made mandatory.	The coverage has to be increased and funds meant for PWDs should not be diverted.	
Strengthening of labor laws is one way of protecting families from vulnerability	Train youth facilitators to co-create a safe, youth friendly spaces that are conducive to experimental reflection and learning	It should be mandatory for technical institutions to earmark funds for training women for promotion of indigenous and modern skills that are context appropriate and viable	SCs get into Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and Polytechnics at the cost of their admission to higher education		Establish institutional power for conservation of common property resources through women's collectives by setting up full time environment protection committees at the Panchayat level.	There is lack of representation of People with Disabilities (PWDs) in the bodies related to decision making (right from the Panchayat Raj Institutions)	
The State has to set the highest standards for the enforcement of labor laws and strengthening of agencies to ensure justice for the laboring poor	Create a regulatory and financial environment that will enable young people to start their own enterprises	Government should provide appropriate subsidies and institutional spaces for women in production and marketing	Labor standards conforming to fundamental principles and gender rights should be prescribed in the labor policy		Promotion of the plantation of traditional plants (like Mahua, Char, Sarai, Khamhar etc.) in forestry projects along with the security of Nistar Rights of the local community.	The infrastructure being built through MGNREGS should be accessible to PWDs.	
Make sustainable livelihood a right of every parent so that wage security for adults will act as a strong counter measure to child labor	Reduce entry barriers for youth to start their own enterprises: simplification of rules, dissemination information on government schemes for the informal sector and provision of seed funding	Work specific tools, spaces, markets, etc should be provided to women according to their needs	Schemes such as MGNREGS, SGSY, JSRY should be better designed and linked to the skills, capital, information etc.		Enactment of 'Minimum Land Holding Act' for de-notified nomadic tribes, pastoral and semi-pastoral communities for sustaining their livelihood	The National Rural Livelihoods Mission should be made PWD friendly.	
Integrate child labor and bonded labor prevention strategies with poverty eradication programmes	Open cells at the workplace to organize informal workers so that they can get their grievances redressed. Improve safety at work place especially in the informal sector	Women's security related infrastructure and services should also be provided (shelter, sanitation, street-lighting, transport, Post Office, police, etc).	Concessions to the private sector should be linked with measures for promoting employment of marginalized sections in their enterprises through affirmative action and a policy of reservations			Reasonable accommodation should be provided to PWDs.	
Integrate Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation with the Right to Free and Compulsory Education and strictly enforce the ban on all child labor for children under 14 years of age		Government functioning should be made more 'efficient' and not 'privatized'.	Ministry of MSME should allocate funds to SCP and special protection measures and market support should be given to SCs initiating enterprises			There should be a special focus on skill development for People with Disabilities (PWDs) in the mainstream set up.	

<p>MGNREGS should be made flexible by making special provisions applicable to displaced children and communities</p> <p>Increased access to affordable credit (for instance through self-help groups or rural banks) would help reduce the extent of unsustainable debt which strangulates the earnings of the poor</p> <p>Special MGNREGS should be implemented in order to assist those whose lives will be or have been affected</p> <p>The government must ensure special concessional markets with easy access for the poor</p>	<p>A comprehensive framework of rights to employment, resources, and equal and decent work needs to be adopted for women's right to livelihoods and microcredit should not be the sole strategy</p> <p>Protection should be provided to women thrown into the labor market without any social security due to changes in the economy. Especially for those women in difficult situations due to loss of livelihoods</p> <p>Protection from privatization and environmental degradation should be provided</p> <p>Common Property Resources should be managed by people's committees with not less than 50% representation of women</p> <p>A Status Report on Women and Livelihoods should be prepared with an emphasis on re-examining microcredit as the only strategy</p> <p>Employment should be provided to stop migration as with increased migration, women are the worst affected as they are left not just managing the home but also the entire agriculture work where earlier the men folk would do some of it.</p> <p>Wage disparities should be removed and proper implementation of both the minimum wages Act as well as the Equal Remuneration Act should be ensured</p>	<p>Land should be allocated on a long lease basis to SCs along golden-quadrilateral highways and other National and State Highways</p> <p>Reservation quotas for SCs in PSUs should be filled by SC youth and appropriate training should be given to SC youth</p> <p>Quality training and education should be given to Dalits by Government in all occupations</p>	<p>Involvement of family members in skill development should be encouraged and incentives given to parents to take disabled children to their workplace.</p> <p>Employment and skill development in non conventional fields like – film making, media technology, art and culture etc. should be explored.</p>
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						CII	FICCI	
PLHIV	Muslims	Conflict	Trangenders	North East	Migrants			
The PLHIV as well as affected family members including children Should be provided a special status	Appropriate directions should be given to the concerned authorities to provide employment to the Muslims proportionate	Skill training should be an integral part of the school education system: PPP model has the potential to achieve this even in rural areas	Order from the Andhra Pradesh Minority Welfare Department which states that 'Hijras' are to be considered a minority: welfare schemes targeting them in other states too	The social capital of the region should be taken into account while planning for employment generation	Institutional mechanism for registration of migrant workers at the Panchayat/Urban Local Body level at the source and the destination areas	Improve our education and training systems		Realizing that 'Skills led employment' generation is the most sustainable employment generation strategy to address the needs of the technology driven employment market
Special schemes and entitlements can be made available nationally following examples from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu	Credit should be given to Muslims from financial institutions, banks and various corporations for self-employment, micro-enterprises and small and medium scale industries	The curricula need to be revised and should be made more relevant in order to help in opening up more job opportunities	Adequate outreach and communication is required to enable these welfare services to reach the most marginalized and vulnerable	Promotion of ethno tourism would enhance the earning capacities of the local people and also contribute to the preservation and promotion of ethnic culture	Computerized database of migrant workers based on the data obtained from the above registration process	create efficient and accessible labor markets for all skill categories		Setting up of Skill development centers through Public-Private Participation
Conditional Cash Transfers to support travel to access health care, OVC fund etc.	More branches of Banks should be opened in Muslim concentration areas	Communication and soft skill training is required by the retailing / service sectors that are booming	Development agencies must provide new opportunities for transgender	Professional skill building of the local populace in management of the entertainment and hospitality industry	Inter State Migrant Workers Act should be amended to accord with prevailing realities with clear guidelines	encourage the faster growth of small and micro enterprises		Vocationalisation of Government Schools
	A policy to enhance the participation of minorities in the micro-credit schemes of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) should be laid down: with NABARD support	Further training to workers who already have some skills		Investing in the development of locally managed areas like river banks and environmentally green areas in the foot hills as well as the hills and consolidating the region's territorial integrity with India	The Unique Identity (UID) Authority should integrate its project with organizations working with migrant workers	Encourage industry to adopt innovative methods to scale up vocational training efforts		New ITI and Polytechnics under PPP mode
	Introduce a social security system for self-employed persons in the informal sector, especially the home-based workers	Increased allocations should be made to promote Distance Education Programmes, use of modern training technologies, e-learning, web based learning etc.			The UID should be linked to provision of services like education, banking for savings, credit and remittances, health and PDS	Development of central organization to assist and regulate all public-private partnerships (NSDC could fulfill)	General	Fiscal Incentive for Private Players
	Need policies to increase representation of Muslims on the Boards of Directors of the public financial institutions, insurance companies and public sector	Capacity building: not only IITs and IIMs but also training in agriculture, horticulture and rural livelihoods			Benefits of unorganized sector Welfare Boards and/or schemes should be made available to migrant workers also in the destination areas	The need to concentrate on capacity building program for Training of Trainers; Setting up institutes for instructor training		Skill Development Schools being set up by various ministries in Sectoral Parks should be formed jointly by the respective Ministry along with the state govt. each giving 25% capital subsidy (total 50%) for setting up training centers
	Special schemes to ensure housing for poorer sections of the Muslim community may be started	The traditional employments should be focused on and efforts be made to expand and promote them: agro employment			Enable voting in elections for migrant workers	Innovative systems to ensure accessibility for beneficiaries and sustainable economics for training facilities- For e.g., distribution of training vouchers along with NREGA that can be encashed by training institutes		Each state should be encouraged to set-up State Skill Development Corporations like National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
	Industries should be set up and opportunities for work created in areas of Muslim concentration to enable them to get employment	Provisions should be made to promote institutions and mechanisms that respect and promote local and traditional knowledge systems			The Census enumeration should be made more sensitive to increased mobility of rural populations	Ensure low cost rentable workers housing near industrial hubs		Skill Development Voucher under NREGA for rural youth
	The Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) should set aside a dedicated fund for training of minorities under its Entrepreneurial Development Programme	There is an urgent need to review the character of and support for ITIs, polytechnics and rural based institutions			Interstate validity of identity and entitlement documents such as ration cards or other valid IDs should be ensured so that migrant workers can access social benefit schemes in destination states	Targeting schemes like NREGA at specific sections of population		Training of Trainers: massive teachers trainers programme to train at least 10 million trainers to train 250 million people across a wide range of trades

Comprehensive human resource development initiatives and policies should be formulated in a time bound manner	There should be adequate provisions for scholarships, stipends and hostel facilities for students of all such institutions in both urban and rural areas		Formalize the payment of wages to migrant workers through banks to address payment related issues and implementation of programs for financial inclusion of migrant workers	Certification of education- all sectors to be covered	To prevent food borne diseases, set up a mechanism for risk assessment, risk analysis, communication and control. Provide education and impart skills on these areas.
Sensitization and training of local government officials for the allocation of government schemes in an unbiased manner	Special provisions should be made for imparting English and Computer Skills at all such institutions		A migrant workers relief fund should be set up to cover all sectors of unorganized work, both at the national and the state level	Skill development centers to check competency level	Develop a curriculum catering to food safety & regulations in light of national and international needs of the future
Increase budgetary allocation to ensure proper development of the 90 Muslim concentration districts that have been identified	The variety of jobs must be increased and focus should also be given on promoting new emerging occupations		There should be an urban employment guarantee scheme on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for migrant workers	Affordable skills	Codex effort needs to be expanded with more support, to ensure that stakeholders both within and outside the government can participate in its deliberations/processes
Include rural skilled activity under MGNREGS to provide opportunity for Muslims to get employment under MGNREGS	Minimum wages need to be revised and revisited : reduce informal sector employment		The living and working conditions of migrant workers should be monitored by the government, trade unions, media and NGOs.	Savings from and credit to women	Currently we have only 5000 Food officers as against the requirement of 22,500 Food officers to implement the new Food Act
Under Food Security Act, include all Muslims along with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as beneficiaries	Economic and livelihood support programmes should be introduced in conflict affected areas		Assistance/Information Centers for migrants and their families should be established	Increase alternate employment avenues	Massive capacity building of food officers to implement the new food regime
	Job safety, working environment, pay scale and terminal benefits are a matter of concern for employees		A National Migrant Labor helpline on the lines of the Child Line should be established	Call for entrepreneurship	Enhance the capacity of ethnic and traditional business for brand building and reaching new markets
	Schemes like MGNREGS should be implemented throughout the country and employment should be provided throughout the year		Amend the following: Minimum Wages Act (1948), Inter State Migrant Workman Act (1979), Building & other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment Act (1996), Contract Labor Act (1970), Emigration Act (1983), and Emigration (Amendment) Rules (2009)	Certification for vocational training e.g. Plumbers etc. helps mobility	Developing efficient and Fair Labor Markets for all Categories of Workers
			Benefits of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) should be made portable and made available to migrant labor	Create more Skill development centers	Suitable reforms in the labor law needs to be considered
			Establish National Overseas Manpower Corporation to handle recruitment processes in a safe manner for overseas migrants		Link small and medium farmers, MSMEs with large business entities, through enabling Small Producers Groups.
			Establish Labor Attaché at Indian Embassies at destination countries		Support the models at micro level to sustain small value addition activities in secondary agriculture
			In order to overcome lack of awareness the demand letter, power of attorney and the terms of contract should be made available in local language to migrants going overseas		Massive effort at expanding education and skills to reap the demographic dividend
			There should be a mechanism for timely redressal of grievances		Provisioning for capacity building programs in retail sector
			Bilateral and multilateral agreements with destination countries to ensure safety of overseas migrants		Developing efficient and fair labor markets for all categories of workers
				Skill development across sectors: Retail	

Migrant Resource Centers should be established in all states

There should be resettlement and re-integration programs for returnees from work overseas

Government can propose a mechanism through which the skills of the unorganized players can be accredited with a formal certificate which would create a level playing field in order for them to gain opportunities for further learning and to improve career prospects

Skill development across sectors:  
Real Estate & Construction

To meet the shortage of world class urban planners, new planning institutes to be set up in the country and academic programmes aimed at urban development should be strengthened  
Training and skill development of public officials to aware them about issues involved in urban planning

Capacity building of staff working at the local government level also needs to be enhanced  
Computerization of offices of the local government and training the staff about Information Technology  
Developing a municipal cadre by developing a group of experienced people who are capable of providing leadership and skill to officials to expand managerial capacity

Skill development across sectors:  
Environment

Massive Effort at Expanding Education and Skills to Reap the Demographic Dividend  
Developing Efficient and Fair Labor Markets for all Categories of Workers  
Creating a skilled manpower base for Renewable Energy

Skill development across sectors:  
Health

Increase pool of Doctors  
Allow relaxation of build up area for medical colleges to quickly ramp up facilities, simultaneous focus on building health infrastructure in tier-II and tier-III cities to add to the required pool of healthcare professional  
Provide an easy path for well qualified foreign doctors to come into India and practice to bridge manpower shortage  
Streamlining Nurse/Paramedic Education  
Review and standardization of Nurse Job profile and training needed to reduce attrition and enhance service quality  
Streamline the procedures and regulatory framework for quality training of Para medical staff  
Introduce newer professionals i.e. Nurse practitioners and Physician assistants by augmenting training procedures  
Periodic review and updating of medical education curriculum

							Address faculty shortage: Private practicing doctors with relevant experience and expertise should be allowed to teach in medical colleges to address faculty shortage
						Skill development across sectors: IT	<p>ICT can be integrated within the education curriculum</p> <p>Create IT-trained labor force to augment their employability</p> <p>Common Service Centers can be leveraged to impart web based trainings and help develop skills in rural areas</p> <p>To encourage private players to work in these sectors Planning Commission should give special incentive and categories them as focused trades</p>
						Sector skills council	<p>Set up Labor Market Information System and maintain skill inventory</p> <p>Develop skill competency standards and qualifications for occupations</p> <p>Standardization, affiliation and accreditation process</p> <p>Participation in affiliation and accreditation</p> <p>Study and transfer best practices from Globe</p> <p>Develop a sector skill development plan</p> <p>Consultancy for HR requirement of Industry</p> <p>Plan and execute training of trainers</p>

Website		TATA Essay Contest		FISME		Report from injecting drug users, sex workers, transgenders		NABARD		
PPPs	Evaluating PPPs potential conflict of interest, promoted with caution	Financial Support	Start-up capital, loans for education, physical capital for entrepreneurs	Institutes of higher learning and	Before vocational courses be structures in it is, government analysis of sector wise shortage of man power needed	Employment, livelihoods	Productive employments for drug users and young people who are vulnerable to drug use (example- school drop outs, unemployed youths etc) through provision of special packages	General	Promote entrepreneurship	
	PPI to be run with 51% Govt. Share, 49% Private Share; Institutions should be first setup in Rural Areas				High attrition rates to be tackled by vocational training center creation				Provide training (through livelihood guarantee schemes) to Female Sex Workers (FSWs) so they can avail of livelihood generation schemes	There is a need for conducting training programmes on existing and emerging activities in allied and non farm sectors
Skill Training	Counseling cells for students not doing well in schools			Employment, livelihoods	Financial and regulatory systems should be closely scrutinized to remove hurdles for MSMEs	Employment, livelihoods	Increase FSWs access to credit from both government and private sources	Educating Farmers	Rural Libraries with latest information are needed in villages	
	Easy Information about various job oriented courses				Make it mandatory for Public Sector Enterprises to procure 20% of their goods and services from MSMEs				Issue Government Order for male sex workers to be made eligible for caterer's services in railways, including economic activities on railway platforms to encourage alternate sources of income	Gap between scientific know-how and field level do-how needs to be bridged, both in production and post harvest phases of farming
	Availability of soft loans				Spend 20% of defense budget on procuring goods and services from MSMEs				Transgenders should be allowed to compete for jobs for which they are qualified	
	Vocational training to be revamped completely				Strict quality regulation should be enforced on the MSME supplier				Community Based Organizations (CBO) for Transgender and marginalized women (sex workers) should be encouraged to bid for tenders such as canteen in railway stations, bus stands and any other offices	
	Regular quality checks of skill training and education systems				Create a technology upgrade fund for MSMEs to make them more competitive					
	Use of ICT									
	Need for well established job portals									



Gender Community		Work and Employment Community		Facebook	
Gender Based Planning	Promote equity in labor markets, create assets for ownership	Infrastructure	Separate Ministry for Vocational Training at Center and State level	Logistical support	Set up student field activists from commerce colleges country wide, to enable the students to visit the remote hinterlands and promote awareness of schemes
	Skill development plans: monitorable targets for closing gender gap (wages, promotions etc.)		Increase infrastructure to accommodate more students in industrial Training Institutes (ITI)/Industrial Training Centers (ITC); Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) etc. Build linkages between Directorate General Employment and Training (DG&T); National Skill Development Council (NSDC); National Skill Development Coordination Board; National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)		Ban export of raw material and build units to national processing units: This will generate more employment and command better prices
	Access to financial resources for working capital requirements is crucial	Systems	Explore PPP model to finance	Small scale Manufacturing: implement G.S.T. and open markets to create parity and increase employment opportunities in this sector	
	Innovative strategies (tax relaxations) for women headed entrepreneurs are needed		Modify the Apprentices Act to enable organizations to hire apprentices for a period of 1-3 years provided they are paid a stipend equal to the minimum wages; and with no obligation to absorb them	Creating the right Policy/ incentives is what differentiates good governance from bad: running oil companies not government's job	
ICT for building a data-base for women employers and prospective employees based on skills	Strengthen anti-poverty schemes and safety nets; implementation of the Equal Wages/Remuneration Act, implementation of NREGA employment guidelines	Develop a system of skill development and certification like the National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) System of Australia	Streamlining procedures/ Co-ordination to aid businesses	Incubation centers: collaboration (with external governments or agencies and other national agencies) is the way to do this	
Identify nodal institutes that can develop cadre of trainers		Set up an On-time Information System about the demand of skill set in different parts of India, different volumes, trends of demand etc		Open source technologies (e.g. ERP) should be developed and provided to the traders and business man	
Concurrent auditing of sectors where women are concentrated and identification of new pathway sectors for women's employment will enhance opportunities for women	Post placement mechanisms	Focus on skill building of trainers; system of management of the training processes and roles of different institutions		Municipalities should ideally act as initiator in rendering business licenses and not the other way round.	
Promote suitable organizational culture for women with provision of maternity leaves, crèche in the informal sector and especially among the private sectors, including prevention of sexual harassment at workplace		Insist on linkages of training institutions with enterprises including MSMEs to place trainees for training and work		Police should protect the business site from nuisance creator	
				One useful way can be creation of a venture capital fund that can sponsor excellent ideas	

Human resource: an administrative unit	HRD is most important department in any organization: all government departments or must have HRD where promotions must be on seniority and performance rating		Track the employment history of trainees to understand differentiated skill building requirements	Financial support	Letter of credit should be provided to small business owners by banks
		Social Safety Nets	Provide opportunities for earning a minimum wage (MGNREGA), but no unemployment doles		A for pay wiki model distributed throughout our telecom networks, encompassing information arbitrage, visual capture, visual design, coding, translation, knowledge, and job auctioning etc
		Fair labor markets	<p>Set up an on-time Information System about the demand of skill set in different parts of India, different volumes, trends of demand etc.</p> <p>Identify training areas based on local needs, skills and resources</p> <p>Ensure suitable opportunities for women, people with disabilities (PWD), tribals and other marginalized groups</p> <p>Develop a national wage policy and ensure implementation</p>	Employment, livelihoods	<p>Paid weekly off part of minimum working conditions across sectors</p> <p>Tax breaks for private sector to create more jobs</p> <p>Unorganized sector: skill based training especially for people from slums like plumbers, electricians, carpenters</p> <p>Employment for marginalized: manufacturing zones (boost manufacturing sector jobs in remote and rural areas especially) and skill development (vocational or professional education)</p> <p>Cottage industries to create jobs in renewable energy sector</p>
		Livelihoods through agriculture and non-farm activities	<p>Focus on small farmers and on improving the dry land farming</p> <p>Enable provision of high quality services for livestock based livelihoods</p> <p>Provide farmers with new technologies and skill building in their use</p> <p>Develop a marketing infrastructure for marketing the products from Agriculture/Allied and Non-farm sectors</p> <p>Support farmers by way of information, credit and collectivization</p> <p>Use PPP for industrializing the agriculture sector</p> <p>Provide support for mixed farming systems for diversification of the livelihood base</p>		<p>Have companies like BHEL create reference designs and project plans for manufacturing micro-wind-mills, wind ducts and solar-dish/sterling engine based power generating plants</p> <p>Transfer technology to entrepreneurs to manufacture home/small business self-power-generation units for the local region</p>



		<p>Focus on strengthening and integrating the complete product value chain</p> <p>Take measures for sustainable management of water resources, and promote and support drip irrigation systems</p>		

### Challenge 3: Managing the Environment

#### *Overview of challenges (observations from the table of challenges):*

**WNTA** stresses that ecologically unsustainable practices hamper the health and well-being of all constituents, especially young children. It calls for more targeted laws to deal with specific issues, as well as improved monitoring institutions geared with greater powers to oversee implementation and infrastructure creation. **WNTA** specifically highlights issues like the diversion of land from agriculture to other purposes; the displacement of tribal groups and adivasis; the struggle between private entities and indigenous communities living in forests; and the over-utilization of natural resources by both ill-educated/ poor communities as well as economic growth oriented citizens. **With respect to water, FICCI** talks of low investment in treatment technologies, lack of funds to build modern infrastructure and water conservation mechanics, low awareness about simple techniques like water harvesting etc. It indicates land shortages, low funding, and insistence on the carbon growth model as issues pertaining to **land and ecological sustainability respectively**.

**FISME and Arghyam** speak of the proliferation of schemes and the lack of single entities to deal with specific ecological issues as core governance problems. **FISME** underscores the lack of transparency in the Forest Conservation Act, absence of funds and infrastructure for solid waste management and water conservation, as well as lack of commitment to implement national agreements on climate change. **NABARD and Facebook** raise issues of bio-diversity (owing to depletion of forest cover and popularity of genetically modified crops). **NABARD** draws attention to the use of fossil fuels (which leads to rising fuel prices and declining agrarian yields) and indicates the link between pollution, climate change, and low agricultural production. The **Gender Community** argues in favor of adaptation strategies under National Action Plan on Climate Change address to women's concerns. The Community claims that women need to be educated to use timber and non timber forest products judiciously, since they are involved in the collection of firewood, as well as the processing and sale of Non Timber Forest Products. **In sum, five respondents (Gender Community, NABARD, FISME, Arghyam, WNTA) highlight governance issues, and three (WNTA, FICCI, Arghyam) underscore infrastructural and financial constraints.**

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA					CII		FICCI						
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	Adolescents	Adivasis									
<p>Unless we make dramatic changes on how we use energy, water, land and forests we will lose the development gains of the past and risk our own children's future</p> <p>Children: central to strategies which affect the environment because their future at stake</p>	<p>We do not consider that Right to Life gets precedence over the Right to Development</p> <p>Economic policies (and industrial project proposals) don't adhere to environmental laws and regulations</p> <p>Rights of inhabitants of areas in natural settings not considered before imposing economic decisions on them</p> <p>Imposing economic will of few urban people on the vast majority of rural is not progressive</p> <p>Natural resources being viewed separately from the rights of communities</p> <p>Refusal to acknowledge and use traditional knowledge and practices to reduce ecological harm</p> <p>Even in case of acknowledged alternatives, lack of promotion of and awareness about these alternatives</p> <p>Education system from pre-independence has created several problems for environment</p> <p>System not letting system rural/semi-urban students choose professions that involve direct interaction with environment such as farming, pottery and poultry</p> <p>The environmental laws of India are insufficient</p>	<p>Threat to livelihoods of vulnerable communities across the world</p> <p>Laws and policies being followed by the Government of India exposes millions of Dalits and Adivasis to environmental disasters</p> <p>Dalits have no right over the ecosystems in which they live: (Wildlife Protection Act, Environment Protection Act, Forest rights Act, Wetlands Conservation Act some key examples)</p> <p>Shifting rainfall patterns have increased the debt burden on these communities</p> <p>Agriculture laborers, who are mostly Dalits, are abandoned to fend for themselves after floods or droughts</p>	<p>Dearth of initiatives to promote involvement of adolescents in managing environment</p> <p>Few sensitization programmes for adolescents relating to the environment</p>	<p>Non implementation of the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (rules for which have not been formulated in most states) is a problem</p> <p>Harassment and evictions by the forest department which operates without adequate checks and balances</p> <p>Diversion of agriculture and forest land for non-agriculture and non-forest use and large scale denial of community rights</p> <p>Increasing conflict compounded by poor functioning of Tribal Development Departments and poor utilization of Tribal Sub Plan allocations</p> <p>Rapid depletion of resources due to industrialization and mining, and poor implementation of Scheduled Tribes Other Traditional Forest dwellers Act</p>	<p>Water</p>	Skewed pricing	<p>General</p>	<p>Growth of environmental projects: reactive than proactive (driven more by compliance imperatives than by environmental stewardship)</p>	<p>Water Crisis</p>					
						Low investment				<p>Challenges faced by the industry in addressing environmental concerns and moving towards higher standards of environmental management</p>				
						Shortages of sources					<p>Government to further enable fiscal measures to incentivize good environmental practices, pollution control equipments, diffusion of clean technology, skill development</p>			
						Land constraints						Land, Mining and Forest Rights	Developmental projects for which environment and forests clearances are required, are delayed during the process	
						Land						Land acquisition and land use change	Sustainable Management of Water Resources	Depletion of ground water all over the country
												Resettlement and rehabilitation		The water stagnated paddy fields across the world contribute to about 20% of the methane emissions
						Environment						Low carbon growth model	Climate Change	Challenges businesses currently face in adopting clean technologies are related to the limited access to technology and finances
												Efficient innovation		Barriers to scaling up and upgradation also include lack of capacity, technical knowhow and awareness, especially in the case of small and medium enterprises.
												Funding and investments		India has growing small and medium industry sector which has cumulative potential for GHG reduction due to lack of appropriate mitigation strategies for business

Industry and enterprise must be promoted but their scale, impact etc. must be checked

Rampant corruption and flawed business models have to be tackled effectively by strengthened communities

The growing energy and food crisis can only be compounded by climate change

Oil imports are increasing rapidly and at an unsustainable rate

Waste Mgt and Pollution Abatement	<p>Urban and industrial waste management have challenges in implementation despite regulations</p> <p>Development of infrastructure like Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Plants, Sewage Treatment Plants, Common Effluents Treatment Plants, Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) not prioritized</p> <p>Small and medium enterprises depend upon common infrastructure for meeting their environmental standards.</p> <p>Solid waste management infrastructure is compounded by ineffective implementation, antiquity of rules and lack of structured guidelines for public private partnership</p>
Lack of Integrated and Coordinated Effort	<p>Environment related policies and regulations are a classic example of a disintegrated regulatory framework</p> <p>Environment related policies are dealt by different agencies and regulatory authorities without being streamlined into a single process</p>
Forest Clearances & Benefits to Forest Dwellers	<p>Although guidelines for Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980 have been provided, there is less transparency</p>

Website	NABARD		Arghyam		Gender Community		Facebook	
Water Wars a major possibility in the future	Population pressure	Fossil fuel use: upward spiral in prices: two consequences: (1) Some food crops, otherwise consumed as food, will be used to produce bio-energy; (2) High fossil energy prices will cause chemical fertilizer prices and high food prices		No round the year availability; scarcity during summer; drying up of sources		Low involvement of women in decision making relating to water and other natural resources	Sustainable Development	We cannot really reverse bio-diversity loss because lost species can never be re-gained naturally: only option is to prevent further losses in animal and plant life
Major parts of the National capital with no supply of water	Sustainable Development	Unfavorable changes in climate makes agriculture most vulnerable and threatens food security	Water Scarcity	Pollution (industrial and agricultural run-offs affect surface and ground water sources) leaving water sources unusable	Women and environment	Assess impact of climate change on women and ensure that adaptation strategies under National Action Plan on Climate Change address women's concerns		
Exploitation of ground water for irrigation or because of population pressure		Expansion of irrigation has been at cost of biodiversity, marine life specifically		No water budgeting and demand management		Women are major collectors of non-timber/minor forest produces (NTFPs): awareness is needed on the rights of forest dwellers on forest produces		
Changing trends in agriculture production		Among the 163 countries ranked on the basis of 25 performance indicators, India scored of 48.3 is ranked 123		Extraction of ground and surface water more than recharge		Training is required for women members on techniques of collection, drying, storage and processing of NTFPs for profit		
ground water depletion is degradation of our forest reserve and tree cover				No community systems for managing groundwater		Since women play crucial roles in water collection and the forest economy, awareness among them is crucial		
				No credible and comprehensive data/information available to community to reduce vulnerability				
				Absence of adaption strategies and lack of capacities at all levels- village, block, district and state				
				Climate Change Lack of available alternate options to the end user/ community				
				No proper government body to facilitate/ institutionalize the adoption of adaptive strategies				

### Challenge 3: Managing the Environment

#### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

The **WNTA report** stresses the need for awareness campaigns, environmental education/ values at all levels of education, and the inclusion of GS and PRIs in environmental decision-making. It states that India and its neighbors—particularly Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives—must collaborate at the international level to develop relocation and rehabilitation plans for communities displaced as a result of ecologically unsound infrastructural programs. WNTA claims that replacing mixed forests (capable of sustaining dalit and adivasi livelihoods) with single product farming result in food insecurity.

**Both WNTA and CII** speak of the need for a robust institutional and mentoring mechanism to prevent proliferation of agencies and unclear mandates. They also promote infrastructure generation for water treatment and delivery, ask that Central Water Commission guidelines be revised, water pricing and a Water Conservation Bureau be devised; and garbage collectors be employed by government agencies (their work can be reduced if adequate waste management systems are institutionalized).

To ensure adequate rehabilitation for marginalized communities, **CII and WNTA** promote land use mapping and proper implementation of the Land Acquisition Act (1894). **WNTA** also calls for time bound implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act (2006), announcement of Minimum Support Prices for all forest produce, and strengthening of rural marketing institutions in tribal areas. The **Gender Community, along with WNTA**, asks for a white paper to be released to track evolution of a fast-track clearance system as well as the implementation of the PESA Act. The **Gender Community** also suggests empowering women by giving them ownership of village Common Property Resources.

Along the above lines, **FICCI and WNTA** argue in favor of an incentive/disincentive based environmental compliance system (including incentives for industry to make investments so NAPCC guidelines are realized), and argue that environmental compliance should be a part of the Company Law with verification through Annual Reports and ISO audits. **Like CII and WNTA, FICCI calls for a separate Natural Resource Management agency, and a fast track process for forest clearances.** **FICCI** stresses the need to evaluate the role of PSUs relating to water delivery and forest products. The three sources above argue that a co-operative concept should be evolved for waste disposal in mining sites, claim that the Forest Conservation Act (1980) should be reformed to remove obsolete administrative procedures, and call for benchmarks for Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) across the nation.

**Like WNTA and CII, the TATA Essays, Facebook comments, and NABARD (five sources) highlight the importance of water management best practices, and treatment of industrial and domestic water to prevent run-off from contaminating land and fresh water sources. While CII and FICCI mention markets for water, the TATA Essays insist on carbon pricing to contain air pollution.** **NABARD** also lists the curtailment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and the prevention of reckless forest and animal reduction to maintain bio-diversity. The **Climate Change Community** specifically highlights the need to create mechanisms to carefully contain nuclear residues. The Community speaks of the role of hydro and tidal power technologies, and promotes increased funding for solar Photo-Voltaic cells.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA							CII	
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Adolescents	Dalits	Adivasis	North East	Conflict		
<p>All curricula at all levels should include environmental education/conservation values</p> <p>Village committees, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Gram Sabhas and district development authorities should play roles in environmental decision-making</p> <p>Existing disaster management framework, including the Disaster Management Act must be implemented</p> <p>India and its neighbors, particularly Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, must collaborate at the international and national level to develop relocation and rehabilitation</p> <p>Require infrastructure project for improving water resources and providing all children with clean water in a time bound period of two years</p> <p>Replacing mixed forests (capable of sustaining Adivasi livelihoods) with single product farming should be avoided: this increases food insecurity</p> <p>Lack of institutional waste management is aggravating pollution and impacting child healthcare</p> <p>Awareness campaigns are needed</p>	<p>Environmental sensitivity needs to be internalized in daily operations of lakhs of corporations in the country</p> <p>Environmental compliance should be part of Company Law with verification through Annual Report submission and huge penalties for non-compliance</p> <p>Food security involves strengthening the livelihood security of all members of a household by ensuring both physical and economic access to a balanced diet</p> <p>Government should end forced displacement by revising the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill 2007</p>	<p>Adolescents need sensitization: integrated into Life Skills Education modules and implement through curriculum for school</p>	<p>Protection and conservation of the environment, forests and natural resources should be done with the active participation of indigenous people</p> <p>Displacement and alienation of land, forest and resources of the indigenous people should be avoided</p> <p>Disaster mitigation should be through environmental protection involving indigenous people and their methods</p> <p>Mining of minor minerals should be entrusted with indigenous people</p> <p>The land that is taken for development projects or mining should be taken only on lease for 30 years or a maximum of 50 years and will have to be returned to the people in a cultivable condition</p> <p>Comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement policy ensuring life and livelihood of indigenous people should be drawn up before embarking on a development project</p> <p>Traditional rights of the indigenous people over land, forests and natural resources should be respected and protected through comprehensive laws and guidelines of the Planning Commission</p> <p>The indigenous people have to be taken as co investors in development projects ensured of royalty from all production and profit because land and natural resources are their primary assets</p>	<p>Rules for PESA Act and its implementation should be formulated by all states</p> <p>White paper should be released on the status of implementation of PESA Act as reported by the Governors of state</p> <p>Time bound implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act (2006) (FRA)</p> <p>Withdrawal of false cases of Forest offences registered against tribal people in the light of the FRA settlement process</p> <p>Announcement of Minimum Support Prices for all forest produce and strengthening of the rural marketing institutions in tribal areas</p> <p>Responsibility for determining and awarding compensation for acquired common property lands and forest lands: Gram Sabha instead of the Revenue Department</p> <p>Central Water Commission guidelines for the use of water should be reviewed</p> <p>Sharing of 26% profit from mining and industry (proposed under new the Mining Policy) should be adopted</p>	<p>Create Wilderness Zones to promote bio diversity of the region</p> <p>Technical assistance for achieving optimal utilization of river navigation (especially for dredging specific channels of the Brahmaputra River which is designated as National Waterway No 2)</p> <p>Sustainable water management by popularizing rain water harvesting should be encouraged</p> <p>Critical study of the region's carrying capacity has to be carried out before any further mega projects are undertaken</p> <p>Alternative sources of renewable energy like mini hydel projects should be considered</p> <p>Community forest rights have to be respected</p>	<p>Allocation and utilization of land and land-based scarce resources should be planned only on a social basis</p> <p>In all cases where natural resources are the very basis of sustenance of communities, must be treated as marketed goods</p> <p>The Land Mafia should be prevented from growing</p> <p>Forest Department should release land held by them to the Gram Sabhas immediately.</p> <p>Abuse of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, particularly after Independence under the pretext of 'public purpose'</p> <p>Ownership of Land should remain with the farmers and not with the State or any other intermediary; this shall provide them with a sense of security needed for a happy and protected living</p> <p>Land which is lying idle should be put to constructive use</p>	<p>Water</p> <p>Land</p> <p>Environment</p>	<p>Introduce pricing mechanism for water</p> <p>Create demand side efficiency mgmt. program</p> <p>Incentives for water conservation ( create a Water Efficiency Bureau like BEE)</p> <p>Land mapping based on usage</p> <p>Clarification on forest / costal land policy</p> <p>Implementation of defined &amp; agreed R&amp;R plans &amp; programs</p> <p>Transparent policy on deployment of clean energy fund</p> <p>Incentives for using cleaner technology options</p>	





	FICCI		Website	TATA Essay Contest	Climate Change Community	NABARD	Arghyam	Gender Community	Facebook				
General	Inter-ministerial coordination is required to formulate policies which have a direct bearing on the environment		Tax to be levied on the usage of water	Water Conservation Urban rationing of water (specific hours where water is supplied)		Reduce cost of Nuclear power							
	Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment & Forests should work together to review the incentive and fiscal benefits structure for environmental initiatives		In rural areas check dams, dug wells and afforestation will greatly alleviate water stress	Afforestation drives Enlist public bodies, schools, universities and private sector to conduct these		Increase experience of running nuclear power projects				Pollution a huge issue	Pollution and depletion linked	Increase women's awareness/ identify role in mitigating climate change	Water Conservation Prevent illegal borewell drilling; prevent planting of trees which consume excessive ground water
Land, Mining and Forest Rights	Fast-tracking the clearance process by preparation and implementing National/Regional Environmental and Social Impact Assessment by Government Agencies with a cost-benefit analysis	Water Crisis	In urban areas, as open spaces are scarce, public parks need to be used to recharge ground water	Bio-diversity Increase by planting different varieties of trees and crops	Nuclear Power	Mitigate risk of accidents due to leakage	Water Conservation						
	Allocation and use of natural resources should be dealt by two sets of independent regulators; regulators should be supported by the Natural Resource Management Agency		Building small lakes along all the rivers of the country	Re-usability Recycle plastics, solid and liquid wastes;		Ensure safe disposal of nuclear waste				Fiscal instruments (energy, power, and fertilizer subsidies) act as incentives for farmers to adopt water and power efficient technologies	Technologies to ensure safe drinking water at the household	Women and environment Gear National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) towards reclamation of commons	Mandatory inclusion of efficient water utilization in the ISO 14001 trainings
	Genetic resource should also be considered under the ambit of natural resources		Using barren waste lands of our country to dig ponds			Ensure no settlements around the nuclear projects				Afforestation drives World Development Report (2008) suggests two key interventions for degraded farm lands: (1) improving technologies for sustainable management of land, water, and biodiversity resources; and (2) vesting more powers with local communities	Robust groundwater legislation: define externalities affecting drinking water sources in <i>Central Model Bill</i> and in <i>state-wise legislative frameworks</i>	Engage women's groups for water harvesting supported by government schemes	Campaigning and training regarding the efficient utilization of existing water resources in the Gram Sabhas
	Creating an environmental compliance process (incentive-disincentive based mechanism, where companies which have achieved global benchmarks and compliance with environmental standards should be incentivized and those who have not should be penalized)		Rain Water Harvesting	Pollution (water) Balance between green revolution technologies and traditional means needed to maintain land fertility	Hydro Power	Address rehabilitation and resettlement issues	Bio-diversity	Master plans and land use plans for cities need to recognize the fragility of water ecosystems in regions	Land/ forest leases and titles in consultation with communities in which women are significantly involved as leaders and decision makers	Supply side: modern technologies that can be used to create "reservoirs" within the sea; rooftop and other rain water harvesting			
	A co-operative concept should be evolved for waste disposal in mining sites, where mined out areas of one mine is to be made available for reclamation/back filling to other operating mines in the vicinity		More water recyclable plants	Prevent run-off from industries and farms from polluting soil and water (mandatory waste management plants)		Prevent methane emission from submerged areas				Disaster Mitigation Task force (DMTF) in disaster prone areas: adoption of coping mechanism for women, children, and vulnerable	Increase green cover to enhance bio-diversity and air quality by enrolling schools, universities, and other organizations to conduct afforestation drives		
	An SPV should be created as has been done for Ultra Mega Power projects to facilitate all clearances from various authorities and if possible land acquisition		Proper sewage disposable systems	Carbon pricing to regulate fossil fuel use in industries and among automobile users	Hydro Power	Provide incentives for small hydro	Pollution (land)	Soil salinity and water logging were cause of concern to the farming community.			Increase expenditure on national parks, sanctuaries etc and creating more biodiversity parks in river basins		



	<p>Implementation of NAPCC by industry requires huge investment</p>																						
<p>Waste Mgt and Pollution Abatement</p>	<p>to reduce carbon emissions intensity by 20-25% by 2020, businesses will have to be key delivery agents to support the Government</p> <p>To meet the above mentioned objective, govt. will have to have a transition plan to help business on the path to a low-carbon economy; Policy and fiscal incentives for <del>Climate Change Mitigation and</del></p> <p>Government should encourage private sector participation through public private partnership for the development of common environmental infrastructure facilities and address the bottlenecks faced by private sector in such projects</p> <p>The business models which are being followed for such projects covering all types of wastes should be documented. Innovative models/ best practicable model which would be adopted across projects shall also be deliberated and projected</p> <p>The issues of implementation of the common environmental infrastructure projects should be addressed</p> <p>Modernization and upgradation of the existing environmental infrastructure to enable effective operation and optimal utilization should be taken up</p> <p>The government should set in motion the process for amendment of the Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) and Handling Rules 2000 that have long surpassed their relevance and timelines</p> <p>Introduction and institutionalization of tipping fee and/or Operation &amp; Maintenance Fee concept in the whole value chain of MSWM sector across India</p> <p>Prioritizing utilization of JNNURM funds for all the components of MSWM in the</p> <p>Prioritizing provision of land for all components of MSWM cycle</p> <p>Formation of buffer zone around MSW treatment and disposal facility</p> <p>Setting up a bill discounting facility for the private sector operators through JNNURM</p> <p>Setting up an ESCROW account to avoid payment defaults</p> <p>Exclusion of taxes in the tipping fee and / or O&amp;M fee</p>																						<p>Gas exploration and usage be pushed instead of focusing on coal to reduce emissions</p>

	<p>Provision for escalation in tipping fee and / or O&amp;M fee to adjust revision in price of administered commodities &amp; utility services</p> <p>Procurement of equipments for MSWM operations with in-built O&amp;M contract</p> <p>Developing Municipal Solid Waste Management benchmarks for different cities depending upon the size and population</p> <p>Specification of range of costs for different components of MSWM cycle to help in the bidding process</p> <p>Setting Standards for MSWM equipment and machinery with expected lifetime</p>																					
<p>Recommendations for proper implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000</p>	<p>Developing appropriate tendering models which would serve as guidelines for the MSWM sector</p> <p>Realistic and equitable standard for quality of compost and coverage under FCO</p> <p>Study on quality based cost approach for different components</p> <p>Sanctity and durability of PPP agreements independent of Bureaucratic / Political changes</p> <p>Prequalification criteria for consultants and private operators</p> <p>Policy on the usage of MSW derived compost with chemical fertilizers to create demand for compost thereby enabling</p> <p>Monitoring of MSWM Projects to ensure accountability and transparency</p> <p>Cluster approaches to improve feasibility of MSWM projects and achieve economies of scale for small communities</p> <p>Proper utilization and disposal of construction and demolition waste under PPP mode</p> <p>Penalization of both public and private sector for non-compliance to tender agreement with objectively defined criteria.</p> <p>Incentivizing decentralized waste management projects for large scale housing projects and commercial buildings</p> <p>Government should encourage and incentivize the use of wastes of one industry as a raw material or energy source for another industry</p> <p>The Government should also consider the relaxation of norms for discharge of effluents generated from common infrastructure facilities through a diffuse system</p>																					



#### Challenge 4: Markets for Efficiency and Inclusion

*Overview of challenges (observations from the table on challenges):*

With respect to commodity markets, the WNTA report, Facebook comments, and NABARD reveal that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has not diversified its procurement activities and therefore farmers in some states cannot avail of Minimum Support Prices. WNTA specifically highlights how government agencies are passive in that they do not revamp their stock portfolios regardless of the costs posed (which in turn leads to dire consequences for food stocks). It mentions that the government must evolve a strategy to challenge market duality in order to implement the National Food Security Act. The TATA Essays showcase how poor delivery management and weak laws lead to black marketing, hoarding, and informal transactions, particularly in commodity markets through Public Distribution System (PDS). NABARD advocates assured reliable markets for SHG products, and geographical proximity to facilities like post harvest handling, storage, processing, cold storage, processing houses, and modern market yards. It also calls for the reversal of poor demand/market for items produced out of inherited skills i.e. handicrafts, and asks that laws be put in place so extension agencies perform their roles in delivering inputs. NABARD further promotes a comprehensive bio-fertilizer policy, industry-university links for research in new inputs to improve yields, and awareness campaigns to disseminate information on markets. Stating that markets for primary sale are not accessible to producers, the Gender Community claims that direct markets need to be established at the earliest across the nation.

On land markets, FICCI mentions declining land availability, small, scattered holdings in cities and land outside cities being mainly farmland as core issues. The report states that even when farmers have voluntarily sold their land, buyers have to face doubts being raised by sellers on the process of price discovery. NABARD underscores the inability of non-farmers, who do not own land, to offer collateral for taking loans, increasing dependence on money lenders who exploit the illiterate, the problems farmers face in obtaining Possession Certificates, difficult procedures involved in mortgaging land, as well as lack of KCC to farmers.

On the labor market front, FICCI mentions that the unorganized sector tends to suffer from unregulated wages and working conditions, owing to lack of government control over this sector. FISME also brings forth the mismatch between skills imparted to workers in educational and vocational institutions and skills demanded by the industry. It observes that the reservation of jobs in the private sector is not a real solution for empowering the youth. The TATA Essays also highlight reservations as ineffective owing to oversupply in education and in the workforce.

FISME talks of the need to strengthen market information channels, identifying low finances and the lack of market information as the top two challenges for MSMEs. With respect to financial markets, NABARD states that tenant farmers, weavers, and artisans find it difficult to obtain investment credit from banks, and therefore, borrow money from money lenders at exorbitant rates. High interest rates on loans, especially the Agriculture Term Loan, are impediments, and terms of credit in the absence of a monitoring mechanism are inflexible. Further, NABARD claims that the scale of finance fixed by District Level Technical Committees, especially the scale of finance adopted by DCCBs, is inadequate as farm labor has become costly. In a similar vein, WNTA promotes open financial markets, easy terms of lending, and favorable rates of interest. In addition, the Gender Community mentions that the lack of access to institutional credit hampers women's ability to leverage markets. Facebook comments state that a large margin is charged by banks, and while the cost of capital of all major banks in India is 5%-6%, they all provide loans at the rate of 12%-18%, with over a 200% premium.

On the co-ordination front, WNTA maintains that the current market approach, as well as tardy implementation of schemes and programmes of entitlements, has not addressed actual need of communities. Since specific communities among Dalits like *safai karmacharis* and *musahar community* are disadvantaged in both employment and economic terms, there is an urgent need to streamline laws to strengthen information flows.

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA						
Challenge Sub-Categories	Dalits	CII	FICCI		Website	TATA Essay Contest	
<p>Inequalities between Dalits and non-Dalits still exists and continue to grow</p> <p>Liberalization: reduction in growth of government employment, undermines current reservation policy</p> <p>Current market approach, tardy implementations of schemes and programmes of entitlements and provisions have not addressed the actual needs of communities</p> <p>Inadequate efforts to create capital assets to promote the market participation of Dalits</p> <p>Specific communities among Dalits like safai karmachari, musahar community disadvantaged in both employment and economic terms</p>		<p>Open financial markets: easy terms of lending; favorable rates of interest</p> <p>Streamline laws to strengthen information flows</p>	Markets or agricultural products	<p>FCI has not diversified procurement activity so farmers in some states do not get the benefit of MSP</p>	Agricultural marketing needs reforms	<p>Population pressure (imperfect information)</p> <p>Leads to imperfect communication channels, inflation and under or over supply issues, which in turn leads to informal markets in land, commodity, and financial markets</p>	
				<p>Stocks: government agencies are passive: buy whatever they can and do not change portfolios irrespective of costs (especially problematic for food grain stocks)</p>		<p>Labor surplus</p> <p>Oversupply leads to underemployment or unemployment especially in agricultural and construction sectors in India</p>	
				<p>FCI is generally seen to offer large sized tenders</p>		<p>Inefficient demand and supply regulation</p> <p>Leads to black marketing, hoarding, and informal transactions, particularly in commodity markets (affects PDS in particular)</p>	
				<p>Distribution to BPL families is a challenge</p>			
				<p>To implement National Food Security Act, government to evolve a strategy to address challenge of 'duality of markets'</p>			
			Market for land	<p>Reduced amount of land for active sale or purchase in the market</p> <p>Only small, fragmented pockets in cities</p> <p>Land outside used for agriculture</p> <p>Even when farmers have voluntarily sold their land, buyers have to face doubts being raised by sellers on the process of price discovery</p>			
			Market for labor	<p>Unorganized sector outside purview of government regulations: working conditions, wage structures etc. not</p> <p>Current set of labor laws: both central and state regulations – are to be blamed for restricting the size of the organized sector</p> <p>Mismatch between skills imparted to workers in educational and vocational institutions and skills demanded by the</p> <p>Reservation of jobs in private sector is not a real solution for empowering the youth</p>			
			Markets for financial services	<p>Increase the number of financial institutions across the nation</p>			
				<p>Farmers have restricted access to farm machinery due to high prices and limited usage during harvest / sowing season</p>			

Markets for other goods and services	Power Sector: while there is no barrier to the entry of private sector in the power sector, there are certain bottlenecks that exist at the state level which make investments risky



FISME		NABARD		Arghyam		Gender
Providing market information	Low finances and lack of market information top two challenges, particularly for MSMEs	Land Markets	Inability of non-farmers, who do not own land, to offer collateral for taking loan deepens dependence on money lenders who exploit individuals	Marketing issues	Almost 90% of domestic rural water supply is groundwater-based: causes issues from dependence on market (external) based solutions and tanker lobbies to forced migration and declining human and animal	Markets for women
	Strengthening market information channels and availability of information: markets below optimal level will develop adequately		Farmers face problem of obtaining Land Possession Certificates			
			Mortgage of land should be an easy procedure			
		Financial Markets	Farmers who are availing loans from Land Development Bank Aare not provided the KCC			
			Lack of adequate and timely credit			
			Terms of credit are inflexible and there is no built in mechanism to defer dues in case of distress			
			Tenant farmers, weavers, and artisans find it difficult to obtain investment credit from Banks and borrow money from money lenders at exorbitant rates. High interest rates on loans especially on Agriculture Term Loan			
			Increase per group finance to matured Self Help Groups (SHGs) trained to take up income generation services			
			Banks are charging inspection/service/visit charges, etc. for farm loans			
			Awareness camps for various schemes policies not being arranged			
			The scale of finance fixed by District Level Technical Committees, especially the scale of finance adopted by DCCBs is inadequate as the farm labor has become costly			
			No fixed range: lower for subsistence farmers; higher for commercial farmers			
			Huge difference in the retail price and farm gate price			
			Minimum Support prices for various crops should be announced at start of season			
			Future trading in agricultural produce should be encouraged			

Marketing Issues	<p>Assured reliable markets for SHG products is needed</p> <p>Geographical proximity to facilities viz. post harvest handling, storage, processing, cold Storage, pack houses and processing houses along with functional and modern market yards is required Many units are facing stiff competition from cheaper Chinese goods</p> <p>Poor demand/market for items produced out of their inherited skills i.e. handicrafts</p>
Extension services	<p>Innovations at Research Stations/Agricultural Universities not reaching farmers Timely and adequate supply of quality seeds, pesticides, farm implements not available</p> <p>Uninterrupted supply of electricity for at least for 12 hrs per day required</p> <p>There is a need for Agriculture Department to associate with NGOs</p> <p>Lack of awareness campaigns and publicity of Govt. Subsidy schemes among rural poor, particularly illiterate villagers</p> <p>Public-Private partnership for providing various extension services is not being explored</p> <p>Extension agencies are not conducting adequate training on allied and diversified activities</p> <p>Bio Fertilizer Policy (guidelines on how to do organic farming, the actual quantity of organic inputs required, markets for the products, etc.) desired</p>

Community

Facebook

Markets not physically or economically accessible to women who tend to be small producers	Providing market information	Control prices of essential commodities
Lack of access to institutional credit hampers women's ability to leverage markets		Large difference between price of procurement (of grains, vegetables, fruits etc.) from farmers and market price (charged by retailers): sometimes the market price is 1000% of the procurement price
Markets (small or big) may be accessible geographically for many but may be economical for few	Financial markets	Large margin charged by banks for lending: cost of capital of all major banks in India is 5%-6%; however, they provide loans at exorbitant rate of 12%-18%, more than 200% premium
Markets, especially for the sale of primary needs not accessible to producers: Lack of localized and direct markets is a problem		Debt-market: two segments (government securities market and corporate debt market); small size of latter (14% of debt market) causes recurrent fiscal deficits and underdeveloped corporate debt market
Diffuse dependence on traditional non-institutional moneylenders		

#### Challenge 4: Markets for Efficiency and Inclusion

##### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

According to **WNTA and the Website**, labor laws need to be strengthened to ensure child protection and equitable wages for their parents, and the PPP model should not be used as its benefits do not percolate downward. WNTA believes there is a need to establish an Equal Opportunity Commission, and states that National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and the National Safai Karmchari Finance Development Corporation should be revamped with targeted interventions. It also advocates that employment exchanges should provide market information and support in curbing discrimination, claims that affirmative action should be made mandatory in the private sector, and marketing outlets at the village Panchayat, block and district levels should be reserved for SCs/STs in proportion to their population. WNTA states that dalits and adivasis need training and skill development to undertake outsourcing and contractual work. **FICCI** maintains that the national skill development mission should receive continued support in the forthcoming Five Year Plan. **Thus, two sources (WNTA and FICCI) stress the need to reassess labor laws as a route to securing better markets.**

**On the commodity market front**, WNTA mandates that cold storages have to be set up in large numbers for the perishable agricultural and horticultural items. **FICCI** highlights the need to use PPP for rural infrastructure creation and advocates issuing licenses to the private sector to reduce some of the pressure on the FCI. The organization also believes that offering food stocks in smaller lots, spread over multiple locations, by leveraging tools such as e-auctions is a better way of quelling price pressures. **FICCI** supports the Food Stamp Program and states that state governments should be incentivized to de-list horticulture products from Schedule 1 of APMC Act to allow farmers to sell their produce to anyone and at any location. **FICCI** argues against taxes like OCTROI, stands for national benchmarks for the MIS program so land ownership patterns are well mapped, and exhorts the Parliament to pass the Land Acquisition Act Amendments at the earliest. **Thus, two sources (WNTA and FICCI) mention the need to reassess financing and infrastructure to secure better commodity markets.**

**With respect to financial markets**, **FICCI** stresses the need to ensure interoperability of business correspondent networks. **FICCI and NABARD** claim the government must start making payments under various public welfare programs through banking channels. **FICCI** also recommends working with RBI to bring loans extended by banks to MFIs under the priority sector credit definition. **FISME** argues that bond markets and markets for credit need to be opened. **Website and Facebook** comments emphasize revitalization of rural banking: they advocate loans for specified targets and a minimum of five years before any waiver is contemplated. Facebook comments also call for a decrease in interest rate by increasing liquidity, and claim that micro-finance should be linked to cellular/mobile banking to increase access. In addition, comments promote long term foreign exchange hedging. **Four sources state the need for re-assessing financial policies to secure better markets.**

**On the co-ordination front**, WNTA asks for external concurrent impact evaluations, improved rationalization and coordination of national schemes, and better collaboration between all levels of government. **FICCI** argues for a decentralized procurement framework to meet PDS requirements in each state. The **Gender Community** maintains that strengthening marketing infrastructure for products of women groups and artisans is crucial, as is supporting women's agriculture collectives to enable sell of grains at good prices. The Gender Community states that delivery systems need to be enhanced and terms of credit need to be streamlined. Lastly, **FISME** calls for District Information Cells to collect information about demand for specific products in specific areas and publish this on a website. **Thus, four sources highlight the need for better co-ordination to achieve inclusive and efficient markets.**

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.



Market for land	<p>In notified industrial areas, often cases are reported of allottees not starting the construction / manufacturing activity even after months of allocation of land: government can take back land from such players and then offer it to those who are willing to start construction / manufacturing</p> <p>Increase supply of land to create land banks, perhaps by aggregating large tracts of waste land owned by government, and make these available to industry</p> <p>Benchmarks for markets at national level; MIS program should be launched to clearly map land ownership patterns</p> <p>Government should consider how huge tracts of land that are available with the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Civil Aviation can be brought into the market and be used for productive purposes</p> <p>Urgent need to pass the Land Acquisition Bill which is pending in the Parliament</p> <p>Relook at the existing labor regulations making them less onerous and impart flexibility to enterprises to scale up and scale down worker strength as per their business requirements</p>
Market for labor	<p>Equip young people out of universities and vocational education institutions with the skills demanded by industry</p> <p>Higher education programs and the National Skill Development Mission to continue to get support in the 12th Plan</p> <p>Promote skill development right from the school level</p> <p>Promote entrepreneurship</p> <p>Promote industrialization in districts with significant SC / ST population</p> <p>In case of rural areas, where the problem of financial exclusion is particularly acute, banks and micro finance institutions can play an important role</p>
Market for financial services	<p>Promote setting up of shared infrastructure</p> <p>Ensure interoperability of business correspondent networks</p> <p>Start making payments under various public welfare programs through the banking channel</p> <p>Expedite the process of computerization of land records</p> <p>Ensure that there are no barriers to entry of new players and new models</p> <p>Consider working with RBI and bringing loans extended by banks to MFIs under the priority sector credit definition</p> <p>Ensure that MFIs are not subject to multiple regulations</p>
	<p>Phased decontrol of prices of both LPG and kerosene</p>

Market for other goods and services	Promote farm machinery centers in different districts which can lease and take back equipment after use from farmers
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NABARD		Gender Community		Facebook	
Financial services and support	Banks should consider key cropping factors: net irrigated area, cropping intensity, rural bank branches, wholesale markets, communication etc. while giving credit		Strengthen marketing infrastructure for products of women groups and artisans		Revitalize rural banking: loans for specified targets not arbitrarily waived and minimum of at least 5 years before any waiver is contemplated
	More credit should be disbursed to the districts, for which credit is playing a very crucial role or where key cropping factors are favorable		Promote resources for direct marketing without the involvement of the middle-man		Micro-finance should be linked to cellular/mobile banking to increase access
		Markets for women	Support small entrepreneurs (men and women): build their capacity for marketing strategy and link them with production centers	Financial services and support	Need to develop corporate debt 1 to decrease interest rate by increasing liquidity of the instrument
			Consider quotas for women in milk, vegetable, oil seed and other cooperatives as members and leaders		Banning micro-financing not the solution: instead regulating it is
			Set up women's agriculture collectives to enable sell of grains at good prices	Partnerships for service/infrastructure	Creating SEZ like units to improve market supply chains
		Inclusive markets	Delivery systems need to be enhanced, terms of credit need to be streamlined	Co-ordination/ Implementation of programs	Swabhiman project: make sure rural people use their right to banking within this program
					APMBs should be scrapped as these are preventing a common market in agricultural commodities in the country; second best option is to put it in the concurrent list
			Introduce efficient system for procurement and delivery		
					Curb the tendency of middle men to profit by taking undue advantage of positions
					Provide more efficient means of credit disbursal through financial institutions
				Inclusive markets	



Open bond market

Permit long term foreign exchange  
hedging on stock exchange

### Challenge 5: Decentralization, Empowerment, and Information

*Overview of challenges (observations from the table on challenges):*

**On gender issues and women's rights, the WTNA report** claims that women do not have access to and control over resources: this makes their position vulnerable. It indicates that the Women's Bill for reservation in political governance is yet to become a reality despite fourteen years of struggle. **With respect to youth and adolescents, WNTA** highlights that the rights based approach to development has been superseded by an agitational demand mentality amongst the youth. At the same time, it highlights the vulnerability of youth, claiming they are targeted in conflict affected areas by law enforcing agencies, which in turn inhibits their development. WNTA also states that Panchayats and other local government institutions do not include the voice of young citizens. It argues that lack of information renders young migrant workers unable to avail of protections under the inter State Migrant Workmen Act (1979) etc.

**On the subject of marginalized communities, WNTA** underscores the insufficient emphasis on participation and the significant barriers of entry in gram sabhas and panchayats for dalits. It also states that dalit *sarpanches* usually come to power with the help of other leaders and hence often act as puppets. Poor information flows and accountability mechanisms within departments on schemes for SC/STs and especially on SCP and TSP are also highlighted as challenges in the WNTA report.

**With regards to conflict zones, WNTA** mentions that conflict situations are approached from a national security perspective and not from a human security viewpoint. The organization claims that policies and programmes are not directly aimed at addressing the fallout of the various conflict situations. It also critiques the inappropriate use of force by police and armed forces and the abuse of the *Jan Sunwai* (public hearing) process.

**On the issue of governance, WTNA, Facebook, and Website comments** points to major weaknesses in the current interpretation of reservations in Panchayati Raj. **FICCI** suggests that PRIs are viewed as mere implementing arms, and do not enjoy real powers. **FISME** argues that with the exception of MGNREGA and Backward Regions Grant Front (BRGF), all other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are managed by line departments, thereby reducing the scope for PRIs and citizens to engage. **CII** mentions the need to implement and execute the National E-governance Plan and points to the lack of funds for infrastructure; relating this issue to bottlenecks in implementation. **Arghyam** also talks of such faulty institutional design, critiquing the absence of effective engagement with PRIs. The body also speaks of the absence of coordination and convergence of schemes (for example: drinking water schemes' links with other programmes like the Total Sanitation Programme, MGNREGA, NRHM, Watershed programmes is lacking) at the village/block level. **Arghyam** specifically highlights that convergence issues and implementation gaps have adversely impacted public service delivery. **The Gender Community** stresses the need for mechanisms to monitor gram sabhas (biometric, training is presented as a solution). Both **WNTA and FICCI** state that there is evidence of gross diversion of these funds to other unintended infrastructure projects away from the needs of dalit communities: non-utilization of even the allocated funds given under the Scheduled Caste and Tribal Sub Plans (SCP and TSP) is a linked issue. **With respect to awareness, WNTA, Facebook comments, and CII** speak of the fact that information gathering and dissemination have a 'top down' approach lacking in a youth perspective. **The Gender Community** also points to the fact that women receive filtered information which prohibits them from participating fully in decision-making. **NABARD, WNTA, and Arghyam** stress the importance of a database to monitor progress of a set of basic indicators for each sector.

**NABARD** points to issues like the degradation of natural resources, diversion of land and water to non-agricultural uses are other concerns, malnutrition, emergence of second generation problems (market fluctuations, changing agricultural trade regime), and the compounding effect of higher food and fuel prices and global recession. **In sum, ten sources explicitly mention the need for de-centralized decision making and empowerment of local bodies in some form.**

Note: See table of challenges to read the full analysis.

Sources	WNTA							
Challenge Sub-Categories	Women	Youth	Dalits	North East	Adivasis	CII	FICCI	
Violence against women is on the increase, both in the public and private sphere	Panchayats and other local government institutions lack representation of youth	Panchayats have not become effective instruments of economic development and social justice	Human resources development is obstructed when states experience turmoil and conflict	People involved in peace building initiatives in Adivasi areas are branded as Maoists	Connectivity to villages is limited		Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs): viewed as mere implementing agencies of Central and State government scheme	
Women do not have access to and control over resources and this makes their position vulnerable	Information gathering and dissemination have a 'top down' approach lacking in a youth perspective	Lack of devolution of power and functions inhibits development of PRIs	Government's official response to situations of armed conflict is one of denial outside the country while such situations are viewed internally as anti-state activities	Inappropriate use of force by police and armed forces, abuse of the jan sunwai process	Implementation and execution of National E-governance Plan	Vibrant Grassroots Democracy	Gram Sabha not functioning properly: alienation of voices and of villagers	Panchayats
Women's Bill for reservation in the upper echelons of political governance yet to become a reality despite 14 years of struggle	Lack of access to relevant information at different levels	Major weaknesses in the current interpretation of reservations in Panchayati Raj	Government officers get an excuse to desist from work	No Objection Certificates should be avoided	Lack of funding / investments	Capacity Building	Inadequate attention to building PRI capacities: looked upon as agencies	
Women are seen as vote banks and not as a significant political resource	Lack of empowerment and capacity building	Broader strategies to transform the caste-class-gender discrimination pervasive in Indian society too are largely ineffective	Conflict situations are approached from a national security perspective and not from a human security viewpoint	Suspension of administration and development activities and large numbers of internally displaced persons	Current issues in Governance	Social Justice for all	Provisions for development of socially and economically excluded communities have been on since the Fifth Five Year Plan, but the level of service delivery dismal	Women as agents of change
Women continue to face various obstacles in the political sphere at all levels	Poor quality of public services and limited access is another problem	Reservations alone do not ensure greater equality	Policies or programmes are not directly aimed at addressing the fallout of the various conflict situations.	Lack of opportunities for youth, fund allocations for development schemes remain unutilized and lack of accountability is an issue			Challenge: inability of various departments to allocate funds for the welfare of the marginalized group	
	Youth in conflict affected areas are specially targeted by law enforcing agencies: inhibits development	Caste and political party pressures tend to dominate development decisions					Non-utilization of even the allocated funds given under SCP and TSP	

	<p>Migrant youth are unaware of the existence of Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 and the provisions enshrined therein</p> <p>Rights based approach to development has been superseded by an agitational demand mentality amongst the youth</p>	<p>Insufficient emphasis on participation and significant barriers of entry in gram sabhas and panchayats for Dalits</p> <p>Participation is greatly diluted in Panchayats and better planning, implementation is needed</p> <p>Dalit Sarpanches usually come to power with the help of other leaders and hence they often act as puppets or are co-opted</p> <p>Poor information flow and accountability mechanisms within departments on schemes for SC/STs and especially on SCP and TSP is another challenge</p> <p>At the level of expenditure, there is evidence of gross diversion of these funds to other unintended infrastructure projects away from the needs of Dalit communities</p>				<p>Democratizing information to improve the quality of public service</p>	<p>Diversion of SCP and TSP funds to other sectors at the end of the annual plan</p> <p>Implementation and administrative bottlenecks</p> <p>The welfare of the excluded communities would require measures for skill development, economic empowerment alongside social inclusion</p> <p>Except MGNREGA and Backward Regions Grant Front (BRGF) all other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are managed by line departments, so less scope for PRIs and citizens to engage</p> <p>For a department implementing a programme, focus is on meeting targets and expenditure: people unaware of programmes and thus do not engage</p>

Website	NABARD	Arghyam	Gender Community
<p>Problem of corruption and transparency</p> <p>Panchayats to be empowered to implement policies at the grassroots level</p>	<p>Malnutrition, as measured by underweight children below three years is estimated at 45.9 percent (National Family Health Survey 2006-06)</p> <p>The continuous growth of our population is a problem</p>	<p>Planning, policy, pricing: limited awareness and little scope for community participation/voice</p> <p>Overlapping institutions &amp; jurisdiction, limited accountability, transparency</p>	<p>Lack of training, lack of empowerment, and lack of an enabling environment hinders reservations</p> <p>Information to rural women is filtered: should be involved in planning processes, including financial planning</p>
<p>Indira Awas Yojana (a scheme for women) being utilized by male members</p>	<p>Food security</p> <p>Gradual depletion and degradation of natural resources; diversion of land and water to non-agricultural uses are other concerns</p>	<p>Regulation, decentralization, fund flows: create an enabling environment and framework for debate urban bodies and community</p>	<p>Training leads to gender issues actually receiving importance in gambit of planning</p>
<p>Indira Awas Yojana (a scheme for women) being utilized by male members</p>	<p>Emergence of second generation problems: market fluctuations; changing agricultural trade regime; farmers' income etc. have shed light on agricultural sustainability</p>	<p>Role of state agencies: increase interactions with local level bodies and water managers</p>	<p>Women</p> <p>There has been no mechanism to monitor the <i>gram sabhas</i>: Example: Use of biometric devices to record <i>gram sabhas</i></p>
<p>Women-can't-do-it approach' still exists</p>	<p>The compounding effect of higher food and fuel prices and global recession: estimated 1/6 of humanity without access to food (UN 2008)</p>	<p>Role of state agencies: increase interactions with local level bodies and water managers</p>	<p>Discriminatory thinking is embedded against SC/ST communities and inherent gender bias is reflected: education required</p>
		<p>Institutionalizing stronger regulatory practices to mitigate corruption</p>	<p>Gender specific legislation does not get effectively implemented</p>

			Institute contingency planning: for conflicts, disasters, growth, migration, pollution	Governance	Distribution system still manipulated or controlled by corporates: involve PRIs/ ULBs etc.
		Governance	Faulty institutional design: absence of effective engagement with PRIs; lack of representation in gram sabhas; little role for all people/community to play	Decentralizing Industry	Online voting systems for transparency: e-governance kiosks
			Financial constraints		Indira Awaas Yojana is not working because people who get allotments sell their plots to other people which is illegal
			Public service delivery: government schemes and plans not effective; no accountability and transparency; absence of benchmarks; no citizen/social audits	Infrastructure	Housing and industrial space is limited in cities and is unplanned in rural and urban areas
			Unusable data formats; huge gap between research and practical solutions		
			No coordination and convergence of schemes (example: drinking water schemes with other programmes total sanitation programme (SC), MGNREGA, NRHM, Watershed programmes) at the village/block level		

Ever-increasing conflicts  
between different stakeholders

### Challenge 5: Decentralization, Empowerment, and Information

#### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

**On the co-ordination and governance front, Decentralization Community** recommends reducing the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and State sponsored schemes (SSS) and making their funds untied. WNTA stresses the importance of strengthening Gram Sabhas' (GS) roles, responsibilities, and power (require clarity and youths' involvement). The **Decentralization Community** also mentions the need for capacity building: addressing functionaries of gram sabhas; involving civil society organizations and academic institutions in addition to State Institutes of Rural Development and Administrative Training Institutes etc. Both **WNTA and the Decentralization Community** ask that capacities of training organizations be enhanced, and Gram Sabhas, PRIs, and ULBs be vested with more functional powers and funds to achieve local decision-making. **CII and FICCI** exhort the government to endorse the recommendations of Administrative Reform Commission to streamline schemes and implementation across sectors. The two organizations also highlight the importance of developing mechanisms for sample checking of GS meetings (where the public is informed, quorum is followed, and decisions are endorsed). They argue that a National Data Bank should be created by collecting, preserving, disseminating, and sharing vital information (particularly relating to the prevailing best practices in the field of planning and developmental initiatives), **FICCI, FISME, CII, WNTA, the Website, the Decentralization Community, and the Gender Community** argue in favor of social audits of all governance initiatives (schemes and programs). WNTA states that reliable local level data disaggregated to the Panchayat level should be collated and made available (including information regarding national and state plans, schemes, funds etc.). In order that District Plans be single and comprehensive, WNTA promotes empowering District Planning Committees (DPC) through more funds and technical assistance.

**With regards to women, the Decentralization Community** supports gender planning and budgeting at all levels. It advocates enrolling Self Help Groups (SHGs) to achieve decentralized training. WNTA argues that local governing units should reserve 33% of houses for women and 50% of any development fund for women, especially for the marginalized. The report mentions the need for funds to help Elected Women's Representatives (EWR) function in PRIs. The **Gender Community and Facebook** states that PRIs can perform such roles only with the devolution of funds, provision of functionaries, and role clarity. In the same vein, WNTA asks that at least 33% of all District Planning Committees to constitute women leaders. WNTA also seeks to ensure that principles of Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Beijing Platform For Action are implemented. Both the Decentralization Community and TATA Essays promote comprehensive legislation for the protection of women, and ask that the Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill be considered at the earliest. They also highlight that Self Regulatory Boards which follow public private partnership model to address violence including trafficking in sex work are viable solutions.

**With respect to marginalized communities, the recommendations from sex workers, drug users and the transgender community, as well as the Decentralization Community** promote awareness generation and legal education, and indicate the merit of implementing UN charters on women and children. The reports also talk of protecting HIV infected women through financial assistance, rations cards etc. WNTA supports easing of rules to aid new entrepreneurs and enhanced vocational training endeavors for the youth and adolescents. It calls for a Single Window Clearance System for SCs/ STc and states that schemes must involve CSOs in a direct manner. WNTA also seeks the implementation of PESA, a fast-track process for legal cases, and the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, Mines and Minerals Act, Central Coal Bearing Area Act etc. to safeguard interests of tribal groups and adivasis. WNTA seeks more child protection schemes, child welfare committees, cash vouchers for education, and vocational educational centers. WNTA seeks better institutional mechanisms at the block and district levels and suggests that data on migrant children should be collected and updated through a special migrant cell set up jointly by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Labor. The report asks for creation of a National Association of Older Persons, as well as a helpline at *taluka* and district levels for elderly counseling and prevention of abuse. It also suggests appointing a Monitoring Officer in each ministry or mandate Ministry of Minority Affairs to ask for status reports on a quarterly basis to check on the 15% spending for minorities (10% exclusively for Muslims), and demands that a separate ministry with adequate allocation of budget for PWDs be created. In sum, WNTA presents exhaustive implications to various constituencies; these are backed by insights from industry, civil society, and social and online media comments.



Note: See the table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA							
Recommendation Sub-Categories	Decentralization Community	Women	Youth	Dalits	Adivasis	North East	Children	Trans-genders
Reduce the number of Centrally sponsored (CSS) and State sponsored schemes (SSS) should be reduced and their funds should be untied so they can be used according to local needs	Local governing units should reserve 33% of houses/flats/industrial units/market spaces for women	Development separate Youth Policy with focus on employment, equal access to education, disadvantaged groups of youth	Single window system for information to SCs/ STs	Support a voluntary process of building leadership amongst youth	Implement Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA)	The potential of Panchayat Raj Institutions should be realized	Progressive revision of laws must to eradicate social prejudices against transgender persons; Yogashatra principles, International Bill on Transgender Community	
Strengthen Gram Sabhas' roles, responsibilities and power: require role clarity and youths' involvement	50% of any development fund should be spent specifically for women, especially focusing on the marginalized	Social audit mechanisms should be institutionalized for public services; youth should be included in monitoring of access and quality of different public service	Proper information is not made available to Dalit Sarpanches on schemes, budgets, plans and programmes	PESA should be implemented within a given time frame	Autonomous Councils: catalysts for economic transformation and not just legislative, regulatory and administrative agencies: (have lections for participative approach)	System to provide information of schemes and programmes for children, authorities for implementation should be created	Fund National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to take up the issues of transgenders under Social Justice Litigation and seek legal redressal	
Capacity building: broad based, addressing functionaries (women also) of Gram Sabha; civil society organizations and academic institutions needed in addition to State Institutes of Rural Development and Administrative Training Institutes	Programmes to promote gender planning and budgeting in PRIs should be introduced	Sharing of information on entitlements, budgetary details etc. of different public services should be made mandatory	Training for Sarpanches should be organized at the cluster level	Land Acquisition Act, Mines and Minerals Act, Central Coal Bearing Area Act etc. should be amended and mandatory powers should be given to the tribal council to sanction developmental projects	Provide all forms of communication in local languages	Create trained Child Welfare Committees	Steps toward taking a position on legal recognition of the gender identity of Hijras/TG need to be taken in consultation with Hijras/TG and other key stakeholders	
Enhance capacities of training organizations; give untied funds, initiate collectives of elected representatives to empower PRIs	Need funds to enable women to contest elections and for collectives to help Elected Women's Representatives (EWR) to function in PRIs	Special fact finding and youth teams to be sent to conflict affected areas to set up dialogue with youth in these area.	Funding through Centrally Sponsored Schemes like MGNREGS is not distributed; give funds to households and not Panchayats	Fast track court must be established for timely disposal of cases filed against tribal leaders	Internally Displaced Persons (development, disaster & conflict induced) should be recognized as a separate category	PRIs with 3Fs:Functionary, Functions and Fund instrumental in monitoring ill against children	In 2005, India's Central government introduced a category 'E' in passport application forms where 'E' stands for 'eunuch;" transgender people would like this to be changed	
Plans at all levels should consider human development and be 'bottom-up'	Proper functioning of PRIs with devolution of funds, provision of functionaries and role clarity of ERs on their roles needs appropriate support	Introduce a formal structure by creating a database for migrants, issue them identity cards and provide migrant services like vocational training etc.	Corruption and discrimination in higher and lower strata ; Dalit Sarpanches are targeted more than Brahmin and non-Dalit Sarpanches	Time bound land regularization process for people who have been temporarily settled in Salwa Judum camps	Formulate policies and programmes in accord with Beijing Platform for Action and Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	The allocated funds must be transferred to the Gram Panchayat directly for implementation	A civilian review board or civilian ombudsman committee comprising judges and lawyers to monitor police stations and implement Supreme Court guidelines on treatment of persons in custody	
Gender planning and budgeting at all levels; enroll Self Help Groups (SHGs) achieve decentralized training	Ensure functioning of the rural and urban governing body committees and direct that social justice committees and gram Nyayalayas wherever constituted	Mandatory representation and inclusion of youth in panchayats and other local government institutions	SCP planning should be done with SC communities; PRIs and CSOs should implement	Fast track court for addressing the issues of atrocities against tribal women in conflict zones	Translate gender commitments into budgetary allocations	The capacities and competencies of elected public representatives, officials and staff need to be strengthened to meet the needs	Continue efforts with the police force on Section 377 Indian Penal Cod	
Reliable local level data disaggregated to the Panchayat level should be collated and made available including information regarding national and state plans, schemes, funds etc.	Institutional mechanisms should be strengthened to ensure participation of women in scheduled tribal areas in decision making process as PESA Act is gender blind	Develop curriculum for both school and college level, which should include lessons of laws, policies and provisions like, RTI Act, NREGA, Domestic Violence Act, Juvenile Justice Act etc.	Devolution of powers can only happen if budget allocations, related functions and functionaries are delegated to the panchayats so that they have effective political and economic power for the discharge of	Appoint of ad-hoc Special Police Officers in conflict zones	Disability: human rights issue so economic support not enough	Feasibility of setting up District Resource Centers for technical training should be examined	In Karnataka, government issued an order to implement reservation quota for TG ( 15 percent reservation in government employment); need similar initiatives in other states	
DPCs should be constituted in every district, their roles and structure including the membership and status should be defined clearly. Technical support system, secretarial assistance and resources at district and sub-district level needed	Mandate involvement of civil society members in gender and social audit	Democratic platforms should be promoted for interaction amongst youth across all sections of the society	Ensure List 29 is handled by PRIs	Dialogue to reduce violence in tribal areas	Increase women's representation and participation in peace building processes, especially in formal ones	ASHA first step: need more Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Multipurpose Health Workers and Lady Health Visitors.	The Home Ministry should strengthen training on importance of HIV/AIDS prevention and the life-saving efforts of HIV/AIDS outreach workers	
District Plan: comprehensive and single plan; requires the strengthening of the District Planning Committees (DPC)	Land and house title deeds should be made in the name of both spouses/partners	Simplification of procedures for starting and running business is a must, especially small and medium size businesses	District budgeting and Panchayat budgeting practices to be emphasized to ensure flow of allocated funds and schemes to reserved panchayats	Follow recommendations of D. Bandopadhyay Committee Report on Extremist affected areas (2006)	Education of persons with disability should be exclusively under the Ministry of Human Resource Development	Literacy level of elected representatives in PRIs varies and should be increased	Ensure coverage of the UID/Aadhaar scheme to the TG community (12-digit unique number which the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) will issue for all Indian residents)	
Programmes like MP/MLALADS should be minimized: PRIs should take over	Enhance honorarium for elected women's representatives of local governments and ensure facilities for their mobility	Promote skill development and develop training systems for training on entrepreneurial initiatives	Schemes: implemented by CSOs and dalit individuals	Repeal special Area Security Acts imposed for harassing the leadership in tribal areas	Social audit of implementation of all schemes is necessary with the inclusion of relevant stakeholders	Institutional mechanisms need to be developed for the planning and implementation of Block and District plans of action for children	Aadhaar numbers to the marginalized sections of society and this would strengthen equity	
Inequality: inequality index on the lines of the global one; train local governments to read		Provide special incentives to ventures promoting indigenous skills and products	Need linkages between three panchayat tiers and between panchayats and government departments	Release paper on status of internally displaced persons (IDPs)	Access and transparency of funding to CSOs needed	Regional, linguistic, rural-urban and caste-class disparities and their impact on children should be taken into account while making the Five Year Plan		

Organs/institutes/officials of state and their functionaries must be sensitized on laws relating to vulnerable groups	Promote participation of women in the planning process and make mandatory at least 33% women's participation in District Planning Committees	Need for technology to bridge the information gap s	National program for migrant laborers (mobile ration cards, caste certificates etc.)	Separate Ministry to deal with conflict zones	Health care system should respond to women and children, especially in conflict zones	Children will be further discriminated if reservation is removed and basic entitlements are privatized
Guidelines should be formulated to strengthen Gram Sabhas for better representation	Allocations should be made for marginalized women (SC/ST, minorities) as an inbuilt component of any budgeting		National perspective plan for Dalit women with fixed time bound targets	Reconstitute Tribal Welfare Ministry and other related organizations/institutions	Strong monitoring systems and accountability of implementing agencies must be ensured	In view of the prevailing nutritional deficiency, provisions of required nutrition should be ensured on sustainable basis to all children and especially children of Dalits, Adivasis, Minorities, Migrants etc. Common school standards should be followed for Dalits, Adivasis and other excluded and marginalized groups
Launch Nyaya Panchayats to work through incentives and disincentives to tackle dowry etc.	Compilation of gender disaggregated data across sectors/departments with support of statistics department			Tribal Advisory Councils and other tribal institutions must be involved in any budgetary process (both at the state as well as at central level)	India should adopt and implement United Nations Resolutions such as 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889	
Budgetary allocation in plans at district, block and village level for SC, ST, women, old people, children and minorities should increase	Make attendance of 50% women to be mandatory in Gram Sabhas and any public hearings			Create permanent Judicial Commission for redressal of violations of tribal rights		Government should take special measures to remove discrimination and segregation of children in classrooms, cultural and social activities: sensitization is key
Streamline Management Information System with regard to excluded categories and have Gram Panchayat level data on BPL families etc.	Funds of parallel programmes should be integrated to ensure optimal utilization of resources and avoid replication of beneficiaries: computerization needed			Strengthen Tribal Advisory Councils by increasing powers		Implement Integrated Child Protection Scheme will need to be implemented all over India
Local governments should be given the responsibility to ensure access to service delivery	Enable women to assert their rights as stake holders in all aspects of tourism development.			Single Window System for redressal of tribals' grievances		Children of 14-18 age group should be catered for separately; programmes do not address their issues
PESA needs to be revisited, restructured and properly implemented	SHGs for capacity building and credit delivery			Recognizing the history, culture and identity of tribal people as distinct and valued a new National Tribal Development Authority should be formed and Restructure Tribal Development Authority: share powers with community tribal leaders		Data on migrant children should be collected and updated regularly through a special migrant cell set up jointly by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Mission Register migrants and ensure portability of identity cards
Land rights issues vary by state and should be addressed in the Gram Sabha	Provisions should be made for capacity building of EWRs and government functionaries on gender budgeting	Local and regional planning must get precedence over centralized planning				
The 12th Plan: Social Justice as envisaged in the 73rd amendment through decentralized governance	Gender education for all political parties			Comprehensive institutional review is needed for re-classification and inclusion of other eligible castes/sub castes in the list of		Vocational training within the general education system needs to be integrated to generate employment opportunities for children with disabilities.
Universalization of access to public services must be ensured; focus should move to actual delivery and its quality	Democratization of information through the use of community radios, newsletters, etc.			Prepare and monitor budgetary process for Tribal Sub Plan Areas in association with local tribal institutions and councils		Holistic assessments of all schemes relating to children, including poverty alleviation programmes, should be undertaken on a regular basis to measure the impact of current
Redeployment, 'rightsizing,' staffing and infrastructure improvements would assist in improving quality of services	Ensure principles of Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Beijing Platform For Action are			Set up special fast track courts for resolving the disputes under Tribal Land Alienation Act and Tribal (Prevention of) Atrocity Act		Results based framework must be established for each department and for dispersal of funds
Create Performance Management Framework a participatory manner and couple with online monitoring	State wise research studies should be conducted to identify emerging patterns and dynamics of violence against women in different sectors			Reverse powerlessness of ministries in face of challenges resulting from weak institutions and lack of adequate human resources		MIS system to be established for all domains
The Gram Sabha: responsible for social audits and accountability	Comprehensive legislation for protection of women: consider Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill					Mid-term Appraisals and evaluations of National Five Year Plans should aim to make the status of children as a critical indicator in tracking assessment of development planning
Information technology at local level: computerized village kiosks, mobile based information sharing, reporting and tracking and Web Swan connectivity;	Ensure effective implementation of the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act					RTE: analysis of information gaps
Create awareness among citizens for using media for disclosure of information: governments should collaborate	Awareness generation and sensitization programmes for men to check gender based violence					Mobile training in districts and infrastructure generation in rural areas are key
Steps must be taken for implementation of the RTI Act: train PRI personnel	Legal awareness building for and provision of legal aid to women					
National Data Bank for collecting, preserving, disseminating and sharing vital information in de-centralized way	Safety measures in public places by establishing resting places, toilets for transgender and differently-abled and women					

Frontline service delivery workers such as ICDS workers, primary school teachers as well as Civil Society Organizations to ensure convergence among departments and provision of information  
Recommendations in 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) and Commission on Centre-State relations: basis for implementing uniform decentralized governance

Provide HIV women with property rights and healthcare

Create shelters for displaced women

Provision for education of the children of prison inmates needed

District Committees should be set up to monitor shelter homes

Reconsider PPP approach as key social services (water, sanitation, health, education) don't reach women

India should adopt and implement the United Nations Resolutions such as 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889 (conflict ridden women and children)

Pass legislation on HIV prevention

Ration cards should to single women

Adolescents	Elderly	Muslims	Disabled	PLHIV	Migrants	Conflict	CII	FICCI	
Dedicate separate section for adolescents in 12th Plan	Setup helpline at Taluka and District level for elderly counseling and prevention of elder abuse	Training programmes to build confidence and facilitate inclusion in governance from panchayat to parliament	Explicitly include disabilities in all statutes, policies, policy guidelines, implementation and monitoring mechanisms	Keeping PLHIV at the centre; functional processes mechanisms at all levels to promote community involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring	Create disaggregated database on inter-state basis	Capacity building of the masses with rural orientation	Greater participation of all citizens in decision-making (enforcing accountability and seeking entitlements)	Government to endorse recommendations of Administrative Reform Commission: PRIs need full power	
Adolescent constituency does not have its own Department or Ministry	Create a National Association of Older Persons to deal with ageing issues in a more coordinated manner	Form information cells at block level to provide information on government welfare schemes	People with Disabilities (PWDs) and their organizations from rural & urban areas to included in planning, implementation, monitoring; with caste, region and gender balance	The PLHIV community is diverse: male and female sex workers, transgenders, injecting drug users etc. (hard to cater to all)	Provide maternity leave, crèche and prenatal and postnatal care etc.	Social Audit of Government Schemes from grassroots upwards; mechanisms to ensure that all schemes are being run effectively	Technology enablement: Investment in setting up broadband fiber optics	GS to be made functional for discussing development programmes and social inclusion at local level develop mechanisms for sample checking of gram sabha meetings (whether public is informed, quorum is followed, decisions are endorsed)	
The 12th Plan should assess adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health and Adolescent, Education etc. on a time driven and incremental basis	Establish separate Commissionerate / Directorate for elderly issues	Revision of BPL Policy for proper distribution of BPL cards	Disability sensitivity component in HR curriculum of all statutory bodies, judiciary, executive corporations and local bodies	Support PLHIV networks and other associations, lend technical inputs like trainings and mentoring, ensure representation at executing bodies e.g. State AIDS Control Societies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Village health	Sexual harassment committees as per the 'Vishaka Judgment' of the Supreme Court should be set up by Employer/Welfare Boards	The allocations are 80% tied and determined at the central and state levels	Track and publish progress on MMPs	Vibrant Grassroots Democracy Capacity building to go beyond the elected representatives and include functionaries of the gram sabha with a strong emphasis on skill development	Panchayats
Create new schemes to tackle un-explored issues	Sensitization of police to ageing issues, especially for the elderly living alone	Orientation /sensitization of govt. officials	All unutilized funds in disability area should be carried forward to next term and should not be diverted to other sectors	Concrete steps need to be taken for the reduction and eradication of HIV related stigma and episodes of enacted stigma	Government should ratify International Labor Organization Convention on Domestic Workers and the United Nations Convention Implement Equal Wages Act	Adoption of Decentralized and Participative Planning followed by introduction of Gram /Tehsil / District level Planning Boards	Action recommendations of the Administrative Services Reforms Commission	TPRIs should be given power to generate revenue by levying taxes and other mechanisms of financial resource mobilization	
Detailed performance tracking on five year basis	Establish Institute of Gerontology	Appoint Monitoring Officer in each ministry or mandate Ministry of Minority Affairs to ask for status report on quarterly basis to check if the 15% spending for minorities (10% exclusively for Muslims) is being used	Require transparent information mechanism	All workplaces should have a HIV and AIDS work place policy		Local groups apparently do not have the capacity to plan: empower through finances, education, awareness	Investment in education of all on their fundamental right to information, and accountability of Government	Provide training to village level committees like Village Water, Sanitation and Health Committees to ensure roles are being undertaken	
Lack of information about existing schemes like 'Yuva Shakti Yojana,' need awareness campaigns across India	Create welfare fund for elderly by levy of an appropriate cess	Progress of Prime Minister's 15 point programme should be shared with nation on bi-annual basis	Orientation and sensitization of all stakeholders on disability	Establish mechanisms for effective feedback, advocacy and monitoring by PLHIV community	Take action against exploitative programmes like Thittam in Tamil Nadu Implement CEDAW/GR-26	Before implementation of a new policy or programme, consensus from all possible stakeholders should be obtained Institutional means to control corruption needed (Niyamgiri, POSCO and other big infrastructure related projects saw huge corruption)	Women as equal partners in decision making	Engage with civil society organizations, educational institutions and interested corporate houses that have prior experience in rural development for capacity building	Information Dissemination
Mobile telephones with wide outreach: medium of penetration and information dispersal	Frame age-sensitive 12th plan / approach paper	According to Sachar Committee, Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to look into grievances of deprived groups, should be set up	Constitute separate ministry with adequate allocation of budget for PWDs	Need for faster mechanisms to resolve grievances including legal action			Engagement of citizens	Capacity Building Develop content of the capacity building programmes in sync with the local context, understanding of the target groups and using different medium of dissemination.	
Kishore/Kishori Panchayats should be developed and integrated into village panchayats: give them power to govern	Uniform social pension scheme in all states for all senior citizens under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAP)	Education and housing for children affected by communal riots	Reserve key positions for PWDs in project implementation	Need support mechanisms for the PLHIV to enable them to counter self stigma	Implement CEDAW/GR-27	Promote collective responsibility to increase transparency	Strengthening of local Government (Gram Sabha)	Capacity building programmes to be evaluated by third party organizations for their effectiveness in creating awareness and making the desired information reach out to the target groups	
	Pension should be delivered through banks/post offices/ smart card	Need standing machinery to periodically review anti Muslim bias in law enforcement machinery		Development and strengthening of community mechanisms such as PLHIV welfare boards at the state level		Efforts to ensure that politics does not result in creation of backward regions	Setting up of citizens watch comprising of senior citizens, college students, women	Union Government to ensure that at least 16 percent and 8 percent of the total plan budget of all ministries and departments is earmarked Scheduled Caste (under Special Component Plan) and Scheduled Tribes (under Tribal Sub Plan)	
	Rate of interest on bank deposits of elderly should be increased by 2% over existing rates for normal citizens	Police reforms should be accomplished according to Law Commission recommendations	Allocated budget for each ministry should be spent in consultation with civil society and PWD organizations	Establish single window system at district and state levels for People Living and affected by HIV, for receiving services, entitlements and social welfare schemes such as MGNREGS work, BPL cards, widow pension plans, insurance etc. Replicate model developed by Delhi State government to provide benefits to People Living with HIV Aids		Emergence of a few dominant classes in society should be stopped as this leads to exploitation and conflicts.	Student - Society interaction	Create Minority Component Plan which should be mandatory for all ministries	
	Include elderly in thrust areas of CSR of companies and banks	Establish minority cells in Police and other departments for oversight	Women with disabilities should be included in			Control of resources should be made broad based and should be people centric	Restricting BPL beneficiaries families with 2 children	The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Minority Affairs should be authorized to regularly scrutinize implementation of welfare programmes	Women as Change Agents
								Social Justice for all	

Give income tax concessions to labor force caring for elderly dependents on need basis	Give more powers to Muslim Minorities' Commission	Women's Commission and Human Rights Commission should represent Women with Disabilities (WWDs)			Provide subsistence level services; demands for subsistence must not be deemed as criminal by police and Para-military forces	Social Audit to be strengthened	Plan for employment of SC, STs and women needs to be developed at Panchayat level	
Pension reforms should be undertaken at regular points of time by taking into consideration inflation, cost of living etc.	Set up government institutes to promote vocational training under-privileged Muslim women	Specific Policy and budget allocation for generating data and information on WWD			Provide avenues for resistance and protests against unjust development planning should	Bottom-up funding	Create National Task force on Violence against Women in Conflict Zones	
Budgetary support for old age homes at Taluka and District level	Allocate more funds for Muslim women in Ministry for Women and Child development	Women with Disabilities (WWDs) should be part and parcel of all the gender mainstreaming and empowerment programs at all government levels				Plan from bottom by integrating village and town plans and through district Planning Committees	Increase interface of socially excluded groups with the government officials through public hearings, interaction camps etc.	Public Service Delivery
Establish Day Care Centers to be run by Senior Citizens Associations / NGOs	Ensure central and state responsibility to provide for development of Muslim women	Allocate budget to ensure that public service delivery is gender specific and geared towards WWDs					National Policy for Old Persons should be adopted by every state government a	
80+ should be given pension irrespective of whether they worked during their lifetimes or not	Ensure Muslims women's inclusion in schemes like ASHA worker and Aanganwari	The High Support Groups (people with mental disabilities facing multiple marginalization) should be specially catered for					Websites of government departments needs to be regularly updated with details of circulars, notifications, statues, performance of schemes, fund allocation and utilization	Sexual Violence
	Special budgetary allocations for development of Muslim women						National Data Bank should be created by collecting, preserving, disseminating and sharing vital information (particularly relating to the prevailing best practices in the field of planning and developmental initiatives)	
	Enact suitable law needs covering atrocities against Muslims under criminal statute on par with SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act						Ministries to undertake frequent press briefings to share success stories of the various programmes and role of communities	
	Enact communal violence prevention law to hold officials accountable for omission and commission						Use mobile and internet revolution to reach citizens	
	Give civil society a role in monitoring during communal skirmishes						Various government departments attribute the shortage of staff and multiple functional responsibilities for the delay in providing information under RTI; delivery system requires staffing mechanism under a PIO or Social audits needed	
	Sensitize police and implement reforms to ensure that defaulting officials are punished							
	Promote minority representation in the police force/security agencies							

Website	TATA	Essay Contest	Save the Children Report	Decentralization Community	Report from injecting drug users, sex workers, transgenders	Gender Community
Need to strengthen PR institutions to bring change	Decentralized governance	Strengthen security at borders: ramp up the role of the BSF etc.	Decentralized governance	Grassroots democracy	Women	Decentralized governance
Increase potential to address problems in local schools, local hospitals		Community participation is a must				
Empower panchayats to implement social security schemes	Women	Women's Bill implemented without further delay	Decentralized governance	Grassroots democracy	Women	Food Security
Panchayats to be linked to the insurance sector		Talk of evils in Panchayats: "Saas Bahu Sammelans" to talk against gender based discrimination				
Increasing the role of youth	Minorities	Curb religious discrimination through education and publicity: will help prevent terrorism as well	Decentralized governance	District Plans under District Planning Cells	Improve quality of public services	Economic and social inclusion
Organizing workshops and consultations in all states and UTs to promote citizens participation						
Two-way flow of information should be established	Women	Improve synergy between health/nutrition and employment generation schemes such as NREGA	Women	District Plans under District Planning Cells	Improve quality of public services	Economic and social inclusion
Educating men; Promoting gender sensitization						
Identify talented women, train them to be change agents	Democratizing information	Expand media for development and health: Use ICT tools to reach more people with health information	Democratizing information	Reducing weight of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Providing more untied funds	Improve quality of public services	Economic and social inclusion
India's food distribution system (PDS) should be in the hands of women; grain distribution, management, coordination to be done by female member of the Households						
Encouraging women and building their capacity to take on challenging roles	Democratizing information	Prioritize reaching the more vulnerable with information (e.g., e-chaupauls)	Democratizing information	Reducing weight of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Providing more untied funds	Improve quality of public services	Economic and social inclusion
	Democratizing information	Strengthen the skills and role of key leaders such as chief medical officer at the district level to effectively monitor and operate PHCs	Democratizing information	Reducing weight of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Providing more untied funds	Improve quality of public services	Economic and social inclusion
	Democratizing information	Strengthen the skills and role of key leaders such as chief medical officer at the district level to effectively monitor and operate PHCs	Democratizing information	Reducing weight of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Providing more untied funds	Improve quality of public services	Economic and social inclusion
	Democratizing information	Strengthen the skills and role of key leaders such as chief medical officer at the district level to effectively monitor and operate PHCs	Democratizing information	Reducing weight of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Providing more untied funds	Improve quality of public services	Economic and social inclusion

Devising community-specific, caste-specific and culture-specific tools and media to empower women from diverse backgrounds

Increasing the upper-age to take UPSC exams

Improving Law and Order to bring real change

Helping the victims of sexual abuse by initiating attitudinal changes in society

Making people aware about issues of sexual abuse, violence and assault

Promoting sex education

Funds	Improve funds flow and budgeting (linking expenditures to outcomes)	Earmark funds for local governments as has been done by the XIII Finance Commission, with States taken into confidence
		<p>Strategize capacity building on the basis of technological and institutional interventions.</p> <p>Build capacities of other functionaries and Gram Sabha, women elected representatives and those from the disadvantages groups</p> <p>Involve institutions other than ATIs/SIRDs in capacity building: untied financial support to CSOs etc</p>
		<p>Roadmap for ensuring devolution and effective decentralized governance jointly with State governments</p> <p>Ensure every local government has in place an organizational structure, with office, staff, systems and role clarity of each functionary</p> <p>Give mandatory taxation powers and other resource mobilization powers have to local governments</p> <p>Complete activity mapping, a detailed functional mapping, review of the status of conformity legislations and contradictory legislations at State and Central levels</p> <p>Integrate institutions like Nyaya Panchayats, missions/programmes on health, livelihoods, food security, employment etc with the local government processes</p> <p>Develop simple, minimum, measurable indicators of decentralized governance</p> <p>Strengthen the role of the State governments in all these processes</p>
		<p>Increase budgetary allocation in plans at district, block and village level for SC, ST, women, old people, children and minorities</p> <p>Ensure the launch of Nyaya Panchayats, which in a way could address many aspects of social justice</p> <p>Inequality index on the lines of the global one</p> <p>Train local governments to measure inequality: performance indicators at local level to include issues of disadvantaged groups</p> <p>Media: Ensure government collaboration and disseminate acts/laws relevant to local bodies' information capacity</p> <p>RTI: Implement public disclosure clause of RTI and create National Data Bank to collate and disseminate information</p>



	Linking programmes like Plan Plus of NIC to schemes like MGNREGA, tap potential of National Panchayat Portal
Funds	Improve fund flows to all programs at district and panchayat levels
Improve quality of public services	<p>Identify bottlenecks in implementation and delivery at state and local levels</p> <p>Identify parameters of quality, develop norms and standards for services and link these to budget provision</p> <p>Correct Contradictory laws and regulations and ensure States and panchayats follow them</p> <p>Set up participatory Performance Management and institutionalize Social Audit across all tiers of government: empower panchayats with power to enforce</p> <p>Increase the proportion of untied funds and reduce CSS</p>
Technology	<p>Explore options of village kiosks, mobile based information sharing, reporting and tracking</p> <p>E-governance: Single window service delivery systems, online record keeping and grievance handling system</p> <p>IT: computerized facilitation centers, website upgrades for latest information</p>
Decentralizing industry	<p>Government must ensure that working of DICs is in sync with their objectives</p> <p>DICs directed towards providing information to people and making markets more accessible</p> <p>DICs should capitalize on their physical infrastructure and disseminate information for manufacturers as well as consumers</p> <p>Equipping DICs with knowledgeable personnel and introducing time-bound file clearance systems is critical</p>
Food Security	<p>Value addition in agriculture with dimensions of bio-diversity bio-fuels development</p> <p>Bio-technology to enhance yields</p> <p><b>Continue current efforts:</b> PDS, wage and employment programs, Mid Day Meal Scheme etc.</p> <p>Diet diversification to meet micronutrient deficiency (supplementary nutrition and supply of fortified food)</p> <p><b>Lifting agricultural productivity:</b> Increased productivity of food crops, livestock and fisheries in an ecological way; minimum support prices (MSP), Input subsidies; more targeted agricultural research</p> <p><b>Improving rural livelihoods:</b> Addressing market failures, future market and free trade, food-for-work scheme/direct subsidies, community grain storage banks; generating export market opportunities; increased job opportunities; increased financial services</p>

	<p><b>Building community resilience:</b> Supporting community-driven development; increased funding for existing social protection activities; social safety nets for vulnerable;</p> <p><i>Universal food security:</i> Enhanced public expenditure and corporate social responsibility</p>
Social inclusion	<p><i>Universal employment security:</i> continue existing intervention through MGNREGA; strengthen implementation</p> <p>Proper utilization of human resources in collective enterprises: (Kamani Cooperative Jute Mills of West Bengal) successful example of collective enterprise; also encourage emergence of micro-enterprises among Self Help Groups (SHGs)</p> <p><i>Universal social security and health care</i></p>

Facebook	
Decentralized governance	Reduce extensive subsidies to big farmers and use extra money to secure small ones
	Improve distribution system by building a number of small scale storage houses each near to a small railway station to ensure better connectivity: use MGNREGA this purpose.
	Set Minimum market/ support prices
	Reduce tax on agriculture
	Withdraw all subsidies including fuel and spend the money on providing free health care, education, and transport
Women	Create national tourist parka where FDI and tax incentives are needed
	PPP to restore tourist sites
	Engage women in planning, implementation and review at every level of Panchayati Raj: <i>Example</i> : "Pragati" in Uttarakhand
Economic and social inclusion	Lift SC, marginalized through social and financial inclusion: provide education, loans and easy collateral etc. in the frontage

## Challenge 6: Technology and Innovation

*Overview of challenges (observations from the table on challenges):*

**The WNTA report** highlights the lack of involvement of youth and adolescents in information and knowledge exchanges. It calls attention to the urban centric bias in technological research and innovation, stresses the lack of quality educational institutes of technical learning (particularly in rural India), talks of the absence of creative solutions to deal with agricultural productivity and health related issues, and shows that technical education can augment child and minority welfare (by positing new solutions and creating means of livelihood). **While WNTA talks of the aforementioned social dimensions**, along with the upper caste bias in technology and lack of investment in technology for marginalized communities like dalits and adivasis, **CII and the Website talk of India's low place in the innovation race**. CII identifies India's pre-reform protectionism and supply-driven economics (lead to industry's inability to attract capital) as a cause for the above and mentions that the paucity of capital (physical and financial) stalled the rise of technology start-ups in the nation. FISME states the need for government support in marketing new technologies and claims that innovation can help MSMEs compete with one another to strengthen the R&D chain within India. **Arghyam** advocates varied (instead of uniform) incentives to promote geographically and locally differentiated technical solutions to issues. **Like WNTA, the Gender Community asks that vocational education carry a technical component** to assist marginalized communities and women in devising economic sustenance measures. Interestingly, **the TATA Essays and Facebook are the two sources to highlight the negative implications of technological innovation**: they argue that the government should be especially careful while negotiating arms and nuclear deals to prevent proliferation of newer and more potent technologies.

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA			CII	Website	TATA Essay Contest	FISME	Arghyam	Gender Community				
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Adolescents	Dalits										
	<p>Technology and innovation are means for ensuring addressing challenges for children, particularly in areas such as health, education and skill development</p> <p>Emphasis on development of agriculture, forestry, fishing, space, industrial development and health is needed</p> <p>Inadequate creative solutions to address lack of basic health care, malnutrition, poor teaching quality etc.</p>	<p>Lack of spaces for adolescents to express and share innovative ideas</p> <p>Most innovations are urban centric</p>	<p>Low investments in technologies required by Dalit communities</p> <p>Upper caste dominance in professions, business, culture and IT related fields</p> <p>Dalits and adivasis need disaster mitigation since they often live areas vulnerable to human and natural disasters (since they are cheaper)</p>	<p>India is behind others on industrial innovation and technology start-ups: these play important roles ensuring inclusive development</p> <p>Indian industry not driven enough to build fundamental capacity due to supply-driven economy in pre-reforms era: high fiscal incentives could not attract industry's investment in technology &amp; innovation</p> <p>Technology-startups in India did not flourish due to lack of structured support mechanisms</p>	<p>Artificial divide between farmers and research institutions</p> <p>Technology for farmers</p>	<p>Lack of mobility of Scientists and Teachers between Research institutes, academic institutes</p> <p>Artificial divide impacting the quality of skilled manpower</p> <p>Present technology, solely funded by the government, unsustainable</p>	<p>Nuclear and Armament Proliferation</p>	<p>Preventing nuclear and arms technologies from proliferating is a huge challenge</p>	<p>Industry, employability, livelihoods</p>	<p>Innovation is a requirement to help MSMEs compete with each other</p> <p>Since the biggest challenge is access to technology, government schemes should focus on marketing new technologies in a comprehensive fashion</p>	<p>Urban and rural infrastructure</p>	<p>Targeted incentives only to BPL families are a barrier in using technology to reach other groups</p> <p>Uniform incentives restrict innovations to tackle specific geographic constraints</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge, access to information, financial and technological access hinders women from participating in e-governance</p> <p>Knowledge and technology can help reduce physical burden of rural and illiterate urban women</p> <p>Involvement of women essential in the technical and modern education system</p>

## Challenge 6: Technology and Innovation

### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

**WNTA** stresses that technology needs to be scaled up to provide pre and in-service teacher training to meet the requirement of 1.2 million trained teachers under the Right to Education Act. It seeks a government fund to provide seed money and early stage assistance to develop socially viable innovations. It also calls for finances for research on Assistive Technology that can enhance functional independence of children with disabilities, vulnerable populations, and socially marginalized groups. **WTNA** also promotes increased support for grassroots innovators through a National Innovation Foundation. It stresses the need for participatory research initiatives on a broad scale for important decisions on science and technology, which bear the potential to impact markets.

**The TATA Essays, WNTA, and Gender Community** draw attention to the importance of innovation in public service delivery, and **WTNA** in particular stresses innovation hubs and resource centers at PRI level for adolescents, marginalized groups, and youth. **TATA Essays and CII** talk of capacity building for industrial innovation and technology-startups (through training and services in the areas of R&D, technology transfer, IPR, Design). **CII** asks for concessional funding, more NIIDs in each state, application oriented research, and industry-academia linkages.

**CII, WTNA, Facebook, and Website comments** push for expanding the use of ICT for MNCHN training (e-courses, distance learning). They seek improved linkages and collaboration between institutions such as IGNOU, IIT and IIM across sectors, and expanded use of ICT for support of frontline workers (reminders, motivation, job aides). **FISME** calls for common facility centers to help MSMEs reduce costs and become more competitive, especially in the food processing and textile industry. The **Gender Community** states that Governance Information Technologies (GIS) should be used to share information on rural resource development. The report also said that mobile phone connectivity and reach in rural areas can be used to promote awareness about information and computer technologies. **Five sources (CII, FISME, Facebook, WNTA, Gender Community) talk of building institutional and cross-sectoral linkages to promote R&D; three (Facebook, CII, WNTA) ask that the government fix a pre-decided portion of the budget mandate to improve innovation; and two (Facebook, Gender Community) speak of the use of innovation to improve public service delivery.**

Note: See the table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA			CII	Website	TATA Essay Contest	FISME	Arghyam	Gender Community						
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Adolescents	Dalits												
	Focus on reducing poverty through 'inclusive innovation;' better public service system delivery; new organizational models; coordination and transparency by harnessing benefits of technology	'Innovation Hubs' to be set up for adolescents: could be integrated into recommended 'resource centers' at the panchayat/ward level	Democratize science and technology; transparent sharing of investments through participatory mechanisms that bring diverse stakeholders	Incentivize innovation and diffusion in academia and government as well as in enterprises of all sizes		Faculty performance to be evaluated at various levels		Enhancing efficiency	Use science and technology to increase efficiency in using fossil based fuels		Indian government should conduct a nation-wide competition for defense technologies and provide platforms to showcase these	Universities: technical havens	Digital literacy to women at the grassroots: Example: initiatives of "Telecentre.org"	Enhancing efficiency	Develop ICT (Information Communication Technologies) using mobile services for information dissemination
	Address 'innovations in delivery of public services' focusing on maternal and child health, education, skill development, teacher training etc.		Little technological investment and research is done for improving working conditions; technologies needed to mitigate occupational hazards, improve working conditions	Build capacities for industrial innovation and technology-startups through training and services in the areas of R&D, technology transfer, IPR, Design etc.		Research-oriented universities to be set up all over the country		New technologies and cost effectiveness	Also use R & D to explore renewable options in a cost effective manner		Common facility centers helped MSMEs to reduce cost and become more competitive: need for more such centers especially in the food processing and textile industry	Governance/ Co-ordination	Strengthen and develop IT enabled infrastructure for reaching to the women/groups	New technologies and cost effectiveness	Promote information sharing regarding new agricultural innovations and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) schemes for women to take advantage
	Increased support for grassroots innovators through National Innovation Foundation		Incorporate participation of Dalits in other consultations on science and technology besides discussions on sanitation, toilets etc.	Facilitate enabling ecosystem for industrial innovation and technology start-ups through policy research and recommendations, global networking platforms, reports & publications, recognition & awards and interventions in areas of Industrial innovation, Entrepreneurship & Tech Start-ups, University-Industry	Artificial divide between Academic and Research Institutions	Academic institutes to focus on basic research; Research institutes to focus on high end research				Infrastructure	Establishing appropriate technology for connecting individual household toilets and community managed toilet to UGDs			Skill development	Information sharing on Geographic Information Technology (GIS) applications for rural resource development
	Funding for research on Assistive Technology that can enhance functional independence of children with disability		Participatory research initiatives on broader scale for important decisions on science and technology which have impacts on the market.	Facilitate access to financial support for innovation & their deployment in the areas of industrial R&D, technology transfer including mentoring support to technology start-ups		Inculcate scientific learning; Promoting a new culture of learning					Universalize incentives: no sharp distinctions between APL and BPL families in a habitation				
	Computer assisted technology must to enhance teaching and learning processes: bridge gap between rich and poor		Institutions engaged in research should involve representatives from marginalized communities	Concessional funding		Opening information centers in every village				Increasing reach and connectivity	The amount for incentive should also consider the technology of rural infrastructure construction and geographical terrain in a particular location (should cover at least 50% of cost)				
	Reducing infant and child mortality through tele-medicine			Establishment of Universities for innovation		Increase the role of private players					Amount can be disbursed in two phases: half after construction and rest after reporting of use				
	Technology to provide pre and in-service teacher training to meet requirement of 1.2 million trained teachers under Right to Education Act			More number of NIDs and also in every State (National Institute of Designing)		Exploring the already cheap telecommunication services and mobile technology									
	Technology must be provided through innovative means to impart skill development			Emphasis on application oriented research		Solving water and electricity problem									
	Government und to provide seed money and early stage assistance to develop socially viable innovations					Helping farmers reach markets directly									
						Promoting decentralized hubs of innovation by involving local farmer groups Use the channel of Postal networks to take technology real-time to the farmers									

Facebook	
Governance/ Co-ordination	<p>Tap universities and professors/ students and build university-industry linkages to keep technologies new and relevant</p> <p>Empower government organizations to take decisions in purchasing indigenous products small entrepreneurs with indigenous products</p>
Financing technology	<p>Give government mandate to spend decided percentage of budget on new technologies</p> <p>R&amp;D needs to be incentivized</p>
Infrastructure	<p>Monitoring is crucial in Indian context as funds are not gainfully used</p>
Increasing reach and connectivity	<p>Mobile banking: increase tele-density at these place</p> <p>Portal to declare the Five Year Plan with its progress report on weekly/monthly basis with all CAPEX/Expenditure details</p> <p>Internet connectivity to villages</p> <p>Lower internet tariffs in 3G and landline connections</p>



**CHAPTER 4**

**SECTORAL CHALLENGES**

- Securing the Energy Future of India**
- Accelerated Development of Transport Infrastructure**
- Rural Transformation and Sustained Growth of Agriculture**
- Managing Urbanization**
- Improved Access to Quality Education**
- Better Preventive and Curative Healthcare**

### Challenge 7: Securing the Energy Future of India

#### *Overview of challenges (observations from the table of on challenges):*

WNTA unanimously states that marginalized communities (SCs, STs, dalits, adivasis) have no access to electricity and are headed towards an energy insecure future. The sub-group on adivasis identifies un-regulated coal mining as a major cause of environmental damage in tribal areas. The sub-group on dalits focuses on the **exclusion of SC/ST communities** from the vital energy-infrastructure sector. The group points to the undue importance that is accorded to international creditors to build **energy infrastructure** at the cost of small Indian investors. Questions are also raised about the lackadaisical approach towards non-conventional energy resources. WNTA suggests that setting up large **solar power plants** similar to conventional power plants will further exclude small communities.

Limited availability of **domestic energy resources, shortage of power, lack of trained manpower**, and the conflict between growth and environmental conservation are key concerns raised by CII. FICCI identifies **lack of clarity in laws** pertaining to renewable energy sources, ad-hoc changes in policies, and the non-implementation of the Electricity Act as key challenges affecting the development of diverse sources of energy. On similar lines, **Facebook** also draws attention to the need for State Governments to boost policies for energy investment. FICCI indicates the need to formulate accurate and realistic estimates of 'required levels of electrification' across the country. The **Website** points to wider governance issues relating to corruption and theft in the power sector. This overtly resonates with issues raised by FICCI. **The Website comments, CII, and WNTA identify losses in T&D as a major issue. Both CII and WNTA point to limited availability of domestic resources as a concern.** The need for balancing growth and environment has been unanimously voiced by **Website, CII, WNTA and Facebook.** The **Climate Change Community** and CII collectively focus on the lack of trained personnel in the energy sector. The **Climate Change Community** also focuses on inadequate spread of energy providers. The need to inform citizens about leading energy efficient lifestyles is noted by the **Gender Community and the Website.**

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA		CII	FICCI	Website	TATA Essay Contest	Climate	
Challenge Sub-Categories	Adivasis	Dalits						
	Tribal areas largely without regular and adequate electricity	Energy security denied to deprived people living in rural and remote areas especially SCs and STs	Achieving faster and more inclusive growth without compromising on our environment	Developing Adequate Coal Capacity	Irrespective of states formulating laws under Electricity Act (2003), its implementation is unsatisfactory	National level awareness campaigns to promote energy efficient lifestyles	Bio-degradables	Bio-gas, like sources also polluting
	Security of lives and livelihoods of tribals not linked to energy security	Distribution of electricity to all a bigger challenge than quantum of electricity generated	Limited availability of domestic resources	Universal Access To Electric Power	Need to have accurate and realistic estimates of 'required levels of electrification'	Poor distribution system; 40% energy lost to distribution	Fossil Fuels	Limited recourses (coal, oil, and other fossil fuels)
	Un-regulated coal mining has created ecological damage in tribal areas	Wrong approach towards non-conventional energy by setting up large solar power plants similar to conventional power plants	Shortage of power		Lack of clarity on laws specific to Renewable Energy	Corrupt practices in the energy sector		Burgeoning population leading to more pressure on resources
		Poor being made to pay for high-capacity power generation being offered to the rich	Delay in execution of energy projects	Increasing the share of Renewable Energy Resources (particularly wind and solar)	Ad-hoc changes in policies, inconsistency in national and state level policies regarding renewable energy hampering growth of renewables	Power theft		
		Small investors from SC/ST communities not included in the vital infrastructure sector	Unaffordable renewable energy alternatives		State Transmission Utilities (STUs) financially weak to invest in up-gradation of transmission infrastructure	A complete mismatch between growth targets and environment conservation		
		Non-involvement of Indian credit institutions in developing the energy sector; Undue importance for funds given to the World Bank and Asian Development Bank by the government	Stiff global competition to secure Energy Resources		Grid infrastructure under-developed	Corruption in issuing licenses to industry		
		Disproportionate emphasis on power generation using oil and gas through privatization which helps only the rich	Transportation infrastructure energy inefficient	Development of Alternate Fuels	Sugar industry not competitive due to cyclicity in sugarcane production, cane and sugar prices	India an energy starved nation		
	Common man being made to pay higher tariffs for power produced by the private sector (which uses this higher tariff only for ensuring their profits)	T&D losses in power grids						
		Low investment in clean technologies						
		Efforts to build capacity and train manpower insufficient						
		Constrained ability to attract finances to fund energy projects (local banks have reached sectoral limits; FIIs not showing interest)						

: Change Community	Gender Community		Facebook	
Smallness and thinness of the spread of technology providers		Low visibility for women as users and managers in the renewable energy sector		Evaluation of developmental projects to be done on social & environmental terms; these concerns to be registered before credit supply
Operation and maintenance of equipment particularly in rural areas	Renewable Power: constraints	Low participation in decision-making processes relating to the energy sector	Renewable Power: constraints	Private investment in renewable energy dependent on state specific policies: A need to boost these policies
Lack of trained manpower		Need to sensitize women to conserve present energy sources and seek efficient ones		

## Challenge 7: Securing the Energy Future of India

### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

The recommendations from WNTA tilt towards creating policies that promote participation of marginalized groups in the Energy Sector. All sub-groups unanimously call for pursuing **environment-friendly energy policies**. The Dalit sub-group takes a very firm stand on private investments and energy infrastructure projects. The sub-group affirms that **private investment should be considered only if it they are inclusive and sensitive to the needs of local communities**. WNTA recommends **small scale people-friendly projects to promote participation of indigenous communities** to ensure energy security of these groups. The group calls for **creating a task force that looks into the energy needs of SC/ST groups**. Attention is drawn to **enhancing skills of rural youth in the energy sector and recognizing indigenous mechanisms adopted by primitive tribes to promote climate friendly policies**. Unanimous emphasis has been on promoting non-renewable sources of energy.

CII's recommendations resonate with WNTA's when the industry body **calls for investment in affordable, clean and non-renewable sources of energy**. CII focuses on futuristic measures such as securing long term contracts for energy imports, developing energy efficiency measures, vehicle mileage norms and investment in Nuclear power generation. CII categorically **calls for privatization to reduce Transport and Distribution losses in the power sector**. FICCI's recommendations resonate with CII in that it also explores futuristic measures by calling for strengthening energy diplomacy with better-endowed nations.

FICCI goes in great detail to give an insight in the power generation sector. FICCI is in sync with CII on the issue of PPP. The report states that PPPs should be encouraged in old power stations owned by state utilities for R&M and operation.

**The stand of the two industry bodies on PPP is in contradiction to recommendations by WNTA**. FICCI's concerns about developing the non-renewable energy sector and achieving universal access to power match WNTA's concerns. **Website** draws attention to the issue of overuse and over dependence of coal, converting waste into energy, making resources more efficient, balancing environment and growth and increasing energy efficiency. These vibrate well with other sources too.

The **Climate Change Community** analyses various non-conventional sources of energy. It calls for reducing the cost of nuclear power and mitigating risks. The acceptability to nuclear power is shared by the **TATA Essay Contest**. The **Gender Community** also calls for increasing energy efficiency towards current fossil based fuel regime. It also calls for increasing the participation of women in energy projects. **FISME** calls increasing energy efficiency.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA			CII	FICCI	Website	TATA Essay Contest	Climate Change Community	FI			
Recommendation Sub-Categories	Adivasis	Dalits	North-East									
	Increase technical and financial support for decentralized non-conventional energy sources	Solar energy to be produced from Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) units of upto 1kW capacity for local decentralized distribution	Rationalize the demand for energy with the environmental and social costs associated with energy generation	Integrated policy for coal asset development covering R&R, environment and forest issues		Efficient & Optimal utilization of fuel (conventional as well as non-conventional) resources		For domestic use and rural area, use combination of energy from nonconventional sources	Nuclear Sources	Continue deals with USA and other nations since nuclear power is an efficient way of extracting more energy per unit of fuel	Reduce cost of Nuclear power	Increasing energy efficiency in current fossil fuel based regime
	Revisit the energy projects located in tribal areas which cause large scale displacement and environmental degradation	Energy generation through non-conventional methods to be small-scale to ease indigenous people's participation (in distribution and use)	In remote and low population rural areas in the Northeast, emphasis to be given on providing subsidized renewable lighting systems like Solar LED home	Acceleration of current energy projects	General	Accelerated growth in domestic energy generation/ production and its widespread distribution ensuring access to all		For commercial sector, power from conventional sources to be used			Increase experience of running nuclear power projects	
	Allowing projects which do not affect the lives and livelihoods of the people and the environment	Promotion of private investment in conventional power projects to be avoided to ensure lower tariffs for people and energy security of the poor		Investment in affordable, clean technology		Strengthening energy diplomacy with better-endowed nations	Increasing energy efficiency	To minimize power losses, use efficient/advanced technologies	Nuclear sources		Mitigate risk of accidents due to leakage	
	Reframe the energy policy (especially the dependence on thermal power projects) in the light of climate change	Investments in conventional power generation and distribution to be made only by public undertakings of the Government of India and the States		Investment in Nuclear power generation		Investments for R&D of efficient and innovative technologies		Have separate power lines for different sectors- like Agriculture, small/rural industry etc			Ensure safe disposal of nuclear waste	
	Recognize coping mechanisms adopted by primitive tribes in areas where climate change is very visible (like the development of drought resistant crops)	Private investment to be allowed only if it is inclusive		Focus on distributed (off-grid) power generation		Power tariffs to be adjusted annually under multi-year tariffs (MYTs) framework with minimal regulatory intervention		Using conventional energy			Ensure no settlements around nuclear projects	
	Provide support for use of solar energy, expand research that makes its use cost effective	Solar power generation (other sources of renewable energy) an ideal technology for ensuring inclusive growth through inclusive financial and credit planning		Investment in domestic oil & gas exploration		Targets set by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission for controllable parameters to be based on proposed investment plans and execution capability of the utilities		Delimit the use of coal to only Category A or most priority based industries and elsewhere shift to Non-Conventional Energy Resources			Address rehabilitation and resettlement issues	
	Set up of rural polytechnics for enhancing the skills of local youth in the use of non-conventional energy resources	Allocation for non conventional energy does not exceed 23% of the total power budget; This should be done under the SCSP and TSP		Development of energy efficient infrastructure (rail, ports, roads, gas pipelines & electricity transmission network)		SERCs to come out with a road map for reduction of open access charges over the period of next three years		Extreme dependence on coal may lead to market failure in future			Prevent methane emission from submerged areas	
	The energy projects must be based on an 'Intergenerational Equity Analysis' that allows the next generation a safe environment and future	Providing not less than 50% of distributorships, retailer ships of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG to SCs/STs		Privatization and distribution reforms to reduce T&D losses in power		The discretionary quota allocation of CPSU generating capacity to the states be linked to the progress on Open Access Reforms Index	Coal	Alternate use of energy and eventually stopping the use of coal	Hydro power		Provide incentives for small hydro projects	

<p>Pollution bearing capacity of areas to be determined before sanctioning energy projects (The Damodar Valley alone has more than 1200 industrial projects that have caused severe damage)</p> <p>All polluting energy projects to pay for the great environmental as well as human damage</p>	<p>Government to set up a task force headed by an inclusive thinker from the SC/ST community to deal with matters pertaining to energy needs and energy security</p>	<p>Securing long term contracts for energy imports</p> <p>Development in energy efficiency measures and vehicle mileage norms</p>	<p>Power Sector</p>	<p>The power distribution sector to overhaul technical efficiency and commercial viability, reduce losses of distribution companies</p>	<p>Improving efficiency of coal procurement</p>	<p>Maintain environmental flows</p>
				<p>Reforms in distribution segment necessary to boost the investments in generation segment; successful models from Maharashtra and Assam to be studied</p>	<p>Using gas based power plants to generate energy</p>	<p>Encourage wind power projects</p>
				<p>The procurement of power through Case I and Case II bidding by utilities to be tied up to a time bound program to remove power shortage in the respective geographies of the utilities</p>	<p>Balancing Growth and Environment</p> <p>Development projects to be evaluated in social &amp; environmental terms alongside financial terms</p>	<p>Avoid impact on wildlife (particularly birds) and also noise pollution</p>
				<p>State governments, on the lines of Ultra Mega Power Projects, to instate a nodal agency acting as a single window clearing agency to secure various clearances</p>	<p>Expanding Domestic Energy Resource Base</p> <p>Expanding resource base by allowing Indian private companies to setup their R&amp;D, power generation nuclear plants in India</p> <p>Opening avenues for innovation in the R&amp;D sector</p>	<p>Ensure safe disposal of rare earth metals used in wind turbines</p>
				<p>Identifying Power Hubs in Resource Rich States where state government can acquire land to develop power projects</p>		<p>Involve local community in decision making while establishing wind farms.</p>
				<p>PPPs to be encouraged in the old power stations owned by state utilities for R&amp;M and operation</p> <p>Restructuring the PiE (Partners in Excellence) programme of Central Electricity Authority</p>	<p>Expanding Domestic Energy Resource Base</p> <p>Small power projects to be encouraged</p> <p>Ideas like gobar gas, solar cookers, and wind mills should be pursued with greater zeal</p>	<p>Solar Power</p> <p>Address the issue of land availability</p> <p>Invest in research and development of Solar Technologies to increase their efficiency</p>
				<p>Setting up a Coal Regulator</p>	<p>Energy audit to be made compulsory for large consumers</p>	<p>Address impact on soil due to the absence of sunlight below PV panels</p> <p>Ensure safe disposal of obsolete equipment</p>
				<p>Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) should be made independent and autonomous of Coal India Limited</p> <p>Strict monitoring of progress of allotted coal blocks penalizing the defaulters</p>	<p>Converting waste into energy</p>	<p>Tidal Power</p> <p>Explore potential of tidal energy in India</p>
				<p>Greater focus on underground mining</p>	<p>Deepening power markets</p> <p>Minimize power loss in transit</p>	<p>Create funds and infrastructural, technological capacity to achieve the same</p>
				<p>Allowing commercial/merchant/contract mining in a phased manner to bring in greater efficiency</p>	<p>Stopping the electricity theft</p>	
<p>Engaging professional miners</p>	<p>Make the tariff recovery more efficient from end users</p>					
<p>Joint development of mines located in closer proximity to be encouraged</p>						

					<p>Developing Adequate Coal Capacity</p> <p>Availability of substantial Geological data for captive miners Sharing of infrastructure for coal block development Adopting global best practices and technologies for mining</p> <p>Develop a manufacturing base for Heavy Earth Moving Machinery Global major suppliers to ensure availability of big-size machines with world-class performance standards Encouraging more players to enter the area of Coal Washing and Beneficiation Capabilities</p> <p>Power companies should be encouraged to aggressively acquire coal blocks overseas Greater teeth should be available for Coal Videsh and International Coal Ventures (IVCL) for acquiring worthy equity coal abroad State utilities should aggressively identify high loss pockets where Distribution Franchisee/ PPP in Distribution could be appointed to achieve loss reduction</p> <p>Smart grid solutions relevant to the Indian scenario to be developed rather than adoption of internationally successful solutions</p> <p>The smart grid solutions should be designed to benefit both urban and rural grids Government should implement “controlled pilot projects” across India to establish the key parameters for cost benefits provided by technologies</p>						
					<p>Universal Access to electric power</p> <p>Baseline data should be updated so that actual reductions in loss levels are accurately measured</p> <p>The RGGVY needs to be reviewed objectively to rural electrification targets in a meaningful way A nodal agency may be appointed to monitor the effectiveness of RGGVY in the states Expansion of transmission networks to evacuate power from hydro-resource rich north-east India to demand centres in North and West India</p> <p>Basic factors including reliable hydrology, inhabitation, presence of wildlife sanctuaries must be addressed before the allotment of projects</p>						



	<p>Specialized executing agencies necessary for boosting growth of hydropower generation</p> <p>Partnering with people to address issues like submergence of land and Resettlement &amp; Rehabilitation of project affected people, impact on flora and fauna, local ecology and communities</p> <p>Part of the upfront premium paid to state governments could be diverted towards creation of local infrastructure</p>
Increasing the share of renewable energy	<p>Boost solar and bio energy by providing easy loans from banks at concessional rates</p> <p>Reducing the cost of RE systems, waiving off taxes and duties</p> <p>To fuel the growth in RE sector, promoting a domestic manufacturing base for the entire value chain</p> <p>Provide easy financing to component manufacturing units to increase investments in manufacturing units</p> <p>Increasing funding by issuing coal cess, Renewable Portfolio obligation (RPO) mandates, Renewable energy Certificates (RECs)</p> <p>Ensuring price stability and price realization of molasses for sugar mills will improve the viability of the sugar mills</p>
Development of Alternate Fuels	<p>Sugar factories and distilleries to be encouraged to produce ethanol from the surplus alcohol</p> <p>Develop a roadmap for development of ethanol-blended gasoline</p> <p>Provide loans from the sugar development fund at 6 per cent per annum on a long term basis</p> <p>Set a reasonable price for ethanol produced by sugar factories</p>

SME	Gender Community	Facebook
Measures to conserve energy like incentives for construction of green buildings, better public transport facilities etc. should be implemented	Enhance usage of solar energy to reduce power shortage	Great potential to reduce costs in producing nuclear energy
	Solar Power Give subsidy to women to promote cooking equipments which work on solar energy and electricity	Nuclear sources Instead of big coal based power plants adopting nuclear plants serving industrial clusters
	Develop capacity of rural women to participate in the promotion and dissemination of solar dryers in the community  Support training, skill development in solar drying to enhance rural entrepreneurship	Hydro power  Solar paneled cars in an energy/sun rich nation like India are viable
Increasing energy efficiency in current fossil fuel based regime	Explore modernized usage of alternate fuel for domestic gas and oil  Investing and promoting production and generation of LPG, solar energy, bio-gas so that it reaches households  Making electric power available to women  Easing access to telephones, radio, Internet, and television to affect women's businesses and promoting leisure	T&D losses in local power distribution and inter state transmission to be checked to boost available power  Focus on research for superconductor and other methods for efficiency  Emphasizing on small power plants serving rural and semi urban areas  Gas exploration and usage to be promoted instead of focusing on coal to reduce emissions

Localization	Local energy generation and distribution to be encouraged: necessary support-implementation/operation to be provided
Renewable Power: constraints	Domestic energy base to be expanded by allowing Indian private companies to set-up their R&D, nuclear plants in India

## Challenge 8: Accelerated Development of Transport Infrastructure

### *Overview of Challenges (observations from the table of on challenges):*

Sub-groups under WNTA question ‘why policy and planning in the sector focuses only on those owning private vehicles’. The groups reflected concern stating that roads were being designed keeping in mind private vehicles (which account for only 20% of the total traffic burden). The sub-group on Children draws attention to **long distances and unsafe routes** which **undermine access to education especially for girls and the disabled**. Interestingly, the group pointed that some urban settings were as precarious as the rural when it came to accessing transport. WNTA states that **affordable and accessible public transportation is a crucial concern for disadvantaged communities** especially those relegated to settlements on the outskirts of urban areas. The source calls for increased public investment in the transport sector.

CII draws attention to **inadequate transport infrastructure resulting in lower efficiency and productivity; higher transaction costs; and insufficient access to larger national markets**. It points to the slow pace of National Highway Development and the poor usage of Inland and coastal water-ways. **FICCI gives insights about the aviation sector and points to the massive resource gap in the industry**. FICCI report also highlights the need to upgrade the infrastructure of airports. Besides, a comparison with other international airports is made here. FICCI goes in great detail to put forth issues regarding Indian Ports and Railways. On roads and highways, challenges faced while acquiring land for road and highway development projects are brought to light. To promote private participation, FICCI states that **policy and regulatory framework** continue to be **constraints**.

FISME highlighted some unique issues by drawing attention to **Inter-State check posts leading to increased transportation costs due to separate fees and corrupt officials**. The report also pointed that non-availability of way-side amenities resulted in road accidents and pedestrian deaths. **The Gender Community** pointed that transport infrastructure was insensitive to safety and security needs of women. **Facebook** focused on reducing cost and time, Efficiency gains and technology and increasing connectivity.

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA		CII	FICCI	FISME	Gender Community			
Challenge Sub-Categories	Youth	Children							
Listening to India	Roads designed only for private vehicles despite the fact that only 20% of trips in cities are made by cars	Insufficient and unaffordable transportation	Inadequate transport infrastructure resulting in lower efficiency and productivity; higher transaction costs; and insufficient access to our large national market	<p>Airport and Aviation</p> <p>Unable to build infrastructure because of Gaps in Investment</p> <p>Airport infrastructure not meeting the ever-increasing traffic (both passenger and cargo), not generating higher revenues like its global counterparts</p> <p>The sector continues to witness hurdles related to land acquisition, regulatory uncertainty and sharing of the same infrastructure by different business models</p> <p>Airports (especially Delhi and Mumbai) facing heavy congestions</p> <p>The navigational services and systems at most airports outdated when compared to other airports worldwide</p> <p>Figures of wasted aviation turbine fuel (ATF) to increase every year</p> <p>Cargo facilities at India's airports characterized by slow and inefficient handling procedures</p> <p>Trained technical personnel like air traffic controllers (ATCs) scarce in the aviation sector</p>	<p>Reducing cost and time</p> <p>Transport infrastructure not to be limited to building more roads and increasing the efficiency of trains</p> <p>Inter-state check posts cumbersome; Increase transport costs due to separate fees and corrupt officials</p> <p>Wayside amenities (dedicated parking areas, repair and maintenance spots) do not exist</p>	<p>Safety issues</p> <p>Women engineers not available to be actively involved in the sector; Reservation one solution</p> <p>Transport infrastructure insensitive to safety and security needs of women</p>			
		Poor connectivity, lack of road and transport development limiting access to essential services, markets and development opportunities	Inadequate growth of Railway network				Airports (especially Delhi and Mumbai) facing heavy congestions	Availability of wayside amenities	Non-availability of these results in road accidents and pedestrian deaths
		'Remote' areas remain isolated and cut off from development	Slow pace of National Highway Development						
		Long distances, unsafe routes undermining access to education, especially for girls and the disabled	Poor usage of Inland and coastal waterways						
		Urban settings, like the rural, in precarious situations with lack of proper transport facilities	Inter-state issues on taxes and duties						
		Policy and planning to account the large population that cannot afford private motorized forms of transportation and rely on slower, lower-cost means (some of which are being pushed off the roads by faster traffic)	Absence of integrated planning for logistics hubs						
		Affordable and accessible public transportation a crucial concern for disadvantaged communities relegated to settlements on the outskirts of urban areas							
		Public investment in transport infrastructure overshadowed by private investments							
								Ports	<p>Unable to build infrastructure because of Gaps in investment</p> <p>Indian ports suffer from higher dwell time and inefficiency in cargo handling in comparison to the international ports</p> <p>Due to lack of autonomy major ports trusts' dependent on the Ministry thus affecting their operational efficiency and delay the process of port development</p>
								Railways	<p>Unable to build infrastructure because of Gaps in Investment</p> <p>Indian Railways facing declining market share in comparison with other transportation modes</p> <p>Growing traffic volume creating new and certain very unique challenges</p> <p>Need to speed up the ongoing/planned projects initiated under PPPs</p> <p>Frequent changes in policies relating to charges/ tariffs affecting the operations of the private players</p>

Railways	Speed of freight trains in India very low in comparison to China
	Key routes (ex: DFC Project- Western corridor) not consistent with international practice in terms of the level of traffic etc.
Roads and Highways	Indian roads under huge pressure, need of expansion and widening of existing roads to handle the increased requirements the infrastructure projects, particularly roads and highways
	Low concession period for highway assets in India
Constraints relating to PPPs/ private investments in infrastructure	Need for a strong design review mechanism built into the system of project approval
	Enabling policy and regulatory framework continues to be a constraint Laws, policies and regulations are not uniformly adopted across India

Facebook

Reducing cost and time

Efficiency losses owing to delays and lack of adequate public transport: limited buses, trains etc.

Efficiency gains and technology

Reduce dependence on oil; fund alternative technologies

Connectivity

Improve infrastructure in states that are left behind to provide them good market

### Challenge 8: Accelerated Development of Transport Infrastructure

#### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

Sub-groups under WNTA collectively call for prioritizing transport development in rural, remote and under-served areas; levying higher taxes on personal transport and cross-subsidizing public transport. The report also stresses the need to connect the North Eastern Region with all weather roads. Emphasis is given on **prohibiting all forms of child labor in the construction and maintenance of transport infrastructure and making it easy for children and disadvantaged communities to access public transport.**

**CII, Facebook, FISME resonate with WNTA** by putting forth the need to create an efficient and widespread multi-modal transport network. CII calls for re-examining the NHAI and recreating the PPP framework for coastal transport and inland waterways. **FICCI complements CII's recommendations on Ports. FICCI stresses on giving extra emphasis on Airports and Aviation.**

Interestingly, **FICCI proposes corporatization of railways.** This is also the view of citizens commenting on the Website. Facebook users, however, do not reach a consensus on the subject. **Public Private Partnerships were considered important by TATA Essays, FICCI and CII.** The issue of **financing** is discussed by **FISME and Facebook.** FISME lays emphasis on increasing safety of public transport. Facebook particularly stresses the need to pursue eco-friendly policies while considering transport systems.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.



Sources	WNTA			CII	FICCI	TATA Essay Contest		FISME	Gender
Recommendation Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	North East			Financing	Connectivity		
<p>Ensure priority for transportation development in rural, remote and under-served areas</p> <p>Prohibit all forms of child labour in the construction and maintenance of transport infrastructure</p> <p>Assess the impact of existing and proposed transport on children and disadvantaged in terms of affordability, connectivity to employment opportunities</p> <p>Levying higher taxes on personal transport and cross-subsidising public transport</p> <p>Ensure establishment and vigilant application of road and transport safety standards</p> <p>All transportation infrastructure to abide by the Indian Disability Act</p> <p>Special attention on improving road safety in areas near parks, playgrounds, schools and other areas frequented by children.</p> <p>Address overlapping responsibilities and the fragmentation of funds between agencies for maintenance and development of roads</p>	<p>Needs of pedestrians, cyclists, buses, and all other para-transit modes being ignored</p> <p>More attention must be paid to promoting public transport, cycling and walking</p>	<p>Far flung areas in the NER to be connected with all weather roads</p> <p>The process of road building should include communities residing in the respective locations</p> <p>Funds for regular and proper maintenance of transport structure to be made available</p>	<p>Creating an efficient and widespread multi-modal transport network</p> <p>Fast track implementation of Rail Corridor projects - monitored by PMO/PC</p> <p>Re-examination of NHAI structure, capability enhancement of organization</p> <p>Implementation of PPP framework for coastal transport and inland waterways</p> <p>Creation of an inter-ministerial body (permanent) for all multimodal project issues</p> <p>Gradual cuts in passenger subsidies - more investments in track upgradation and technology</p>	<p>Airport and Aviation</p>	<p>Airports should focus on developing and sustaining non-aeronautical revenues</p> <p>Partnering with private institutions to set up training academies in the areas of airport management, air traffic control, airport security etc</p>	<p>Encourage PPP</p> <p>Increase connectivity between rural and urban areas through government funds</p>	<p>Financing</p>	<p>Create fund for setting up wayside amenities along highways</p> <p>Create model for check posts where all document checks and inspections should be carried out in one check post: vehicles could be issued a slip stating "required inspection done and charges collected." This will save on time and money.</p>	<p>Increasing safety</p>
	<p>Modernisation of existing facilities to match trade needs: Restructuring existing port trusts, traditional, restrictive, labour practices</p> <p>To accelerate infrastructure development, attain operational efficiency, major ports to be corporatized</p> <p>Major ports to be given autonomy along the lines of 'Navratna' and 'Mini-Ratna' public sector undertakings</p> <p>Decentralization of the national port system by granting financial and operational autonomy to ports trusts</p> <p>Separation of regulatory and management functions</p> <p>Commercialization of the management functions</p>	<p>Initiate time bound transport infrastructure related contracts with foreign and/or domestic developers</p>	<p>Contracts and partnerships</p>		<p>Increasing connectivity and reach</p> <p>Increasing affordability</p>				

Provide for capacity building and empowerment of PRIs in the planning, building and maintenance of transportation infrastructure

	Speedier implementation of port privatisation program to lower concession costs, transaction costs for the end user
Railways	<p>Increasing the market share of Railways</p> <p>Re-structure private investments in Railways</p> <p>Improving traffic throughput in the system: Railways to focus on reducing the speed differentials between freight and passenger services by raising speeds of freight cars to 100 km/hr</p>
Corporatization of Railways	<p>Improving the efficiency of Inland Container Depots (ICDs)</p> <p>Need of complete organisational restructuring and corporatization of Indian Railways</p> <p>Management of Indian Railways to be allowed autonomy</p> <p>Explore separate policy setting, regulatory and operational functions, in line with developments to other infrastructure sectors</p>
Constraints relating to PPPs/ private investments in infrastructure	<p>Public institutions need capacity building or capacity bridging measures to effectively manage the long term contracts throughout the life cycle of the infrastructure projects</p> <p>Existence of an independent regulator to instill confidence among the investors</p>

Community	Facebook		Website	
Strengthen security measures for women at airports, railway stations (appoint female security officers)	Financing	Raise finances to raise efficiency of public transport, railways etc.	Contracts and partnerships	Selectively privatize the functions of Indian railways (forming a new arm for execution of infrastructure projects like IRCTC for catering)
Adopt safety devices and measures to reduce (road, rail and air) accident	Connectivity	Open up aviation, allow more airports; allow more domestic airlines to fly overseas; enter more sky agreements with other nations		Allow private operators to run trains alongside public operators: higher fares here can be used for infrastructure improvements
Improvement in the availability and cost profile of public transport		Connectivity	Ramp up initiatives like the Delhi metro	Improve efficiencies
Allocate resources for connecting villages	Providing financial support to indigenous civilian transport aircraft		Split the railways and bus operators in two entities 1) one will own the fixed infrastructure i.e tracks & signaling infrastructure 2) other will only run transport	
Increase Women's Engagement with the Transport Sector as Engineers and Managers	Contracts and partnerships	No consensus on privatization of railways		
Promote women shareholders in Public Private Partnership (PPP)		Modernize the railways		
Subsidize freight rates for women entrepreneurs		PPP/ FDI for village roads: quality and number		
		Privatize some government sectors like HAL, Indian railways		

Improve efficiencies	Privatization is not the only solution: increasing efficiencies is  Let faster and safer trains run to enhance finances
Eco-friendly technologies	Introduce hybrid buses and cars across the nation : government should provide tax rebate to encourage individuals to purchase such cars

### Challenge 9: Rural Transformation and Sustained Growth of Agriculture

#### *Overview of Challenges (observations from the table of on challenges):*

WNTA emphasizes on **livelihoods, technology, small scale farming, migration, environmental threats, and issues faced by small and marginal farmers**. Special attention has been given to challenges faced by farmers from the Adivasi community. **Lack of proper data, the issue of governance, food security and nutrition security have been raised as challenges**. The dismal state of rural youth and disillusionment with agriculture has been a common thread in most sub-groups. Reference has been made to the impact of climate change on agriculture. **Diversion of agriculture land for industry and mining** has been identified as a major concern by the group on Adivasis. Objections against large-scale land acquisition for building dams and roads (leading to immense discontent due to forced displacement and human rights violations) have also been noted. **The lack of irrigation facilities was collectively voiced by WNTA and NABARD**. WNTA and CII pointed to the **stagnation in agrarian growth and crop yields**.

Industry bodies gave reasons behind **poor crop yield, low public investments, issue of water supply, sanitation and risk management in agriculture**. While infrastructure development in the agriculture sector was identified as a key issue by **FICCI and TATA Essay Contest**, the problem of **storage** was specifically pointed to in the essays. **Arghyam and FICCI** strongly raised concerns about **water availability**. The **Gender Community** put forth issues faced by women farmers and female agricultural laborers. The Community identified the lack of roads, electricity, drinking water, sanitation, technology and credit as reasons for rural poverty. The role of women as preservers of traditional knowledge systems was also highlighted. **Contract farming** was underlined as a challenge on **Facebook**.

Note: See table of challenges to read the full analysis.

Sources	WNTA							CII	FICCI	TATA Essay Contest		NABARD	
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	Adivasis	Migrants	North East	Conflict			Infrastructure	Public toilets/cleanliness of public places		Infrastructure
	Schemes and services coverage for children under three years of age remains inadequate	Agricultural production policies have contributed to large distortions in rural society	Unbalanced and undue focus on exotic crops	Diversification of agriculture land for industry and mining a major concern in adivasi areas	Forced displacement in urban, rural and forest areas	Irrigation almost non-existent in the North Eastern region; issue even more critical because of climate change and unpredictable rains	Effect of 'Development' on Rural and Tribal Communities leading to rural and urban unrest, caste conflicts, communal conflicts and armed struggles	Low agricultural growth perpetuating nutritional insecurities reducing rural incomes	The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP, earlier known as ARWSP) has missed many deadlines of attaining universal coverage	Roads / irrigation / railways		Dairy farmers: quality feed an issue	
	Fear that ICDS food supply does not reach the child	No special budget for agriculture like for the railways	Neglect in enabling small and marginal Dalit farmers to cultivate indigenous varieties through organic techniques	Lack of research and funding support to promote traditional subsistence agriculture	Lack of disaggregated data		Lack of respect for self-sustainable Rural and Traditional Life forms	Stagnation in growth and yields		65,966 habitations have no access to drinking water and the remaining 3.76 lakh habitations are partially covered	Public toilets/cleanliness of public places		Lack of uninterrupted power supply leads to high irrigation cost
	Increase in nutritional anemia in the age group of 0-3	Land holdings getting smaller by the year pose another problem	Small and marginal farmers not provided insurance, not protected from the vagaries of nature	Massive migration from adivasi areas	Poor implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation strategies for tribals/displaced population		Lack of opportunities, exploitation, job and retirement insecurities for farmers	Fragmented land holding patterns		Problem of water slippage and depleting water security			Awareness regarding drip and sprinkler irrigation, water harvesting structures, soil conservation etc not percolated to villages
	Changing land use patterns (reliance on single cash crops for example) leading to lower availability of food from household production	Neglect of dry land farming along with an unsustainable race for water for irrigation		The lack of irrigation facilities, technology, institutional finance and the exploitation by middlemen further handicap the agriculture of the adivasis	Vulnerability to trafficking due to loss of traditional livelihood options		Large-scale land acquisition for building dams and roads leading to immense discontent due to forced displacement and human rights violations	Poor rural infrastructure		Drinking Water	Severe gaps in performance of local institutions like the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) retarding the overall management of drinking water schemes	Infrastructure	Lack of good quality veterinary dispensaries, vaccines, medicines, diagnostic services
	Double whammy for children who fail to receive protection in rural settings and end up in even worse settings in urban centers due to forced or induced migration	Sustainable farming practices based on local knowledge have been completely discarded					Neglect of Agriculture and Rural Industry leading to migration of youth in large numbers	Collapse of the Agriculture Extension System	Appropriate fund allocation to be done for capacity building, preparation of village security plans, and monitoring			Insufficient storage capacity for perishable produce results	

	<p>Unsustainable, external-input dependent technology being vigorously pursued</p> <p>Highly centralized planning in food and agriculture has taken a toll on local institutions and innovations</p> <p>General air of despair enveloping the agrarian landscape making the rural youth feel totally aimless and abandoned</p> <p>Climate Change and global warming a threat</p>					Low public investment	Problem of poor operation of schemes and maintenance of water structures		Lack of proper roads and communication facilities	
						No major technological breakthroughs	Promoting Rainwater harvesting, reviving traditional water harvesting systems		Poor sanitation, hygiene, absence of safe drinking water	
						Erratic exports based on availability and pricing	Sanitation		Concerns about quality of construction and usage of toilets, hygiene promotion and disposal of wastes remain key issues	Inadequate legislation to protect interests of contract farmers
							Agriculture R&D and Technology		Yield of several crops in India are not at par with other agriculture developed countries	
							Genetically Modified Food Crops		Within India, significant differences in yields of eastern Indian states and the states of the northwestern region	Input related issues Agriculture department unable to provide certified seeds, fertilizers and pesticides
									Increased allocation to public R&D agriculture institutes for developing transgenic crops with	
Agriculture Extension	Despite having the largest extension system in the world, capacity of the personnel to adapt to fast moving changes and challenges limited	Quality seeds may be supplied by Krishi Bhavans								
	Structural issues like fragmented land holdings and low yields resulting in low marketable surplus in									

Value Added Agriculture	<p>Crop varieties not suitable for food processing; poor quality of produce makes it unviable to go for value addition</p> <p>Weak agri-infrastructure the main reason for deterioration in quality before it is available for value addition</p> <p>Archaic APMC Act a stumbling block</p> <p>Companies not assured of regular availability of quality inputs for processing due to presence of large intermediaries</p>
Agriculture Infrastructure	<p>Non-conducive policy environment pertaining to APMC regulations in states and FDI restrictions, only a fraction of the required investment takes place</p> <p>The payback period for pure agri produce warehousing and cold chain is about 12-15 years, therefore, not lucrative for the private sector to invest</p>
Risk Management in Agriculture	<p>No way of saving crop from monsoon failure</p> <p>No minimum support price mechanism for horticulture crops</p>



Arghyam		Gender Community		Facebook	
Water supply	Quantity: insufficient water during warm spells, unreliable supply system, lack of supply chains in rural, remote areas; National Drinking Water Guidelines are vague because they advocate community norms and not set per capita per day water provision	Input related issues	Women: lack of access to roads, electrification, drinking water, sanitation, technology, credit (leads to rural poverty)	Agriculture	Contract farming is an issue
	Accessibility: marginalized communities affected most; lack of benchmarks to measure progress		Burden of subsistence farming on women: technical support, credit, reduction of drudgery need legislation and enforcement thereof	Food security	Remove Rashan card system, provide electronic card to increase the transparency in PDS
	Quality: lack of knowledge about water cleanliness; refills are difficult; no supply chain to replace, replenish filters, treatment plants are few and far between		Lack of access to bank loans and credit: land titles in men's (husband / father) name		
	Sustainability: sources drying up during summer; absence of finances and skilled man-power for operation and maintenance of water supply systems		Women preservers of traditional knowledge systems and biodiversity of seeds: tap them to reverse commercialization		
	Access to toilets (community and individual) low due to lack of funds: causes open defecation				

Sanitation	<p>Lack of skilled manpower and funds to maintain drainage systems; absence of systems for treatment and disposal</p> <p>Limited know-how on technology options, costs etc.</p> <p>No proper system for segregation, collection and disposal of solid waste</p> <p>No affordable, simple technology for solid waste management and drainage</p> <p>No understanding of linkages between hygiene and health</p> <p>Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC): no state level IEC strategies, low IEC funds to gram sabhas; poor infrastructure</p>																	

### Challenge 9: Rural Transformation and Sustained Growth of Agriculture

#### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

WNTA identifies a gamut of issues affecting the challenge both directly and indirectly. Sub-groups, in near unanimous voice, draw attention to the issue of food security; nutrition security; land acquisition; inclusive growth; importance of traditional farming; role of farmers and marginalized communities in planning; impact of climate on agriculture and food production; spread of irrigation systems; issue of subsidies and skill training. CII stresses the need to provide quality inputs in right quantity at the right time and linking farmers to markets. These inputs are in agreement with the WNTA. CII and WNTA contradict each other on the issue of farm mechanization. WNTA calls for promoting traditional measures.

FICCI calls for **comprehensive reforms** by stressing on aspects of water availability, sanitation, small and large irrigation measures, skill development, food security and public distribution. These have also been echoed by WNTA. CII, NABARD, FICCI and Facebook jointly call for the need of using **technology to propel agriculture**. **Poverty Alleviation** is a common concern for Facebook, Arghyam, Gender Community, NABARD, The report from injecting drug users, sex workers and transgenders, and FICCI though these groups focus on varied ways to achieve this goal. TATA Essays underscore the need for **land prioritization**. In this, specific reference is made to revive barren lands.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA								CII	FICCI	
Recommendation Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	Adivasis	Migrants	North East	Women	Conflict			
	Children from rural areas need special provisions to ensure their rights are safeguarded	Pursue community food sovereignty in place of National food security	For real inclusive growth, involve Dalits in PPP projects	Direct subsidies should be given to farmers similar to those given to industry	Comprehensive, disaggregated data to be collected in cases of mass displacement	Promote indigenous methods of irrigation	Recognizing women as farmers	Democratic and transparent policy that includes proper debate not just on R&R but on "the meaning of development" and "whom it is meant for"	Provision of quality inputs in right quantity, at the right time, right price	Rural Poverty Alleviation	Ample focus has been given in several schemes for job creation
	Plans must be developed to specifically target protection, health and education of children from rural areas	A special Agricultural Budget should be instituted on the lines of the Railway Budget	Barren land should be made fertile and available for distribution to landless farmers	Support, guidance and credit should be given for promotion of traditional farming, organic farming	Tracking resettlement and rehabilitation measures	State to provide financial support including micro-credit	Providing subsidies and loans for women and women's collectives to buy land for agriculture and then cultivate it	Mechanization of agriculture to be prevented as this leads to more unemployment	Linking agriculture to markets & creating an enabling regulatory environment		It should be made mandatory for a beneficiary family to enroll their wards in schools before enrolling for any of the rural development schemes
	The Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act should be amended	Recognize that dry land farming sans irrigation has enormous capacity to offer solutions to our food, fodder, nutrition, ecological and livelihood problems all of which are so critical for the next generation	Making loans accessible to SCs for agricultural, and village level enterprises	A white paper should be released on status of land diversion/allocation for Jatropa plantations	Public hearing must be done in the same place where the project is to be implemented and with the people who would be affected immediately	Promote indigenous farming methods and indigenous crops	All agricultural land to be in the name of both women and rules to be drafted to facilitate this	Fertile agricultural land, agricultural land not to be used for setting up industries; land-grabbing by MNCs to be stopped	Encourage private investments in retail & supply chain management		There is a need for identifying specific districts/clusters where the rural BPL concentrations are high among these nine states
	Programmes such as the Bharat Nirman should be expanded to meet the rights of all children	Promotion of Local knowledge based biodiversity ecological farming systems	Narrow targeting of the PDS has weakened the PDS system	There should be registration of middlemen involved in buying and selling of forest produce	In the case of forced displacement, alternative housing and livelihood facilities must be prepared in advance of displacement and monitor the enforcement	Higher purchase price to be set for indigenous crops	Women friendly tools for agriculture and the traditional sector to be developed	An Irrigation Guarantee Scheme to be set up under which all agricultural areas are provided with irrigation facilities to minimize the effects of drought or floods and to ensure guaranteed production of food grains	Fiscal incentives for private sector investment in agriculture & agri focused infrastructure	Patterns of employment in rural areas have to be studied to delineate the periods/seasons of non-employment	
	Involve private investment as a supplement to public investment through forms of PPP (Public Private Partnership)	Support should be provided for dry land millet based farming which can be a lasting solution for climate change	Dalits are cultivators but not owners of the land hence loans, subsidies and benefits should be accessible to cultivators	Give recognition to traditional knowledge and skills in organic agriculture and herbal medicine	In the case of natural disasters/ calamities the entire community must be resettled in one common place	Millets cultivation must be promoted in the NER	Water Users Associations to include women agriculture laborers as members with full voting powers	Local seed banks should be set up; Genetically modified seeds should be banned	Policy for land consolidation for agriculture	Rural Roads	Corporates could be encouraged to employ rural BPL families as daily labor/wage labor by government cross-subsidizing 50 per cent of their wage through NREGA? This effectively means providing employment for a BPL household for 200 days in a year rather 100 days
	The MGNREGS should be used for developing basic and sustainable infrastructure in rural areas		Programmes such as the Bharat Nirman need to ensure that all benefits planned for rural areas reach Dalits	Skills training in traditional livelihoods for value addition and marketing	Tribal rights to be considered while implementing forest and animal protection laws	Creating a platform for marketing goods from remote villages with a process that includes storage		Biogas plants and other village based sources of energy should to be revitalized	Implementation of Goods & Service Tax (GST)		Involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions during the preparation of proposals for road alignment, acquisition of land and planning etc
	Local governance infrastructure not utilized to map out services required for children leading to continued high prevalence of malnutrition		All sorts of absentee landlords and corporate agriculture should be discouraged	Multinational Corporations should be banned from the retail marketing of agricultural products	Tribals must be given opportunities and preference to be employed in forest departments	Subsidy to be given for animal feed as the NER is highly dependent on animal husbandry for both food and cash		The village, the village culture and the village economy should be protected, preserved, promoted and propagated by all means	Policy for long term agri. export strategy		Setting up Vigilance Committee

Actions for ICDS reform and nutritional anemia	Natural Resource Management to include women in all planning and implementation initiatives	Opportunities must be created for marketing of tribal agricultural and forest products	Follow an integrated rural development plan involving development of agriculture and related activities, rural industries and rural infrastructure to develop a healthy rural economy Farming should contribute more to the GDP since India is primarily an agrarian economy	Farm mechanization  Eliminate policy distortions arising out of food security concerns	Drinking Water	Merit in bringing in a pricing mechanism for water usage in rural areas
Ensure access to insurance in the agricultural sector to reduce the impact of environmental shocks		Release a white paper on farmer suicides and prepare a comprehensive plan for revitalizing agriculture in consultation with farmers movements				Need to have a state implementation plan for the TSC programme
Pro-poor agricultural and forest development to forestall migration and destitution should be planned		Restructure the agricultural extension system for supporting the small and marginal farmers with assured inputs	Provision should be made for a separate Agricultural Budget on the lines of the Railway Budget	Linking farmers to market	Sanitation	Convergence with MGNREGS for construction of sanitary latrines thus improving environmental sanitation and providing livelihoods to the masses
Changing land use pattern, lower availability of food from household production to be addressed		Reframe the agriculture policy for promoting and conserving millets and coarse grains.	Planning to go beyond bureaucratic circles in Delhi; Proportional representation to be given to farmers in matters of policy formulation at all levels	Revamping of M.I.S.		Availability of water: Availability of water is the most critical factor in ensuring the usage of the sanitation facilities created
Skill training to be provided to agriculturists/landless people for multiple options in their areas		Extend irrigation facilities to lands of small and marginal tribal farmers	Protecting small and marginalized farmers to be given utmost importance	Have Business models in agriculture: especially for small farmers		Reducing the dependence on groundwater for irrigation to be the top most priority in the XII Five Year Plan
The status of child protection to be adopted as an indicator of poverty and used in planning and policy formulation exercises as a measure of success of various development programmes Rights of Adivasis and other socially excluded groups to be respected and upheld by the law so that land cannot be sold to non tribals for commercial purposes without strong agreement from all parties			More storage facilities should be given to farmers	Make credit available at low interest rates	Major and Minor Irrigation	The has been an inability to realize the full irrigation potential due to the absence or ineffectiveness of institutions at the village level like the Water User Associations
			More Agricultural Institutes and universities to be set up	Rural level education and resource creation		Technological improvements in the irrigation sector

The Planning Commission to take initiatives to establish a strong collaborative relationship between agriculture universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and NGOs	Remove middlemen – use more technology / ICT	Encouraging better crop planning to prevent misuse of water
	We need more e-choupals	Skill Development in Rural Areas
	Revamp MSP	Agriculture R&D and Technology
	Focus on small farmers	
	Genetically Modified Crops	

Public Expenditure should be increased on skill development of the rural youth. short and modular skills for locally demanded trades should be introduced in vocational training institutions to promote employability

Skill development centres should be started on PPP mode, to cater to a cluster of 4-5 villages  
Urgent need to infuse more public investments into agriculture R&D

Encouragement of private sector participation in agriculture R&D through incentivization of scientists and technical staff

There is a need to encourage public sector R&D firms to take-up other possible streams for increasing revenue by undertaking consultancy and ancillary businesses

Encouraging public sector firms to commercialize innovations

Allocating funds for agriculture R&D through competitive bidding mechanism, where the private sector or a consortium of public-private could bid for the same

Need for easing some regulatory controls

Commercialization of GM crops should be based on approval after a thorough enquiry

A new agriculture extension framework that would cope with the new challenges and provide customized solutions to the farming community is the need of the hour

Agriculture Extension	<p>All agriculture extension projects in the country should be implemented through a defined set of quantifiable outputs preferably in a public private partnership approach</p> <p>Various extension departments/agencies of state and federal government such as, SAMETIS, ATMAS, KVKs, state line departments, agriculture call centers and agribusiness centers need to be converged</p> <p>Fiscal incentives in form of 150 per cent weighted deduction in the expenditure incurred by the private sector for providing extension services, or reimbursement formulae in case of <del>cooperatives or public agencies</del></p>
Value Added Agriculture	<p>Improving marketable surplus</p> <p>Reforming the APMC Act</p> <p>The private sector should have freedom to procure and sell agriculture produce from anywhere in the country</p> <p>There is also a need for close cooperation and linkages between the agriculture R&amp;D institutes, farmers and the private sector to develop varieties that are suitable for processing</p> <p>Using Cluster Approach in agriculture</p>
Agriculture Infrastructure	<p>Direct Finance from NABARD</p> <p>Changing Priority sector lending norms</p> <p>Urgent need to develop suitable insurance products (weather based) that would take care of both production and price risks in horticulture crops</p>
Agriculture Machinery	<p>A policy which encourages agriculture graduates to become entrepreneurs and undertake custom hiring of farm equipment</p>

There is a need to strengthen the procurement operations

Improving storage operations

Improving stock management operations

Improving distribution operations

PDS



TATA Essay Contest		Report from injecting drug users, sex workers, transgenders		NABARD		Gender Community		Arghyam		Facebook	
Land prioritization	Wastelands should be used for industrial and other (housing etc.) purposes so that fertile land is left for agriculture	Poverty Alleviation	Transgenders should be entitled to Ration Card	Poverty Alleviation	Solutions: price supports, food subsidy, land reform, Area Development Programmes, improved agricultural techniques, free electricity for farmers, water rates, PRIs, growth of rural banking system, grain banks, seed banks, etc.	Poverty Alleviation	Subsidies for women	Poverty Alleviation	Subsidy and priority to women in all agriculture related schemes/programs and rationalize fertilizer policy specifically	Technology and agriculture	Research level for organic farming should be stepped up to increase yield, to ensure an evergreen revolution with least degradation of natural resources
	Land reforms to grant landless farmers access and untitled lands legal endorsement		Transgenders and marginalized women should come under the special priority groups		Classify PAPs to ensure benefits reach targets: Self-employment, wage employment, food security, social security, and urban PAPs are some examples		Education and skills/training so they can make a living		Capacity building of women to promote good quality local variety seeds; introduction of large numbers of seed banks		Improve quantity and quality of roads to link remote areas to markets
	Use natural and artificial means to revive barren lands				Self-help group programme has shown that by merging the strengths of formal and informal systems, cost effective mechanisms for serving small clients can be built.				Raise minimum norm for domestic water supply for rural areas from 40 to 70 lpcd per household	Infrastructure	Linking of rivers, funds for irrigation channels (wells, reservoirs)
Technology and agriculture	Balance between green revolution technologies and natural means of replenishing land and water		Financial inclusion	Banks cannot reach customers without investments in physical infrastructure: ATMs, mobile banking etc.	Water supply (conservation)	In natural calamities water supply should be 55 lpcd	Storage facilities to secure grain surplus				
	Use technology to explore other methods of enhancing yields		Methodology	Move from Ratio Indexing Model to Clustering Method Model to achieve better statistical results (through standard deviations) in the District Agriculture Development Index		Capital cost for water resource building and supply infrastructure should come from external funding, while O & M costs, should be borne by the users	Encourage mix of sustainable energy sources to run the pump sets and for commerce generating activities				
	NREGA: implement and curb corruption					In general, pricing: districts bodies and gram sabha	Solar energy: grid can be created and excessive power generated can be stored and later used in the same village or transmitted to the national grid				
	Decentralize public sector enterprises					Fix time limit for approval and release of funds: fix fines for this under RTI Act	Solar and biogas: Increase research and funding to ensure (including installation, promotion and incorporation of tariff mechanisms)				
Listening to India											

Infrastructure	Encourage industrial outfits in rural areas to spearhead development and increase employment opportunities						Quality monitoring: responsibility of community, through WATSAN volunteers that function as Panchayat sub-committees		Compute maximum allowable units based on pump capacity and charge twice if consumption exceeds limit
							Training in water quality testing and treatment to be provided by CSOs/Govt/research institutions/ universities		Contract farming is the best way forward
						Water quality	Every gram panchayat will be supplied with water-testing kit; replacement of water testing chemicals is part of O&M responsibility	Poverty alleviation	Allow FDI in Agriculture
							Department of Domestic Water Supply: prepare guidelines for Community-based Water Quality Monitoring and Treatment	Water supply (conservation)	Rain water harvesting, wells and reservoirs for storing water to reduce pressure during dry spells
							Fix time limit for approval and release of finds: fix fines for this under RTI Act	Commercial agriculture	Promote organic and homestead farming with value addition for better yield and healthy food production
							States: outline sanitation plan for district (District Level Sanitation Cells) and gram panchayats  Village level sanitation plans: timely and participatory to include integrated plans for IEC, construction of toilets, solid and liquid waste mechanism, schools etc.	Financial inclusion	Example of linking credit creation to population is Stafford Student Loan Scheme in USA (In India this model can be followed: build a village center and repay loans from income on it)  Swabhiman project: increase savings so banks will become modes of increasing finances per household (this will motivate people to seek alternate jobs owing to secure finances)

Sanitation	Person dedicated to sanitation, with fixed monthly remuneration, should be appointed under gram panchayats		Institutional recognition/accreditation of women farmers
	Capacity building activities for PRIs, school teachers, Anganwadi workers, TSC co-coordinators, women self-help group members etc. needed		Reduce tax in cases of natural calamities: droughts, floods, crop failure etc.
	MGNREGS funds for infrastructure are needed	Alternate livelihoods	Food processing and packaging; increase employment and reduce pressure on land Labor taken out should of agriculture be redeployed in manufacturing and service sectors.
	Social audit to promote behavior change also crucial		
Commercial agriculture	Issues due to lack of identity, land-rights in access to schemes	Skill development	Skill/capacity development of women in agricultural technology and extension (Women Self Help Groups have been successful in extension services like Animal Husbandry and Fishery)
	Impact of agricultural waste runoff on water sources		Ensure Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) technical trainings for women in agriculture
	Extraction for agriculture (by few) leading to depletion of drinking water sources	Governance/ co-ordination	The government should take stronger steps to control the prices of essential commodities
	External factors affecting local water security		Mechanisms to check on a regular basis as to whether the plans formulated by government are on track
	River stretches becoming dry because of hydropower dams		
	Unchecked extraction of water by industries, in cities and rural areas		





## Challenge 10: Managing Urbanization

### *Overview of challenges (observations from the table of on challenges):*

Various sub-groups under WNTA reflect on the un-inclusive and unsustainable nature of Indian cities. The problem ‘ghettoization’ of communities, drain of urban physical infrastructure, increasing population, and the dearth of ‘spatial urban planning’ has been identified as key issues across sub-groups. Lack of housing, identity proofs and abysmal actions to safeguard and protect those in the unorganized sector are other overarching challenges identified by Women, Children and Dalit groups.

These issues resonate with challenges identified by CII, FICCI, TATA Essay, Facebook and Website. The sub-group on Children recognizes lack of convergence and appropriate governance structures as a core challenge. FICCI also echoes these by stressing on poor local governance and lack of appropriate planning as challenges. Arghyam pitches a stance on similar lines by pointing towards the lack of expertise in the implementation and proper integration of schemes in urban areas. It goes further and suggests amendments to the 74<sup>th</sup> Act. Governance issues are further elaborated on Facebook and Website by corruption being mentioned as the main concern. CII ponders over environmental sustainability and predicts that rural to urban migration will increase in the near future. Migration figures as a challenge on Facebook as well. FICCI stresses on planning with a focus on promoting tourism and calls for better implementation of projects under JNNURM. The problem of scarce resources is raised by TATA Essays.

Arghyam notes the problem of ailing water quality and lack of sanitation. It also talks about the issue of infrastructure with respect to efficient water management and sanitation. Water and sanitation have also been raised by Gender Community and Website. The Gender Community reflects on the rising crimes against women.

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA					CII	FICCI	TATA Essay Contest		Arghyam
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	Transgenders	Conflict			Population	Poverty and slums	
	Cities extremely crowded— 5 of the 20 most densely populated cities globally are Indian	Lack of employment opportunities	Despite a clear trend of urbanization, little has been done to ensure protection and safeguards for those shifting from agriculture to industrial work or rural to urban work	Many transgender and gender non-conforming individuals have no access to bathrooms/ toilets and public spaces in urban areas	Poor and marginal communities suffering the most because of collapse of infrastructure and services	Metros and cities under severe stress with inadequate social and physical infrastructure coupled with worsening pollution	Poor Local Governance	Scarcity of resources is the main challenge	Lack of accessibility to marginalized sections; intermittent supply at public stand posts	
	Urbanization a huge strain on existing physical infrastructure	Poor quality of educational facilities	Cities have not been able to cater to the needs of infrastructure, civic amenities, food, clothing, shelter and protection for the poor, women and children living in urban areas	Transgender – hijras face similar problems in prisons, hospitals and other spaces, where the administration is often not able to deal with their gender in a sensitive manner	Most of the mega cities are not in a position to cope with increasing population	Migration pressures likely to increase	Weak Finances	Urban squalor, slums	Absence of clear benchmarks for measuring access; lack of maintenance systems	
	Overcrowding, rampant growth of slums, disparities in living conditions and lack of equity in access to health services and community centers are serious problems	Absence of proof of identity amongst the poorer classes in the informal sector	While the urban poor and Dalits provide a vast number of services for urban development, basic rights of these communities are not addressed		Urbanization has led to ghettoisation of communities. This leads to misunderstanding about other communities and in turn becomes a fertile ground for conflict	Rising slum population	Inappropriate planning of cities	Discrimination and violation of human rights	Poor quality of water (water-borne diseases rampant); lack of knowledge about clean water and, therefore, no pressure to ensure clean supply	
	Shortage of land for anganwadi centres, primary schools, primary health care centers and shelter	Homelessness	Instead of slum improvement the focus has been on removal of slums			Under investment in urban infrastructure	Critical urban infrastructure shortages		Lack of proper implementation and integration of schemes	
							General		Water supply	

<p>In most cities the critical infrastructure is now woefully inadequate, technologically outdated, increasingly fragile and incapable of meeting even the current needs of all its residents</p>	<p>Drug abuse</p>	<p>The emphasis has not been towards the betterment of housing needs for the homeless and poor but on their demolition and shifting to the margins</p>			<p>Poor / no city planning</p>		<p>Attention also needs to be paid towards efficient implementation of projects under JNNURM</p>			<p>Policies pertaining to urban water and sanitation developed with limited closed-door consultations with almost no inputs from the third tier of government, civil society groups, and citizens at large</p>
<p>Children’s right to life, dignity, opportunity, health, education, healthy environment are heavily curtailed</p>	<p>Harassment faced by street children</p>	<p>Cities have not been able to show any example of inclusive growth</p>			<p>Ineffective governance</p>	<p>Focus on Tourism</p>	<p>There is lack of urban infrastructure and facilities for tourists in key tourist spots</p>			<p>Policies influenced by bilateral and multi-lateral agencies (World Bank and Asian Development Bank) not sensitive to local differences</p>
<p>Problems related to a lack of identity proof and data gaps which lead to denial of entitlement</p>	<p>Larger issues of urban renewal and eviction of the working poor</p>	<p>Urban planning remains concentrated on spatial planning, planning of goods and services and infrastructure for further growth, seldom incorporating within its purview the needs of the urban poor</p>			<p>Capacity constraints on water supply, waste management systems and public transport</p>					<p>Strengthen 74th amendment and create new mechanisms in urban areas on same lines</p>
<p>Lack of convergence and appropriate governance structures to deal with these vast challenges</p>	<p>Replacement of the informal sector by the formal sector- as older manufacturing units are being shut down and service units are coming in- giving rise to widespread unemployment and under employment</p>	<p>Investments in urban infrastructure also remain skewed in favor of the rich and elite; Flyovers, roads and smooth water pipelines tend to get concentrated in the pockets of the affluent</p>			<p>Concerns over environmental sustainability</p>					<p>Lack of access to individual toilets (poor lack funds); non-availability of community toilets; open defecation and sanitation issues are results</p>
<p>35% of the country lives in poverty and has no shelter</p>	<p>The few remaining instruments for protecting the urban poor – such as the Urban Land Ceiling Act, the Labor Laws and the entitlements to housing and basic services- being steadily done away with</p>								<p>Sanitation</p>	<p>Lack of framework to tackle basic needs of urban poor</p>
										<p>Water quality issues: ailing infrastructure of storm and sewerage drains</p>





Gender Community		Facebook		Website	
Poverty and slums	Lack of amenities in slums and backward areas: unhealthy living conditions	Poverty and slums	Urban Local Bodies are already rich, but the money is going to their employees only	Poverty and slums	Benefits of high GDP do not percolate to slum dwellers and poor children
	Rise in crimes against women		Urban squalor due to rural-urban migration and pressure on cities		Illiteracy and lack of income leads to unemployment and inability to secure housing, healthcare, and access to adequate sanitation
	Women in cities: shortage of water, sanitation problems especially slums			Poor resort to black marketing and informal economy	
Governance	Women members in urban local bodies not enough				National Slum Development Program and other such measures have been unsuccessful owing to corruption, limited target areas, and low funds





## Challenge 10: Managing Urbanization

### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

WNTA calls on policy makers to take note of 'invisible' populations in cities. **'Inclusion'** is the underlying issue voiced by various sub-groups. It is proposed that basic facilities like **medical services, water and electricity** be made available to poor people in urban areas; **centres for homeless** be provided particularly for women and children; **quality education** be provided to the kids of marginalized workers. **The recommendations give significant weight age to governance issues and call for training of government officials.** **Population control, urban land reforms, encouraging PPP for urban infrastructure provision, operation and maintenance** are key issues raised by CII.

The dual **challenges of governance and planned urbanization** have unanimously been resonated by CII, FICCI, WNTA, Facebook, Website and Gender Community. The need for provision of basic services (**water and sanitation**) has also been put forth in the **CII report, FICCI report, WNTA, Arghyam, Website and Facebook.** The need for **conservation of urban environment and preservation of biodiversity** has been voiced by the **TATA Essays, the Gender Community, WNTA, Arghyam, Facebook and Website.** The Gender Community calls for gender-sensitive planning.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNIA						CII	FICCI	TATA Essay Contest		
Recommendations Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	Adolescents	North East	Conflict					
Planners to account thousands of 'invisible' families in growing cities, count their children's rights, create provisions for adequate basic services	Needs of 80% urban citizens ignored	The 12th Plan could focus on demonstrating initiatives on inclusive growth in cities	Lack of inclusion of adolescents in planning slums	Infrastructure for differently abled persons to be provided in all public places	While implementing various developmental schemes it needs to be seen that the poor and deprived sections of the society are not thrown out	Mechanisms to ensure cities have reliable access to funds	Planned Urbanization	Clarify mandates and roles by transferring the planning function to local government in an appropriate manner.	Pollution (air)	Carbon pricing to regulate fossil fuel use in industries and among automobile users	
	While building and developing cities, planning schools and areas for children to play	Facilitating the mobilisation and organisation of this 80% so that they could assert their right	The focus of the plan to be on measures through which Dalits may either seek opportunities or be able to ensure sustained livelihoods for themselves	Interface with community representatives must ensure equal space for adolescent girls to voice their concerns related to slum improvement	Initiate programmes to deal with homelessness and destitution and provide shelters and facilities, particularly for women and children who are more vulnerable	Basic facilities like medical services, water and electricity should be made available at reasonable rates		Encourage PPP for urban infrastructure provision, operation and maintenance		Need to revisit India's town planning system	Ramping up quality public transport so people from all sections of society are incentivized to use public transport
	Local governance to be strengthened	The youth expect the Planning Commission to make policy and financial provisions in the Twelfth Plan to incorporate this bottom up perspective	The emphasis of plans has not been towards the betterment of housing needs for the homeless and poor, but on their demolition and shifting to the margins	Toilet facilities that are safe and friendly for adolescent girls must receive adequate attention	There is a need for capacity building of elected representatives in urban governance on issues relating to civics, ecology, solid waste management etc	Plans should be adopted to develop at least 1000 smaller cities and towns rather than focusing only on the metros		Systematic and long term urban planning	Infrastructure Plan for a city needs to be prepared along with other developmental plans	Afforestation drives	
	Provision of services for children should be based on population density and not geographical area		To ensure focus on inclusive growth, stress needs to be laid on providing livelihoods, skills, resource availability and opportunities for Dalits	More attention should be given to livelihood options at the local level in rural settings so that rural urban migration is reduced	Training should be provided for unemployed youth living in urban areas in manufacturing, construction of low cost sanitation products, computer and technical skills	Mixed localities need to be set up as this has the potential to avert possible conflicts	Enforce 74 <sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment to empower cities	Planning with a Focus on Tourism	Improving the approach roads to various tourism sites and providing better civic amenities in their vicinity	Bio-diversity	Increase bio-diversity by planting different varieties of trees
	Capacity building of urban local government officials		Cities have become destination points of trafficking and continue to inflict violence on women, dalits and adivasis		Promotion of digital libraries and easy access to their users	A housing quota system with compulsory reservation for all communities in housing societies should be made mandatory in order to promote increased interaction and integration between communities	Expand water supply and waste management systems		Identification of select model cities (major tourist hubs) where a pilot PPP model-based civic amenities improvement scheme can be launched	Pollution (solid waste management)	Recycle plastic, solid and liquid waste
	Ensuring that children have access to clean and safe drinking water, sanitation and a clean environment with a waste management system		SCP/TSP funds in Delhi were used for infrastructure development such as building roads, hospitals, and other infrastructure in the business hubs or elite pockets of the city			The process of urbanization should be stemmed by developing the rural areas	Develop robust public transportation system				Clean toilets / garbage bins in public places / clean and sanitary conditions at public places
Efficient maintenance and monitoring of infrastructure		Stringent safeguards need to be in place to balance the interests of the market and that of basic needs				Affordable housing schemes for low income groups				Urban rationing of water (specific hours of the day where water is supplied)	

Water conservation

Electricity and broadband should reach all schools through a time bound ambitious framework similar to the way in which road expansion plans are developed

All marginalised groups of children must be able to claim their right to quality and inclusive education

Geographical Information Systems to be the basis for planning

Playgrounds, gardens and community halls to be developed for children

A national housing policy to ensure equal rights to all basic entitlements

Establishing procedures to establish identity

Unauthorised colonies to be regularised and provided with basic civic facilities

National, state, and ward level monitoring committees to be formed to ensure accountability and transparency

Schemes such as Dalit Basti Yojana should be enhanced for Dalits in cities

Dalits and adivasis comprise not able to participate effectively in local urban governance since they have no I-Cards

Effective mechanisms need to be found to ensure that every resident in the city is able to be part of urban participation and local governance programmes irrespective of their migrant status

Undertake urban land reforms

Mandatory convergence of departments

Intensive campaign for population control

Integration of data at national level

More interaction between urban and rural sector to learn to get benefits in health

Pollution (water)

Recycle water in industrial and housing complexes to enhance reuse

Prevent run-off from industries and farms from polluting soil and water

Pollution (land)

Waste management plants should be mandated and violators should be fined excessively

Sanitation

Finances

Adequate health services and schools to be made accessible for kids from slum areas

Poor residents of unauthorised colonies to be covered under the Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

The credit level for self-employment to be raised to Rs.30,000 and planned linkages to be made between urban and rural employment schemes

A comprehensive budget for the expansion and integration of formal and informal sectors

Governance/  
co-rodination





Arghyam	Gender Community		Facebook	Website		
Ground water, rainwater, lakes & ponds: drinking water source protection	Finances	Fund allocation for gender sensitive planning		Educate people to harvest rainwater		Treat gaseous wastes before releasing them
Recycling & reuse: alternate sources of water like rainwater harvesting; re-use of wastewater for potable and non-potable purposes	Governance/ co-rodination	Engage women's participation in planning and execution of urban development schemes (e.g. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM))	Water conservation	Build network of pipelines to carry water from water-rich parts / lakes / oceans (desalination) to deficit areas	Pollution (air)	Strengthen pollution control boards in state and central governments
Establishing water quality testing labs	Sanitation	Toilets, good roads with availability of electricity in night, reproductive health, sanitation, hygiene, etc.		Promote drip irrigation		Improve mass public transit systems to save people from driving
Providing water security (minimum of 100 litres per capita per day)	Water conservation	Preservation of rain water	Sanitation	Mechanisms for sewage and waste disposal: planning and funding to		Solid wastes can be covered by thick Poly Ethylene and solid decompost to form inflammable methane which can then be used to produce electricity
Baseline water audit for cities and towns necessary				Invest in urban sanitation infrastructure to reduce squaller and disease in cities	Sanition	Do not dump industrial and household effluents/ sewer directly into water osurces without treating
24/7 supply: infrastructure group advocated this, but this may aggravate water issues				Relocate slum dwellers to new areas by providing cash couchers or government sponsored homes		Moving families from slums to SRA (Slum Rehabilitation Authority) buildings is a massive effort: construct better SRA complexes and eliminate transit camps
O&M charges and full cost recovery: some advocated, others felt this was too generalized				Give slum dwellers credit without mortgage and on incremental basis for productive purpose		Cheap public transport can reduce pressure on cities: hawkers etc. can come into the city, work through the day, and go back to surrounding rural areas

<p>Urban local bodies should plan and provide for quality infrastructure</p>			<p>Give credit to groups instead of individuals; collect as much information as possible about individuals</p>	<p>Tax on urban amenities like cars, air-condition, malls, liquor etc. can be increased and revenue can be used for slum development</p>
<p>The deposit charges for individual water connection and toilet construction should be made minimal and procured in installments</p>			<p>Fixed parameters for availing credit like all children of the household must be sent for schooling and be vaccinated as per standards</p>	<p>Companies in organized sector should prepare dwellings for workers</p>
<p>Total Sanitation Campaign for urban poor (similar to TSC in rural areas) need to be launched with minimum 75% subsidy to poor</p>		<p>Governance/ coordination</p>	<p>Promote family planning and literacy (cash, reservations) to reduce growth in slum dwellers</p>	<p>Improve rural employment, education, transport to reduce migration</p>
<p>A universal reduction of charges for underground drainage (UGD) is recommended</p>			<p>Schemes like Rajiv Awas Yojana ,MNREGA ,IAY etc. should be started for the upliftment of slum dwellers</p>	<p>Even if villages and slums have mud-built homes, emphasis on planning the layout, ensuring drainage etc. can prevent sanitation and health issues</p>
<p>Subsidies for construction of individual housing toilets also an option</p>			<p>Create index to monitor proper use of money by ULBs by an independent agency</p>	<p>Make provisions for TOBIN TAX and use revenues for slum development</p>
<p>There is a need to put an end to manual scavenging by focusing on rehabilitation of manual scavengers, identifying livelihood alternatives</p>			<p>Empower municipalities: give them more funds</p>	<p>While creating major housing, remember to create subsidiary facilities for drivers, domestic help etc. so they are not forced to live in make-shift homes</p>
<p>Decentralization of sewage disposal mechanisms is crucial</p>			<p>Planning suburbs and cities is crucial: designate housing, industrial land and enforce guidelines to prevent pollution etc.</p>	<p>Union Government should approach Supreme Court (after making Union Home Ministry implement 74th Amendment in Union Territories) to implement 74th Amendment in six months time in accord with Article 40</p>
<p>Persons with Disability (PWD) Act 1995 asks that 3 percent funds be given to disabled</p>			<p>Both urban and rural local government should be single-tier or unitary bodies, except for metropolitan or district governments. The Balwantray model of panchayats</p>	<p>Governance/ coordination  <p>Union must dismiss State governments (Article 141 gives power) violating the Constitution under Article 356</p> </p>

<p>Funds for micro scale water protection plans from private and public sources</p>					<p>Establish authority to monitor movements along border areas and register immigrants into key cities: this will help government plan for the persons entering cities</p>
<p>Overarching legal framework – <i>with regard to externalities</i></p>					<p>Tenancy Act should be tilted in favour of flat-owners as a large number of empty flats will come up for rent, thus reducing the urban housing problem</p>
<p>Data and databases</p>					<p>E-governance can make Urban Local Bodies economically viable: computerize entire municipal areas like homes, businesses, etc. to track their activities and improve tax collections</p>
<p>A participatory water management framework: designing, planning, implementation and monitoring should be highly decentralized: Panchayat involvement</p>					<p>Appoint city planners, and persons with expertise to plan cities: politicians lack know-how</p>
<p>Protocols for protection of source-to-catchment</p>					<p>Participative governance where issues are put before citizens for debate through public meetings</p>
<p>Public access must become mandatory (whether through centralized or decentralized water supplies) Protection of “recharge” areas</p>					<p>Computerize to ensure fictitious persons are not on ULB payrolls Outsource road construction to external agencies Remove L1, since it forces contractors to give and take bribes and use cheap materials owing to lower in-hand capital</p>
<p>Drinking water: Improve interface between hydrogeologists of the respective State Departments and engineers of PHED and other agencies</p>					<p>Standardize ULB formulation to ensure consistency in results</p>
<p>Regulation of groundwater abstraction for other uses: resolutions of gram Sabha with follow-up action by gram panchayats or other appropriate institutions / committees</p>					<p>Create chain of public bodies through out the urban areas which enforce plans</p>
<p>Programmes like <i>National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme</i>, Watershed development, MGNREGS etc. are forerunners and listening to India carriers</p>					

Develop norms and improve service delivery for community managed public toilets: multi-purpose toilets; subsidized electricity and water

Strengthen capacities of municipalities for providing better watsan services to urban poor: social development unit (SDU) within Municipal Corporations

For decision making, each city should prepare comprehensive assessment of watsan situation: mapping of resources, estimates for future etc

Urban integrated water management institution needed to coordinate with other agencies, undertake water resources assessment and demand/ consumption analysis

### Challenge 11: Improved Access to Quality Education

#### *Overview of challenges (observations from the table of on challenges):*

Sub-groups within WNTA stress on **high drop-out rates, low quality education** and an **inaccessible education system** as key challenges affecting marginalized groups. Dalit, Adivasi and Migrant sub-groups identify cultural and traditional barriers as a hindrance to accessing education at various levels. **Quality of teachers, inadequate infrastructure, lack of effective monitoring and supervision** are other challenges common to most sub-groups. The lack of crèches, low salary of teachers and absence of awareness among the parents have also been identified as problems. **These issues resonate with those identified by CII, FICCI, TATA Essay, FISME, Arghyam, Gender Community and Website.**

**CII also considers 'lack of employability'** as a key challenge and questions the efficacy of resource utilization. These are in-sync with inputs from FICCI that draw attention to an education and skill-training system which is largely disconnected with the needs of the industry. **FICCI identifies geographical disparity in the spread of higher education institutions.** The inputs suggest that while rural areas represent about 65% of India's population they have only about 20% of the total professional colleges. Another observation in this regard is that 58% of all Higher Education Institutions located in India are concentrated in the six Southern States. **This observation can be conceptually linked to the crises in schooling in conflict and remote areas as noted by WNTA. Gender Community also dwells on this overtly.**

**FICCI** also draws attention to the **budgetary deficit** in funding the education system. This has also **been noted by WNTA. TATA Essays** call for attention towards social stigma affecting the education of girl children. This matches concerns raised by sub-groups within WNTA. The **Gender Community** identifies child labor as a problem affecting education. **Arghyam** points to the lack of convergence in education schemes as a problem.

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA							
Challenge Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	Adolescents	Adivasis	Migrants	CII	FICCI
High dropout rates, absenteeism core problems	Neglect of pre-school segment affecting quality of education at all other stages	Drop-out rates (both reported and unreported) continue to grow with enrolment rates	Huge disparity between the government and private schools in terms of infrastructure and quality of education	Tribal youth faced with a loss of self belief and self respect	Language is a significant barrier for migrant children to access education in the destination site	Despite increase in Educational and training facilities, access, affordability, and quality remain serious concerns		2 % of our population is vocationally skilled which compares poorly with 75% in Germany, 96%in Korea , 80% in Japan and 68% in UK
Education system lacks quality	Concerns regarding teacher training, quality of education, accountability and grievance redressal	Substantive proportion of young people not being able to access education	The low salary of the large number of Para-teachers a demotivating factor for them to deliver effective services	Poor implementation of plans and programmes	The scarcity of trained teachers, inadequate infrastructure and the lack of a clear-cut policy to deal with children of migrant workers a major problem	Employability an issue		Against 12.8 million new entrants per annum to the workforce the existing training capacity is 3.1 million per annum
Lack of effective monitoring and supervision, along with poor teacher training continues to adversely impact standards	Rigidity in terms of the courses offered	While the gross enrolment ratio for upper primary schools is 72.8 % it is only 5% for SC when it comes to higher education	Lack of information and course content regarding life skills and vocational skills	Poor economic returns from traditional trades	Migrant children find it difficult to get admission in government schools	Inconsistent data on education		Percentage share of VET in secondary education is just 3% as compared to 60% in Russia, 55% in China and 31% in Korea
Access to secondary education remains extremely inequitable for girls, the poor and the marginalized	Lack of good opportunities that could build talents and skills of youth in non-conventional areas and a lack of transparency in budget allocations	Manual scavenging, devadasi system, bonded labor and child labor still taking a heavy toll on Dalit children forcing them out of schools into the labor market or on to the streets	The high schools are situated at places far from villages	Loss of resources such as land, forest and water due to industrialization, mining and other development projects	There is also limited or no access to crèche facilities and pre-school education in the destination site	Insufficient school infrastructure		22-23 million students drop out of class VIII and X every year and out of 5.5 million students that pass out of class X only 3.3 million go to class XI
Vulnerable and marginalized children facing multiple and reinforcing barriers to obtaining high quality formal education	Lack of technical colleges and institutes outside the metros combined with the lack of opportunities for community service	Caste and gender based discrimination continues to haunt educational institutions	Tribals and Dalits have very poor access to education	Limited local market for forest/agro products	Matters are compounded by the lack of awareness among the parents on the importance of children's education	Lack of teachers and school administrators	Expansion of Secondary Education with Vocational Alternatives	Only 28% vocational stream pass-outs are employed while 38.3% opt for higher studies

Severe lack of opportunities for youth from disadvantaged backgrounds	Inadequate, insensitive implementation of entitlements and provisions hurting the dignity, negatively impacting personal development of Dalit children, youth	Drop out rate significant after the 5th standard and is higher amongst girls	Lack of skills required for marketing products	Inefficiencies in utilization of current resources	Only 28% vocational stream pass-outs are employed while 38.3% opt for higher studies
The disruption of education in areas of conflict a cause for concern	Poor and unequal state provisions in infrastructure and services to Dalit habitations prevent Dalit children and youth from accessing education at all levels	Discrimination is faced by HIV positive students in schools	High dropout rates after class five due to being first generation learners	High ratio of school drop-outs	Budgeted expenditure on Vocationalisation of secondary education remained stagnant at INR333 million in 2009-2010 allocation
Adolescent education programmes informed by superficial approaches to adolescence, gender and sexuality	The lack of information, guidance and support on available resources (and modes of accessing resources) limit Dalit children's choices and opportunities  Precarious livelihoods of Dalit parents has a negative impact on the education and development of their children	Lack of sexuality education in the school curriculum  Lack of support and sensitivity towards cases of sexual abuse	Limited local employment/self employment opportunities along with lack of appropriate support and training Malnutrition among children and adults Lack of appropriate and adequate health services	Inconsistency in the quality of education  Limited focus on skill development	The Vocational programs in schools are bogged down by poor quality of teachers, obsolete curriculum, lack of infrastructure and adequate funding for training of faculty, establishing industry connect  About 92% of expenditure on vocational education is dependent on State Governments and thus lacks a national mission like programme
	Policies (privatization, commercialization of education, establishment of deemed universities, charging of capitation fees, foreign investment in education and cessation of grants to aided institutions, aborting the expansion of government institutions, providing autonomy to vested groups in schools of excellences, etc) have all acted against the interests of SCs Traditional caste mindset among teachers, education administrators and larger civil society severely impacts Dalit children's opportunities		Mismatch between skills and aspirations  Lack of opportunities for learning new skills	Insufficient collaboration between industry and academia	The current gross enrolment ratio (GER) of 12.4% is low compared to average BRIC countries ratio of 21% and 60% in USA and Canada  The rural areas represent about 65% of the total population but have just 20% of the total professional colleges; 58% of all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are located in six states of south India



While various policies speak of elimination of untouchability and caste based discrimination, it continues to hold sway in educational institutions

<p>Improving the Quality and Reach of Higher Education</p>	<p>64% of engineering graduates and 80% of the graduates in general stream (BSc/BA/BCom) are perceived to be unemployable as they lack specific skills</p> <p>Currently out of the total 455 million jobs in India 90% of jobs are skill- based</p> <p>National Knowledge Commission projected a requirement of 1500 Universities to achieve 15% GER by 2015</p> <p>GDP spending on higher education is low at 0.7% against the requirement of 1.5%</p> <p>Self financing private institutions which are set up as Trusts or Societies depend on student fees to raise resources</p> <p>The proportion of students availing scholarships is as low as 2% in comparison to 85% in UK, 77% in Australia and 50% in USA</p> <p>Distance/online education has not been leveraged to its full potential due to lack of appropriate policy and regulatory framework</p>
<p>Resource Gap for Improving Quality</p>	<p>Multiplicity of regulators with overlapping roles and responsibilities creates operational barriers leading to a skewed growth of poor quality of higher education institutions</p> <p>Absence of effective benchmarking systems also leads to limited transparency and poor quality control systems</p> <p>Shortage of adequately trained faculty is the biggest challenge to the growth of higher education</p> <p>Poor level of people readiness to adopt technology to realize ICTs full potential</p>
<p>Facilitating Private Investment,</p>	<p>Higher education institutions in India can accommodate only 7-8% of the country's college-age students</p>

including PPP in Higher Education	India has a gross enrolment ratio (GER) of 12.4 % in higher education as compared to about 60% in the US and Canada, and around 21% (average) in the BRIC countries
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TATA Essay Contest		FISME		Arghyam		Gender Community		Facebook		Website	
Illiteracy	Illiteracy tied to social stigmas regarding girl children's' education	Illiteracy	Mere availability is insufficient, quality is as important	Illiteracy	No convergence within education schemes	General	Multiple factors (physical security, income, lack of education facilities at close proximity) hinder young girls from developing t potentials	Poverty	Poverty and family planning are root causes	Funding	Inadequate infrastructure: lack of investment
	Illiteracy tied to farm economy and need for added hands		Quality of education in some state boards/universities is archaic and needs to be updated to ensure students who graduate are employable		Absence of school curriculum and platform to build awareness		Child labor: poor implementation of child labor laws				Lack of skilled trainers
	Illiteracy a product of low investments in terms of teachers, facilities etc. which dwindle initiative and encourage anti-social behaviors among students from poor homes		Primary and secondary education in some states needs overhaul					Government run educational institutions (rural India and Northeast) not functioning properly: poor physical security, poor income, lack of education facilities at close proximity, etc. are problems			Logistical support
							Women: confined to be teachers, nurses, beauticians, or good for tailoring etc: need economic and educational assistance to enhance opportunities				

### *Challenge 11: Improving Access to Quality Education*

#### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

Sub-groups within WNTA collectively recommended that quality education should be made available to all children in India. They were unanimous on the RTE Act and opined that it should further be extended to include children above the age of 14. All sub-groups called for inclusion of marginalized children from different communities and social groups in the education system. This was put forth in ways specific to the needs of different social groups: **Migrants** emphasized the need for transit schools; Muslims called for building special schools for teenage girls; Adivasi groups wanted to introduce Ekal Vidyalas.

The sub-group on **Dalits** spoke about introducing non-discrimination as an indicator to access the real impact of education. **All groups suggested measures to improve the quality of teaching staff, infrastructure development in the sector and the need for imparting skills training. Among other things, the above mentioned inputs from WNTA were also echoed by CII, FICCI, TATA Essay, Facebook and FISME.** WNTA sub-group on **Adolescents** highlighted the need for introducing sexual education and pointed that the lack of it was creating misinformation among young people. The need to **have a special course on the North Eastern Region in the national curriculum** was also articulated.

**FICCI put forth the need to incentivize private sector participation in the vocational training programs. CII's inputs resonated with FICCI's in this regard.** CII suggested private participation in teacher training, enhancing technology and innovation in the sector and building skill training programs and centers. **Gender Community raised the need for developing a strategy to change the attitude of parents of female children.** Gender Community also proposed training to build the capacity of female teachers. Facebook suggested it would be better to make teachers permanent employees rather than hiring them on contractual basis. Report from injecting drug users, sex workers and transgenders called for strengthening continuing education and technical training programs. They also appealed for free education of children of Female Sex Workers. **TATA Essays recommended subsidizing the education of poor students** and creating more seats in higher education institutions. **Website, on the other hand, called for improving research funding in education institutions.** It was also suggested that National and State Education board officials should routinely visit schools to ensure that quality teaching is being conducted.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA										
Recommendation Sub-Categories	Children	Youth	Dalits	Adolescents	Adivasis	Elderly	North East	Muslims	Disabled	Women	Migrants
Marginalized children including street children and child kabariwalas to be immediately withdrawn from labor and enrolled into a system of quality and inclusive education		Focus on the proper implementation of RTE	The diametrically opposite trends in the enrolment ratios of SCs in the school sector and in higher education to be addressed	Attention to be paid towards ensuring universal quality of education	The infrastructure and services available for education should be improved with more and better quality teachers and learning materials	Research Institute for Ageing should be set up		Setting up independent/autonomous government agencies for educational empowerment for Muslims	Education for all children with disabilities	Promote universal education and desist from further privatization of education	Special programs like bridge and transit schools for children of migrant workers should be started
Pre-school education must be made a part of the education department's responsibility			To reduce the rate of illiteracy among SCs/STs an innovative thrust should be given to quality upgradation of SCs in schools by giving greater inputs than what others enjoy	Developing peoples' watch groups to look after the quality of education at the ground level	Review the content of imparted education given to include tribal history and culture as well as provide opportunities for developing vocational skills	The school curriculum to include value education concerning ageing related issues	Vocational courses should be made relevant with the local context	Diploma courses in technical education should be made available in Muslim populated areas so that girls can be educated	Education of all children should be the onus of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MoHRD)	Implementation of the Saakshar Bharat Programme should be speeded in the XIIth Plan	Education in their own mother tongue for children of migrants should be ensured
Suo motto disclosure of information about work plans and budgets should be done in all educational institutions through boards and websites			Thrust should be given to levels of education and not just confined to lateral expansion of foundational, elementary and literacy levels alone	Revising the salary structure of teachers	A special tribal youth policy should be formulated as part of a national youth policy	Establishment of Institute of Gerontology at National Level	Life skills should also be incorporated at the secondary level	For giving scholarships in the schools, production of caste certificate should not be made mandatory	There should be special schools to progressively move towards inclusive strategies	Interstate migrant labor children should be accompanied by two teachers who could stay till six months with them so that the education imparted would be in their mother tongue	Recruit trained teachers and develop the modalities for teaching children of migrant workers with the help of the State Centres and the National Centre for Educational Research and Training
Social audit to be institutionalized and youth to provided opportunities in social monitoring exercises			We are currently also aware that traditional caste mindset among teachers, education administrators and larger civil society severely impacts Dalit children's opportunities	More attention has to be paid on capacity building programs for the teachers	Organize events that allow learning about tribal history and its heroes, traditional practices and arts	Promotion of research and training in gerontology and geriatrics	Gender Studies as a separate discipline should be introduced at the graduate and post graduate level	Information about the different schemes for minorities should not only be published in the Hindi and Urdu newspapers but also it should be given to the different organizations working for the minorities	Disability rights should be included in the curriculum	Expansion of Secondary Education with Vocational Alternatives	Explore the possibilities of setting up residential schools for children of migrant workers at source
Diversify the courses that are offered at high school and college level			While various policies speak of elimination of untouchability and caste based discrimination, it continues to hold sway in educational institutions	Life Skills Education should be included in the curriculum from pre adolescent age group onwards	Provide opportunities for the preservation of traditional and experience based knowledge along with recognition of this knowledge so that the young are motivated in learning it		Hostels should be provided for rural school children who attend bridge courses in urban areas	Exclusive schools for girls particularly for the 9-12 standards should be started	A national institute for universal design should be set up as an autonomous body for making built environment and transportation PWD friendly	Skill training through PRIs	Mass awareness programs should be conducted among parents/migrant workers on the importance of education

Issues related to youth from marginalized backgrounds must form part of the B.Ed and other teacher training curricula	Non-discrimination has to be included as an objective and monitorable indicator at all levels of education	12th Plan needs to ensure a firm commitment to Sexuality Education	The 'Ekal Vidyalaya' (School with only One teacher) should be enhanced by deputing more teachers and extending the educational services in areas of the Primitive Tribal Groups	A course on North Eastern Region should be included in the national educational curriculum	More women teachers should be appointed in co-education schools	Minimum national standards for PWD friendly design should be set down and five districts developed as models of universal design	There should be gender education at the school level	Set up a facilitation center for children's education needs at the destination areas
Expert working groups must be constituted to ensure that realities and concerns related to youth from disadvantaged backgrounds are integrated into school and university curricula	Indicators and standards for its implementation should be included in the routine school reporting formats	Sexual harassment committees should be set up in educational institutions		Knowledge books should be made available in vernacular languages for young people all over the North Eastern states	Skill development through Industrial Training Institutes and polytechnics in sectors which have high growth potential and in which the Muslim population is concentrated should be provided		Admissions in private schools and hostel facilities should be provided to HIV/AIDS affected children	Provide vocational training for migrants through the Department of Labor, Employment and Training
Indicators related to inclusion and equity must be included in the evaluation frameworks of educational programmes	Teachers at all levels and administrators must be made aware of norms and standards in nondiscrimination and made sensitive to non discrimination to Dalit girls and boys				Establish vocational schools and ITIs in Talukas having substantial populations of Muslims		Education to mentally retarded people should be given priority	Increase awareness on modular employable skills among the migrants
All educational institutions must be made free of police and armed forces interference	A seamless system of education from pre-school to higher education to be the approach of planning rather than piecemeal attention on primary or secondary education				University Grants Commission should evolve a system whereby a part of the allocation to colleges and universities is linked to the diversity in the student population through admission of Muslim students		Women should be considered as workers and have access to care for their children irrespective of their earning status	Develop appropriate trainings and accreditation for migrant workers
A consultative process should be undertaken with adolescents in order to ascertain their learning needs; these should then inform a curriculum framework for adolescence education	The equal and equitable access to quality education at pre-school, school, technical and higher education levels for all sections of society should be the focus of the plan				Create hostel facilities at reasonable costs for Muslim students especially for girls, in cities of all sizes to ensure that girls would continue their education		Creche services should be arranged for unorganized workers, women with HIV/AIDS, women in sex- work and migrant laborers	
This framework should guide the design of relevant content and pedagogy for integration into the B.Ed and other teacher training curricula	High quality hostel accommodation should be provided for secondary and above classes under strict monitoring by a Dalit committee				Accommodate Urdu in schools of the Hindi region under the Three Language Formula and provide a regular Urdu teacher		Universal maternity entitlements at prevailing minimum wages and other benefits should be provided to unorganized sector workers	

<p>These processes should also ensure that the realities and concerns of adolescents from disadvantaged backgrounds are addressed</p>	<p>Dalit students should not be made to pay fees upfront; instead the fees should be adjusted against the scholarship released by the government to the institution</p>				<p>Introduce Urdu as an optional subject in all government and government-aided schools in states having a substantial Urdu speaking population</p>	<p>The number of children should not to be a criterion to exclude remote unnerved areas from getting ICDS centres</p>
<p>Integrate active citizenship and entrepreneurial skills in school and college curricula</p>	<p>Opportunity to study in private education institutions of choice including hostels to be provided to Dalits; costs to be borne by the state</p>				<p>Facilitate the establishment of professional colleges and private universities by the Muslims under Article 30 of the Constitution</p>	
<p>The implementation of the Right to Education Act must be ensured</p>	<p>Entrance examination for higher education and centres of excellence should be removed and the higher secondary marks should be the basis for all admissions</p>				<p>Full-fledged campuses of Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Millia University should be started in Muslim majority districts of the country</p>	
<p>Children at a preschool, primary and secondary level can be taught the need for conservation and adults must act as role models to positively influence them</p>	<p>Education abroad should be promoted and supported and made fully free for Dalit students that qualify and gain such admissions</p>				<p>Provision of subsidized education specifically for Muslim men, women should be ensured in the 12th Five Year Plan</p>	
<p>All children, without any distinction, should have access to formal high quality education with early learning opportunities</p>	<p>Provide quality support to Dalits for all competitive examinations</p>				<p>Employment assistance should be provided to educated Muslim men and women who are in need of employment</p>	
<p>Increase the demand for education among marginalized populations</p>	<p>Reservation for Dalits in private educational institutions must be made mandatory</p>				<p>Planning should ensure that the Muslim literacy rate becomes equal to the National average</p>	

Address significant data deficiencies through consistent collection of reliable and robust data to monitor progress across the nation and specifically for marginalized children	Planning Commission should undertake a massive public education campaign against caste based discrimination and promote understanding among all social groups regarding the rationale and justification for special measures for Dalit students			One school should be opened per every 5000 population in Muslim dominated areas		
Professional development and recruitment of adequate number of teachers and administrators should be undertaken	Human rights education should be part of the school curriculum			Ensure more incentives to Muslim Girls Student		
Extend compulsory education beyond the 6-14 year old age group to eventually include children from the 14-18 year old age group Allow for flexible school registration	Grievance redressal mechanisms at school level and at the district levels against caste based discrimination should be set up Dalit community members should be part of monitoring bodies in schools			The common school system should be implemented  Madraras should be given the status of basic schools		
Special plans and provisions should be made to ensure that in conflict affected districts, school infrastructure are secure and sufficient	Sensitization of teachers and administrators to Dalits should be included under the teacher training curricula			Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should be modified according to regional and community needs		
Schools must be located close to where students live	The implementation of RTE should be stressed in the 12 <sup>th</sup> plan, taking it beyond secondary school to higher Improving the implementation of provisions and services entitled to Dalit children and youth 12th plan to create mechanisms within the education system to specially track the most disadvantaged and provide additional Dalit equity in the private-public-community-partnership (PPCP) model should be promoted by facilitating them to become providers of education, which					
Suitable and safe transportation should be provided if its absence prevents children from Free supply of uniforms, textbooks learning, materials etc should be ensured						
Objective assessments and requisite modifications of centrally funded (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal) and state schemes should be done						



Engagement and support of families and local communities and the empowerment of PRIs and School Management Committees to monitor, mentor and support quality reforms should be encouraged  
The Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act must be implemented in line with the RTE Act

Universalization of Secondary Education with focus on special provisions for poorly resourced districts

Vocationalisation of education through development of appropriate curricula with vocational education and training responding to market needs

An accreditation system should be established for vocational education

Private Investment, including PPP in Education should be facilitated  
A regulatory framework is needed for all private education institutions

Develop standards for Early Child Care and Development, with a specific emphasis on urban slums and other children that are disadvantaged on the basis of their location

Universalize maternity entitlements to enable 'care' of children

Clear preschool policy is needed including planning for human resources, training, status and regulation of the private sector  
Planning should be done for the entire age group of 0-6 years (rather than 0-3 years and 3-6 years).

Special attention to ensure equitable access to education and employment provisions to dalit girls and women

The lack of implementation has been a major handicap when it comes to Dalit education or development corrective measures

The 12th plan to put special emphasis on early child hood care and development which is currently being undertaken through the ICDS

Laptops could be provided to rural SC children in elementary schools (in contrast to the supply of television, cycle, gas and stoves)

Urban tours, contests in creative art, sports events, television appearances should also be organized for these kids

The electrification and development of broadband internet should target rural areas and provide services to rural children who are entitled to the same rights and opportunities as those more easily available in better off urban contexts

CII	FICCI	TATA Essay Contest	FISME	Report from injecting drug users, sex workers, transgenders	Gender Community	Facebook	Website
Rework ICT policy for education to encourage sustainable private sector investments	Increase allocation of funds for vocational programs in secondary education substantially in the Twelfth Plan	To increase access: government must subsidize education and give poor parents monthly cash vouchers	Expert committee should be formed to study the quality of education in all the states of India and rank the states	Continuing Education/ technical training: Create opportunities for continuing education or technical training, skills development for qualified drug users through the	Develop a strategy for attitudinal change of parents for girls' enrollment	Provide quality education in Govt. Schools: fire people not doing their duties	Standardize education (centralization is not a good idea but standardization is) one syllabus for whole country
Mandate technology through PPP model	Improve oversight structure for VET management for centralized policy making under MHRD	Primary, secondary, and tertiary education to prevent brain drain: scholarships for professional courses and employment opportunities to incentivize individuals to remain in India	Committee should recommend ways to systematically homogenize the primary and secondary education in the nation	Provide free boarding and education for children of FSWs-Sex workers cannot always provide the environment or have the money to raise their children	Effective implementation of laws related to child marriage, sex selection, dowry and child labor	Stop contracted employment and make teachers permanent so that they can take part in country's growth	Introduce more subjects at primary, secondary and tertiary levels to enhance quality and employability
Engage private sector in training teachers and school administrators	Government of India while State Governments are responsible for operations. This would enable better coordination and quality growth of VET while maintain flexibility at the state level.	Increase seats in institutions like AIIMS, IIM Create more high quality institutes and reserve seats for marginalized	Same committee should be empowered to decide the curriculum also: planning and finances are needed for this	Enforce Right to Education Act	Education	Frame policy guidelines for banking sector to offer collateral free educational loans to women	Course materials need to updated
Accreditation of schools and colleges by independent agency	Fast track unification of National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) by MHRD, GoI to facilitate mobility between vocational and mainstream education	Education "Teach for India" program like "Teach for America:" educated youth teach poorer sections for a period in return for scholarships for higher education for themselves				District wise mapping and identification of women teachers from local community with appropriate training	Improve research funding in education institutions
Introduction of vocational training in schools	Expansion of Secondary Education with Vocational Alternatives	Create a system of awarding credits for vocational training programs, which will facilitate mobility to mainstream education	Use NGOs like CRY to finance education for children: auctions, selling of hand-crafted merchandise at fairs etc			Design vocational training and develop training centers accessible to marginalized females	Single window selection for PhD scholars across India
						Foreign University Bill: to tackle lack of innovation, send students abroad on scholarship	

Implementation of national qualification framework	Strengthen National Skill Development Council by allocating INR 10,000 crore to fast track setting up Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) for manufacturing, services and agricultural sector on priority basis to advise on courses and curriculum, developing qualification framework, mapping of competencies, certifications, etc.	Students with potential should be funded to go study overseas						Develop cluster wise higher schools for girls; provide conveyance facilities	Vocational education	Vocational subjects should be taught in all the high and senior secondary schools to provide a wide spectrum of opportunities to students for employment even if they leave further studies	Educate the target group (age 21 to 28) about importance of skill development and missions of NDSM.
Greater participation of industry in college accreditation and curriculum development	Facilitate award of quality certification/accreditation for vocational programs by independent agencies which are recognized by the government							Sexual education and committees against sexual harassment in schools and workplace		The IITs, IISc and NITs are heavily funded; investment in more such institutions is needed	Hire management trainees for grassroots and invite international scholars to hone in local talent and keep personnel and funds indigenous
Collaboration between education and vocational institutes, industry and research	Incentivize private sector participation in delivery of vocational programs at secondary level through grants, soft loans and tax breaks							Design vocational training and develop training centers accessible to marginalized females			Target the age group of 14 to 21 in schools and colleges: industrial training
Process transparency in recruitment of teachers	Encourage diversity in higher education by introducing differential financing and autonomy and decentralizing regulation										Incentives (funding and otherwise) for research publication in international journals
Information dissemination in a democratic way	Allow Section 25 companies to set up universities and colleges of all types all across the country, an alternative structure to Trusts and Societies										UGC should mandate all Universities to hire only PhD holders
Inclusive governance of education- education towards improved employability	Encourage HEIs to identify and develop innovative sources of income										Let salaries, selection of teachers be at the discretion of individual institutions: so a general rise in caliber and (pays) can be realized

<p>Affordability and Accessibility of education</p> <p>Emphasis on quality not quantity by: a) Teacher quality certification b) Autonomous regulatory body c) Stakeholders Need for a measurement system for the education sector</p> <p>Feedback from citizens and citizens participation in activates and monitoring of schools</p>	<p>Improving the Quality and Reach of Higher Education</p>	<p>Expedite setting up National Higher Education Finance Corporation (NHEFC) in the XII the Plan to address the issue of over dependence of private institutions on student's fee for operation and expansion</p> <p>Develop supporting guidelines and norms to increase utilization of existing assets/land banks of HEIs</p> <p>Simplify the procedures for HEI to obtain approval to be eligible for donations which earn tax exemption for the donor</p> <p>Promote distance/online education that is comparable to the conventional higher education system in terms of quality of education and employability</p>																	<p>National and State education board officials should routinely visit schools to ensure that quality teaching is being conducted</p>
<p>Bringing transparency with use of technology</p>		<p>Streamline the structure and process central to the regulation, administration and management of academic institutions in the impending Bills in the Parliament</p>																	
<p>Environment conservation and preservation to educate children at primary level</p>		<p>Retain accreditation as voluntary and peer centric, with market forces deciding the need for it. The process should have direct consequences like relaxation in approval processes for setting up new campuses, starting new programmes, direct empanelment in various</p>																	

Giving more autonomy to Universities		<p>Make it mandatory to set up an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) within an institution to promote self-regulation mechanism in the system. It should comprise of a Chief Executive, senior academicians and officers of the institution working together as a steering group. Current regulatory framework should be changed to provide sufficient internal autonomy to universities and HEIs.</p>																		
Change the purpose of the education	Resource Gap for Improving Quality	<p>Make it mandatory for all colleges and universities to furnish standard returns and at the same time should be published online through a common website with reward and penalty mechanism</p> <p>A ranking mechanism to rank different types of institutions on different parameters needs to be developed.</p> <p>Set up a national mission for faculty training and development</p> <p>Incentivize development of good quality digital content</p> <p>Introduce specific programmes for sectors like Renewable Energy, Environment Mitigation</p>																		
Listening to India	Facilitating Private Investment, including PPP in Higher Education	<p>Permit all Higher Education Institutions/Universities to be established under section 25 of the Companies Act</p> <p>Provide 200% weighted tax deductions to all donations made to all recognized universities</p> <p>Introduce robust institutional arrangement for PPP in higher education; coordination with States to identify a robust pipeline of projects</p>																		







## Challenge 12: Preventive and Curative Healthcare

*Overview of challenges (observations from the table of on challenges):*

WNTA stresses on the **abysmally low expenditure on healthcare and all sub-groups unanimously question the quality of the public healthcare system**. It has also been reflected that Dalits and other marginalized communities are further discriminated against while accessing healthcare. It has been noted that incidence of various diseases, malnutrition is specifically a problem among these groups. The sub-group on Migrants raises similar issues and points to cultural barriers while accessing healthcare. Adolescents' and Migrants' specifically refer to the lack of inclusion of mental health programs in the realm of other public health program. There is reference to lack of measures being taken to address concerns about sexual health and sexual abuse. The groups on **Adolescents** particularly emphasize the need for these. Children's group focuses on the high infant and maternal mortality rates in India. The group also highlights the need for promising nutritional security to the children of this country. Lack of availability of potable water and sanitation has been identified as key issues leading to the dismal state of healthcare in the country. **High costs of healthcare, lack of infrastructure and shortage of medical staff have been noted as other key challenges.**

**Inputs from Facebook, Maternal and Child Health Community and Gender Community resonate with inputs from WNTA.** They identify similar challenges and further strengthen the voice to call for more efforts to raise awareness about existing schemes, sanitation facilities, access to water, nutrition security, cost of healthcare and improving the quality of public services. In addition to this, Gender Community and Facebook draw attention to the lack of geriatric care. The Gender Community specifically calls for restructuring the ICDS and JSY.

**Concerns raised by CII echo with those of the civil society.** CII also talks about high costs of healthcare, lack of infrastructure, shortage of medical and para-medical staff and poor quality of healthcare. The inputs also emphasize on low penetration of health insurance, insufficient medical institutions and low awareness about diseases among people. **TATA Essays** are centered on the lack of awareness, funds and poverty.

The report from **IDUs, sex workers, transgenders** focuses on the inappropriate public health strategy for these groups and the incompetency of National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in providing services and keeping the confidentiality of positive people. **The importance of Preventive Healthcare is unanimously accepted by WNTA and FICCI.** Both organizations stress on the need to create systems which promote preventive healthcare. FICCI gives a crucial insight when it says: 'Investments in the preventive healthcare sector are unattractive for private enterprises'. Both sources collectively reflect on the lack of adequate number of doctors and other medical staff. **FICCI** also signifies the need for having quality medical and diagnostic equipments that are specific to Indian needs.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA					CII	FICCI	TATA Essay Contest		Report from injecting drug users, sex workers, transgenders	Maternal and Child Health Community		
Challenge Sub-Categories	Dalits	Children	Adolescents	Youth	Migrants			Deprivation / Poverty	Poverty reduces access to healthcare: preventive and curative		HIV Intervention program policies & strategies under NACO: severe stress	Maternal and Child Health	Making MNCHN a national priority to ensure it is followed across the nation
	Public spending on health abysmally low: 1% of the GDP	Highest number of child and maternal deaths in India	Drug abuse on the rise among adolescents; yet no mention of it in plans for health services of adolescents	Public health system not suited to the health needs of diverse groups	Increased incidence of HIV/AIDS/STDs/RT among spouses both at source and destination a major problem for migrant populations	Health indicators not improving as fast as other socio-economic indicators		Gap between the current demand and supply of doctors & nurses					
	No increase in health expenditures in the 11th Plan period	High incidence of malnutrition, diseases like HIV, TB and malaria	Large number of girls sexually abused while growing up	Due to inadequacies, it forces people to access high cost private health services	Vulnerability of mental health arising from stress	Good healthcare perceived to be either unavailable or unaffordable	General	The negligible availability of professionals in evolving health areas like management of facilities, IT, Health insurance etc	Finances	Limited funds to cure communicable and non-communicable diseases	NACO gives target based HIV testing based on performance evaluation and performance linked target setting leads to violation of human rights: inability to fill quota leads to negative evaluation by Technical Support Units (TSUs) and/or State AIDS Control Society (SACs)	Improving the quality of public services	
	NFHS III highlights caste differentials in relation to health status	Needs for radical reform the health system	Significant proportion of mental illnesses starts during adolescence; Still mental health not receiving adequate attention from the public health system	Insufficient public investment in building health systems, infrastructure and capacities	Malnutrition among the children of migrant labor	Inadequate physical infrastructure	Indigenous medicine: AYUSH	Imperative to look at AYUSH therapies to complement the allopathic system of medicine	Knowledge	Lack of awareness to curb ob-set of preventable diseases	HIV Prevention	Inappropriate public health strategy e.g. line listing of Sex workers is a concern	Restructuring ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) and JSY (Janani Suraksha Yojana)
	Neonatal, postnatal, infant, child and under-five statistics show a higher mortality among the SCs and the STs	Lack of universal access to public health in both the rural and urban settings	Poor infrastructure, negligence of service providers, inadequate supplies killing the public health system	Lack of awareness about the health needs of disabled youth, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex, youth, Young People Living with HIV-Aids	Lack of access to health care facilities for adults & children	Shortage of physicians, nurses, technicians and administrators		Huge requirement of quality devices, equipments with India specific features: The existing system based on imports ineffective to address affordability and accessibility issues				Inability to safeguard privacy and confidentiality: exodus of sex workers from their usual settings avoiding TI program and accessing services	
	Problems in accessing health care are higher among the scheduled castes	Poor infrastructure in the health sector	Lack of efforts in promoting health seeking behavior amongst adolescents	Malnutrition amongst young women has reached serious proportions	Low levels of awareness among migrant workers regarding existing health services	Limited focus on primary healthcare	Medical Equipment & Diagnostics	Need for devices adhering to global standards that are rugged, portable and energy efficient for healthcare institutions like PHCs and CHCs				Services for marginalized populations like sex workers not integrated with services for other people	

Extensive discrimination and exclusion against SC communities while accessing health services	Extensive focus on preventative healthcare and neglect of curative healthcare	Access to information on reproductive and sexual health, services and materials compromised especially for school going adolescents	Early marriages giving rise to specific health problems which are not being addressed	Language and cultural barriers and the question of affordability	Low governments healthcare spending		Capabilities shortages in key areas; For example, India shoulder's the most burden of the world's cervical cancer deaths, there is a clear under-capacity of Cytotechs (who read slides and diagnose cervical cancer)					
Health expenditure the second biggest cause for rural indebtedness; particularly applies to SC/ST, Muslim communities	Only 1 % of GDP being spent on public health		Considerable violence within and outside marital relationships leading to health problems which too are not being addressed	No provision for periodic medical check-ups, medical benefits, sick leave etc., by the employers or contractors	Low insurance penetration	Preventive Health Care	Investment in preventive health unattractive for private enterprises					
Shortage of medical professionals in rural areas	Drinking water and sanitation not seen as a fundamental right			Migrant's health affected by lack of shelter, sanitation and water supply and exposure to occupational hazards	Poor quality and dramatic variation across institutions and geographies							
Lack of infrastructure and medical facilities	Lack of drinking water causing extreme harm to children				Low healthcare and disease awareness							
ICDS centres ill-equipped; Poor implementation of the scheme	400,000 children dying of diarrhea every year				Inadequate medical education institutes							
Insensitivity to issues of communities from deprived sections	Children's right to food and nutrition not secure											
Lack of focus on the urban poor in the ICDS system												

Gender Community		Facebook	
Preventive and curative measures	Access to health care is limited for marginalized	Deprivation	Malnutrition: irony that despite achieving a breakthrough progress trajectory pertaining to GDP, India behind when it comes to ethical implementation of plans
	On other end, over medication and privatization of health care		According to UNICEF, 46% children under weight and 38% stunted
	Gaps in planning and implementation of the Medical/ Health (Curative/ Preventive) services	Maternal and Child Health	Ensure that people get four basic things in universal coverage: potable water, breastfeeding of infants, food to eat, and minimum health care
	Poor awareness and utilization of services related to reproductive health	Marginalized / disabled/ aged	For senior citizens who have no coverage under insurance schemes the biggest problem is getting timely and required health-care near their place of residence
Efforts to create awareness about reproductive rights among women crucial	The biggest obstacles are not knowing the facilities available or not being able to easily reach the place/town where it is available		

Adolescent health care needs and geriatric care need more attention				

## Challenge 12: Preventive and Curative Healthcare

### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations):*

The recommendations, like the challenges, were a unified assortment with different sources echoing similar suggestions on the issues faced by India in the health sector. Sub-groups from WNTA necessitated schemes and services focussed on needs of specific communities and social groups. Amidst various sub-groups, near unanimous importance was given to problems of mental health, accessibility to healthcare services, under-nutrition, budgetary allocation, delivery of healthcare services, public health infrastructure and awareness of schemes and services. These were complemented by group-specific recommendation on various problems. **Inputs from WNTA were in cognizance with inputs received from all the sources.**

**FICCI added the importance of having a long-term focus on medical diagnostics and equipments.** Suggestions were offered to build the capacity of India's indigenous medical equipment industry. Proactive role of the government was also sought to recognize the potential of indigenous systems of medicine. **CII suggested the creation of land banks to build healthcare infrastructure in a dedicated manner.** The industry body identified adulteration of food as a serious issue and recommended vigorous controls to check the same. Maternal and Child Health Community presented ideas to 'Better Monitor and Govern Systems' in great detail. Highlights of these recommendations were also featured in inputs from WNTA, Website, Gender Community and Facebook.

**The need for women centric healthcare services was echoed in the inputs from Gender Community.** This was also reflected in WNTA with the sub-group on Women stressing on the need to consider women's health problems holistically and going beyond singular focus on maternal health. Facebook, Website, Maternal and Child Health Community also suggested women-centric health measures. **It is worth noting that near unanimous importance by sources was given to spreading awareness about diseases and healthcare programs and services.** Training and capacity building of health personnel and the need to have more manpower was common raised by WNTA, FICCI, Maternal and Child Health Community, Website and Facebook.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	WNTA											
Recommendation Sub-Categories	Migrants	North East	Disabled	PLHIV	Dalits	Transgenders	Elderly	Muslims	Youth	Adivasis	Children	Women
Establish adequate crèches, baby care centres, ICDS facilities at worksite/place of stay	The health care system must respond to the needs of those affected by conflict in the NER	Include disability as part and parcel of policy guidelines for ICDS	A healthy and balanced focus on HIV prevention, care, support and treatment in the National AIDS Control Plan	Union and State Budgets need to be augmented substantially to fully realize health outcomes	Address the gaps in NACP-3 by establishing and increasing the HIV sentinel serosurveillance sites for Hijras/TG at strategic locations	Frame senior citizen-friendly health insurance schemes with separate focus on BPL and APL families	Provision of health facilities like public hospitals, PHCs and clinics in designated Muslim areas	The principles of choice and competition embedded in the RSBY to be extended to other health schemes	Traditional medical workers (like Dai in villages) must be registered, recognized and provided with support for further developing their skills	Develop plans with high level buy-in from political leaders to eradicate malnutrition	Entitlements should not be linked to domicile: No conditionalities for access to health services	
Increase awareness of health care facilities for migrants by involving NGOs, CSOs, migrant worker unions	Provision of trauma counseling for women and children in the NER	Disability to be included as a generic component of the training curriculum of ICDS	Development and implementation of focused programmes for HIV affected and infected women, children	Dalits should have the right to access quality and free health care in private institutions; cost for this should be borne by the government	Provide financial support for the formation of Community Based Organizations run by Hijras/TG	The recommendations of the Sastri Committee Report should be implemented.	Diploma holders in Unani and Ayurvedic medicine to be given recognition in the second schedule of the Central Council of Indian Medicine Act of 1970	Health infrastructure should enable confidentiality and privacy	Traditional healers and their knowledge of herbal medicines should be promoted and conserved	Poverty-hunger-malnutrition-death nexus needs to be addressed and overcome	Public health care system should be strengthened to check privatization of healthcare	
Increase proximity of health care facilities- PHCs, PHUs- for migrants	Population policy of the government to be reformulated and made to conform to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Community monitoring of NRHM and extension of health facilities to all districts	Reasonable accommodation should be provided to CWDs as part of the curriculum & practice in ICDS centre	Protect the right to health of PLHIV by ensuring continuous availability of treatment both Antiretroviral Therapy and treatment for Government of India should make sure that public health interests inform India's stand on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights	Support should be provided to Dalit doctors/professionals to set up private hospitals and medical colleges	A separate policy of inclusion enumerating specific strategies targeted to realizing health rights of SC/STs, Muslims and migrant workers must be drawn up under the NRHM	Build the capacity of CBOs to implement effective programmes	Geriatric wards and Geriatric Out Patient Departments should be established in all major hospitals located at Taluka and District levels	Reservation to be given to Muslim students in getting seats in State and Central Medical colleges	Expand the choice for rural and urban poor to attend private hospitals by making mandatory free services for better treatment	Health services should include traditional healing practices and practitioners	The figures of nutrition programmes focus on coverage but do not give the status of children	Family Planning policies should shift the focus from women on to men to promote parental responsibility
State Welfare Boards for Migrant Workers, Urban Local Bodies to help workers address healthcare needs	CWDs to be absorbed as ICDS workers in the proportion of 6:1	Implementation and monitoring to be inclusive – having representation of People with Disabilities	Facilities that improve access and sustain adherence to therapy- temporary shelters and care homes- should be promoted	A large number of SCs should be given special support in pursuing medical education and going overseas to enhance their skills	Sensitize and educate health care providers, medical students on the current state of research in and knowledge about transgenders	Strengthening the Public Health Centres by providing more staff, adequate medicines and infrastructural facilities to treat old persons	ASHAs in different village areas to include Muslim women appointed by the Chief District Medical Officer	Train all health functionaries to cater to adolescents and young people, sex workers, disabilities, people living with HIV and LGBTQI	Increase staffing of ICDS officers, workers	Free and subsidized medication should be provided for HIV infected and physically challenged terminally ill persons		
Include migrant workers in existing social schemes such as RSBY	Prevention of parent to child transmission centers to be expanded in the NER along with appropriate information dissemination on the issue	Sensitization of health officials and personnel on disability	Need for multisectoral response with core guiding principles of inclusion and participation, human rights, comprehensiveness, convergence, accountability and strong gender focus	It is crucial to bring dalit practitioners (traditional birth attendants) within the health policy fold so as to address a lot of gaps in child survival and maternal mortality at the local levels	Separate policies to be drawn up for the recognition and enhancement of indigenous medical practices	Promotion of a mental health programme for the elderly	Two members from Muslim minority groups to be nominated by chief district medical officer in Jilaa Swasthya Sewa	Promoting non-violence as a preventive measure and providing counseling and rehabilitation to victims	Special attention to be paid to budgetary allocation for children's health	Special attention should be given to treating anemia resulting from malnutrition, under nutrition, early motherhood etc		
In districts where such schemes do not exist, formulate and implement schemes on the lines of Employees State Insurance Scheme for migrant workers	Preventive medicine for children to be made available to pregnant HIV positive women	Sensitization of health officials and personnel on disability	Need for multisectoral response with core guiding principles of inclusion and participation, human rights, comprehensiveness, convergence, accountability and strong gender focus	It is crucial to bring dalit practitioners (traditional birth attendants) within the health policy fold so as to address a lot of gaps in child survival and maternal mortality at the local levels	Separate policies to be drawn up for the recognition and enhancement of indigenous medical practices	Promotion of a mental health programme for the elderly	Two members from Muslim minority groups to be nominated by chief district medical officer in Jilaa Swasthya Sewa	Promoting non-violence as a preventive measure and providing counseling and rehabilitation to victims	Special attention to be paid to budgetary allocation for children's health	Special attention should be given to treating anemia resulting from malnutrition, under nutrition, early motherhood etc		
Evaluate and scale up pilot programs such as Social Security Benefits for Unorganized Workers being implemented in Karnataka	Financial assistance for HIV positive people	Budget allocation for medicines at the PHC level for health conditions like epilepsy, mental health and other such conditions	Separate policies to be drawn up for the recognition and enhancement of indigenous medical practices	It is crucial to bring dalit practitioners (traditional birth attendants) within the health policy fold so as to address a lot of gaps in child survival and maternal mortality at the local levels	Separate policies to be drawn up for the recognition and enhancement of indigenous medical practices	Free distribution of technology and assistive devices to the elderly	Financial allocation to meet the budget by the government to be done in consultation with Muslim civil society	Provide exclusive health and safety stations for women in every district	Establish more meaningful targets, especially related to maternal, newborn and child health outcomes; Move the monitoring and evaluation focus to outcomes rather than process measures	Mental healthcare for women should be provided at district and sub-district level hospitals as part of comprehensive health care		

<p>Inclusion of the issues of migrant's health in medical curricula to orient health workers on migrant specific issues</p> <p>Better follow-ups and monitoring of the Pravasi Bima Yojana to ensure benefits reach the emigrants working abroad</p> <p>Abolition of mandatory testing for emigrants as it violates fundamental rights of the emigrant</p>	<p>Orphaned children living with HIV/AIDS: Ensure their safety and provide them with food, nutrition, medicines and shelter</p> <p>Opening Day Care Centres for children of HIV positive working women</p> <p>Recognizing the growing incidence of mental illness, the lack of facilities and services for people with mental illnesses</p> <p>All ICDS Projects to be strictly monitored as the accountability of this large programme in the NER is dismally poor</p>	<p>Budget allocation for disability certification at the PHC level</p> <p>Health department to take the responsibility of providing medical rehabilitation, assistive devices (including ASHA to be given separate incentive for supporting children and persons with disabilities</p> <p>IEC campaigns should focus on disability and integrate disability in health awareness at the primary care level</p> <p>Develop computerized MIS to document data on number and types of disability at the PHC level</p> <p>Doctors have a very short orientation on identification of disability; Designing special courses them in this regard</p> <p>Social advertising should be done through Ministry of Information and Broadcasting by allocating 20% of the budget for disability related work</p> <p>Schools of Mass Communication and Journalism to create IEC programs as a part of their training, covering the sector as a whole including all cross disability issues</p>	<p>Adequate provisioning of rural infrastructure for disabled populations</p> <p>Greater participation from Dalit communities in planning, monitoring and implementation of ICDS and mid day meal schemes</p> <p>Kitchen gardening, collective farms, and grain banks (in kind) can help to bring in sustained food security to combat malnutrition</p> <p>The committees formed under NRHM have representation from Dalit and tribal communities but in effect they remain invisible and non participatory</p> <p>NRHM should build adequate strategies for inclusion of SC/STs and Muslims within its fold</p>	<p>Inclusion of elderly health issues in ongoing programmes- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)</p> <p>Creation of an age friendly Public Health System</p> <p>Training in geriatrics should be provided to doctors, nurses, Para-medical staff and care givers</p>							<p>Decentralize and democratize information by increasing local involvement in planning, monitoring and supporting behavior change efforts</p> <p>Formulation of a comprehensive legislation which covers the universal right to health instead of standalone schemes and programmes</p> <p>Standardize a specific set of rules and instructions for providing quality healthcare (for health practitioners to follow) particularly for marginalized children</p> <p>Make 'good governance' an explicit objective at all levels: national, state, district, block and local</p> <p>Making specific plans to ensure that children in conflict areas and from marginalized groups can access their rights to health</p> <p>Strategically shifting to a universal preventive public health care system rather than focusing primarily on curative health care</p> <p>Place special focus on addressing equity and gender issues, improving girls' and women's health and nutritional status</p> <p>Creating stronger coordination and accountability mechanisms at all levels to ensure that missions and programmes deliver</p>	<p>Toilets for both girls and boys in adequate numbers with proper water and sanitation facilities should be provided in every school</p> <p>Provision of safer and functional toilet facilities in public spaces for women</p> <p>De-addiction centres to be set up in one of every four panchayats</p> <p>Special infrastructure facilities should be provided for physically challenged people</p>
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The opportunities of all vulnerable groups including street children to be equalized

Disability specific cell to be there in every district hospital and ECCD facilities (e.g. Anganwadi) on similar lines as for HIV programs

All residential set ups meant for minority groups to be disability inclusive

Capacity building to be done at the grassroots level; Funds to be given for civil society organizations, Panchayats, SHGs involved in such work

Encouraging cross sectoral planning

Universality of health coverage can be achieved by bringing the health system to the school system and including all the children

Fiscal cross subsidization policies should be followed to fund disability inclusive planning

Water and sanitation to be considered a right; this should be reflected in comprehensive legislation at the National and State levels

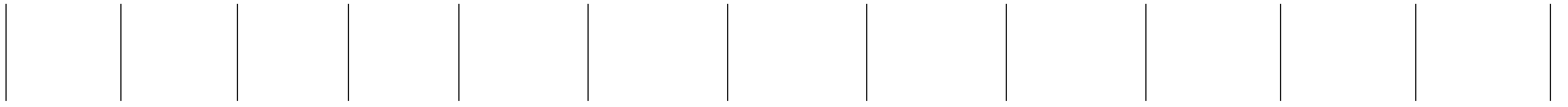
Need to strategize optimal ways of enhancing the nutritional and health status of children in 0-2 age group

Information and services promoting healthy spacing and timing of births to be made available

Promoting and raising awareness about breastfeeding

Knowledge about safe handling of complementary foods and hygienic complementary feeding practices to be





Adolescents	CII	FICCI	TATA Essay Contest		Report from injecting drug users, sex workers, transgenders	Maternal and Child Health Community	Gender Community	Facebook	Website			
Design of strategies for adolescents to be rooted in available empirical evidence	Expanding healthcare infrastructure – Create land banks	Increase pool of Doctors	Increasing reach to remote areas	Establish mobile clinics	Delivering of services for marginalized: similar lines of special children being provided special facilities for education	Health and nutrition: commensurate budgetary allocation of 3 to 5 % of GDP	Preventive and curative measures	Improve health facilities (working conditions and remuneration of staff) in rural areas: provision of additional medical officers, infrastructure, etc	Stop alcohol promotions and focus on tobacco control	AYUSH and modern medicine should be integrated in all state run health care facilities		
12th Plan should make a commitment to participatory approach and ensure inclusion of adolescents in planning processes	Developing medical equipment and the pharmaceutical market	Streamlining Nurse/Paramedic Education		HIV Prevention				Services for sex workers through community based organizations to enable development and advancement			Increase allocation for maternal, newborn and child health to at least 25 % of the health budget	Strengthen infrastructure for services like Basic Emergency Obstetric Care Centre (BEmOC) and Comprehensive and Basic Emergency Obstetric Care Services (CEmOC) affecting maternal
Inadequate participation and inclusion of adolescents in designing adolescent friendly services an important reason for non utilization of these services	Re-examination of medical education systems – phased deregulation	Periodic review and updating of medical education curriculum	General	Address faculty shortage		Establish leadership mechanisms, give selected Government officials clear authority / provide incentives for districts and blocks that show success in convergence	Strict implementation of schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);	Prevention has a lot to do with adequate sanitation and portability of water: invest to improve related infrastructure	Just as there is Drug Price Control Order there should be some control on health care cost especially			
Better understanding and addressing the constraints that the providers and managers have in service delivery	PPP and fiscal incentives for medical infrastructure and manpower development	Reducing burden on medical students								Improve monitoring systems	Universalization of ICDS in every state covering all women and girls	PPP to deal with prevention vaccines and technologies to cure TB, malaria etc.
To ensure adolescents' effective participation in designing plans, an interface to be set up with adolescents through civil society organizations	Focus on primary healthcare	Reducing burden on medical students								Provide essential cost effective primary health care and nutrition interventions	Capacity building of the existing health workers (e.g. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs)	Withdraw the additional 5% service tax on healthcare proposed in the recent Budget .
Programmes required for promoting health seeking behavior amongst adolescents and their parents	Increasing insurance penetration and coverage	Giving due attention to emerging areas of healthcare education: Healthcare management; Health IT; Insurance Management; Medical equipment manufacturing								Key formula for public service: scaling up proven low-cost, high-impact interventions	Link Public Distribution System (PDS), Mid day Meal, and other food subsidy programmes	Tax is imposed on hospitals with over 25 beds burdens common man's pocket
The 12th plan needs to commit to comprehensive rather than fragmented adolescent friendly health services	Launching preventive & wellness initiatives	Exploit broad band wireless technology be exploited to develop health services			The proven essential interventions for mothers and children include: information on child birth healthy time period to space deliveries, new born corners and special units at community centers, exclusive breastfeeding for children between 1-6 months, full immunization, bi-annual vitamin A supplements/vaccines	Make PRIs an essential player in ensuring efficacy of schemes	Use primary schools and primary health centers to promote nutritional awareness	Mobile information cells should cover educating the villagers on personal hygiene, spread of contagious diseases and preventive measures which include handling of water, food etc.				

<p>Scheme like ESI for common man's healthcare</p> <p>Vigorous controls and checks required to check adulteration of food which is a serious issue</p> <p>Voluntary and motivational measures to stabilize the population</p>		<p>Development of standards after scientific validation of techniques and therapies</p> <p>Setting up guidelines for AYUSH products on the lines of allopath medicines like manufacturing, licensing and plantation practices Finding ways to cover AYUSH treatment under health insurance to achieve critical mass of business</p> <p>Effective dissemination of information on various issues in the policy domain of AYUSH to enhance stakeholder interest</p> <p>Pro-active role and support of the Government in protecting and gaining IPR over traditional medicine and herbs</p> <p>Effective conservation of medicinal plants</p> <p>Mandatory registration of all diagnostic centers, dental clinics for all systems of medicine</p>																				<p>Connect all Rural Health care centers and Government Hospitals online with corporate hospitals and specialists</p> <p>"ASHA" programme needs improvement: more trainers, more healthcare units, more mobile vans (finds to make this happen) Enhance Family Planning and Welfare bodies by equipping them with more informed staff and increasing their numbers across India</p> <p>Our indigenous practices (for e.g. Ayurvedic) need (a) more R&amp;D investment to make it more structured (b) create forums and infrastructure for Create awareness about (a) washing hands (b) simple dos and don'ts so that preventive health care starts at home, and becomes a habit</p> <p>Corporate and Government employees should undergo periodic fitness programs and be encouraged to keep fit</p> <p>Improve delivery within schemes like JSY and ICDS by increasing accountability of officers</p> <p>To help improve our health system we have to remove cash transactions from the medical providers: this will reduce corruption by facilitating online monitoring</p>
	Indigenous medicine: AYUSH								Maternal and Child health	<p>Strengthen and expand human resource pool addressing malnutrition (utilize Home Science college graduates for expanded nutrition programming)</p> <p>Develop public health nutritionist as a professional cadre</p> <p>Include nutrition in pre-service training of professionals such as nurses and medical doctor</p> <p>Enact a comprehensive National Food and Nutrition Security Act</p> <p>Increase linkages and the promotion of nutrition in the national Agriculture Policy</p> <p>Expand the focus on girls in National Rural Health Mission, Public Distribution System, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, <i>Sarva Siksha Abhiyan</i>, and <i>Bharat Nirman</i> (food and nutrition, anemia prevention through dietary counseling, weekly iron and folic acid supplementation, twice yearly de-worming)</p> <p>Promote coordination and integrated services across public sector Ministries, programs and Missions</p>						Women	<p>Hygienic prevention measures to prevent fertility: women who abort illegally most susceptible to infections due to lack of clean equipment</p> <p>For nutrition, target pregnant women, children below 2 years and adolescent girls</p> <p>The current scheme of supplementary nutrition run by ICDS is a good one if it is planned and implemented well: food distributed should consider cultural food habits and should present a balanced, nutritious meal</p>					
		<p>Diagnose and predict diseases remotely through the use of technology</p>								<p>Government missions and programmes collaborate with each other to achieve specific outcomes such as District Convergence Forums</p>						Improving monitoring and governance		<p>Preventive healthcare</p>				

		Lab capacity to meet future healthcare needs and achieve operational efficiency				Promote coordination between Government programs, development partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private providers at national, district and block level		Get the grassroots health care machinery in order: functioning of primary health care centers along with accountability of doctors is key	Schemes must consider that rural and urban settings pose different dynamics and awareness programs should keep this factor in the fore also
		Poor availability diagnostic facilities - mainly in the tier 2 and 3 towns- to be improved				Strategic communication campaigns, especially at the community level		Develop low cost healthcare models for hospitals to follow	Invest in human resources for nutrition at block level to create a set of block level
	Medical Equipment & Diagnostics:	Incentivizing indigenous manufacturers				Improve the interpersonal communication and counseling skills of frontline workers (FLW); ensure they understand demand-related factors and obstacles, such as critical household practices and cultural barriers to care seeking			ICDS needs to provide strong infrastructure for nutrition services, supervision at block level and specialist at district level: Village Health and Sanitation Committee would be one of the best platforms for bringing together these services.
		Creating a system of quality validation to include aspects of safety, innovation and effectiveness to ensure industry acceptance for domestic manufacturers				Focus on role of the Gram Sabha (PRI) in sharing key MNC health and nutrition messages			Appoint public health manager at Village level
		Encourage transfer of technology from abroad and promote domestic establishments of world class				Conduct a situation analysis of accountability mechanisms (considering the global accountability framework for MNCH, designed by WHO)			There is need to introduces some index card/score system to ensure vulnerable groups and elderly
		The proposed GST regime should be cognizant of the cost sensitivities of the Healthcare Industry				Set time-bound targets and hold Missions, Ministries, CSOs and private entities and programmes accountable			Provide free health insurance to Women of all ages and children up-to the age of 12
		The quality of health delivery in most public health facilities, particularly in the interiors needs to be				Develop a tracking system to ensure women and children receive minimum MNCHN services			Industry/ NGOs etc. should involve women by supporting their candidacy and involvement in PRIs
	Preventive Health Care	Implementation of mandatory accreditation of all District hospitals/CHCs/PHCs Provision of good living conditions includes provision of water, sanitation, nutrition, basic Promoting healthy lifestyles				Promote budgeting methods that link expenditures with the health program activities			
		Assessing the feasibility of linking the PAPs- MGNREGA- to beneficiary's participation in other social schemes,			Improving monitoring and governance	Build capacity of Village Health Sanitation Committee as a health-specific accountability mechanism			
						Support and strengthen frontline workers, especially focusing on improving new born care and nutrition			
						Accelerate the training of Skill Birth Attendants			



The role of cash transfers should gradually reduce: Strengthening Public Distribution System alternative to direct cash transfers for addressing child malnutrition



CHAPTER 5

CHALLENGES EMERGING FROM CITIZENS' VISION

-Defense and Security

-Transparency and Accountable Governance

### Challenge 13: Defense and Security

*Overview of challenges (observations from the table on challenges):*

**Both the Website and Facebook** comments talk on internal insecurity (insurgency) as a threat to human life and also political stability. These sources also mention border security as an issue, given that the lack thereof can expose the nation to external attacks. **The TATA Essays** focus on the perils of nuclear proliferation owing to ill conceived defense deals and strategic deals with external nations. It also stresses the issue of judicial delays, partiality, back-log of cases and the resultant weakening of ties between Defense Forces (Executive's Accountability) and Justice (A Judicial consideration).

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	TATA Essay Contest		Facebook		Website	
Challenge Sub-Categories						
	Justice	Impartial judiciary a utopia as of now: delays, back-logs causing weakening of both internal and border security	Internal and frontier safety	Border security: roads and highways	Internal and border security	Border security is an issue; impacts political stability internally and exposes borders to external governments
	Strategic deals	Deals with other governments (nuclear, strategic and arms deals): how to balance strategic needs and curb proliferation and threat of terror		Internal and border security a threat to life and political stability		Insurgent movements pose specific challenges to human life and safety in the North East

### Challenge 13: Defense and Security

#### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations)*

The **TATA Essays and Facebook** comments stressed the need to ramp up internal and internal security. Facebook comments argue in favor of implementing current security frameworks and technologies, as well as developing appropriate means to regulate persons at streets, malls, airports, and public places. The TATA Essays and Facebook also highlight the need to empower RAW, the Border Security Force, and other defense organizations. The **Website** stresses social inclusion, arguing in favor of mainstreaming the marginalized segments by first creating financial assistance measures and legislation, and then ensuring that benefits reach the vulnerable. The importance of secure nuclear power plants and well executed nuclear deals to prevent proliferation has also been aluded to in the TATA Essays.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	TATA Essay Contest		Facebook		Website	
Recommendation Sub-Categories						
	Nuclear Safety	Safety of nuclear power plants: funds, routine upkeep, protocol regarding routine maintenance to be followed	External Threats	Biggest deterrent to terrorism: strengthening intelligence: more than finances to RAW etc.; implementation of existing safety means required; technology industry will see a boost	Social and financial inclusion to reduce insurgency	Focus on mainstreaming marginalized segments by first creating financial assistance measures and legislation and then ensuring that benefits reach them
	External Threats	Arms and nuclear deals should be secure and weapon security should be ramped up to prevent proliferation	Internal Security	Keep cameras on streets, in metro and train stations, airports and police stations; all government personnels and citizens travelling should be observed		
	Internal Security	Ramp up security at borders: BSF's role to be scaled up in areas like North East but sensitivity to population also necessary so army rule is not misused Role of police within cities should be escalated, penalties for crimes should be Panchayats should be given greater power to execute law and order in rural areas		Give more powers to Border Security Forces along key frontier regions and to army and police in case of civil clashes		

### Challenge 14: Transparency and Accountable Governance

#### *Overview of challenges (observations from the table on challenges):*

Eleven (WNTA, the Gender Community, the TATA Essays, FISME, FICCI, the Maternal and Child Health Community, The injecting drug users, sex workers, and transgender community, the Decentralization Community, the Climate Change Community, and Facebook comments) of the thirteen sources mention lack of accountability and transparency as a key factor leading to corruption. The TATA Essays claim that lack of accountability stems from either under-regulation (lack of laws to curb officials) or over-regulation (handing too much power without accountability to officers). FISME talks of arduous procedures to get clearances for new entrepreneurs, multiple export requirements, and unscrupulous bureaucrats. FICCI highlights that there is no mechanism to hold officials in government departments and the civil service accountable: the judiciary is too burdened to bring this segment to justice. The report from the injecting drug users, sex workers, and the transgender community points to the lack of adequate healthcare centers, as well as the dismal opportunity for medics and hospitals to take advantage of poor and marginalized. The report states that intermediaries usurp funds under schemes (due to lack of oversight and accountability checks). The Maternal and Child Health Community states that illiteracy prohibits women from availing of schemes, and poor redressal mechanisms enable government officials to misuse their position. WNTA talks of funding deficits and implementation issues in the ICDS and JSY schemes. Like FICCI, the Decentralization Community states that there is a need to revamp civil services and other bureaucratic offices (the police, the postal services) so laws are created and enforced, ensuring officials' accountability. The Climate Change Community also underscores that poor monitoring mechanisms, along with lack of laws to tackle specific environmental issues allow governments, businesses, and individuals to circumvent the law by bribing concerned public sector entities. The Gender Community claims abusive officials are seldom held accountable by the over-burdened judicial system. It further lists that NGOs, entrepreneurs, farmers etc. exploit men and women, owing to their illiteracy, by forging contracts and extracting money from them in illegitimate ways.

Six sources (The TATA Essays, FISME, FICCI, the Maternal and Child Health Community, NABARD, Arghyam, WNTA, Facebook) mentioned implementation gaps as a concurrent challenge. Facebook comments reveal that implementation gaps in schemes lead to the misallocation of funds and the deepening of poverty. WNTA states implementation gaps are related to corruption since officials have no interest in executing national and state level schemes. Arghyam claims that new implementation frameworks for water conservation, distribution, treatment etc. are absolutely essential. NABARD states that new agencies are needed to oversee new niche areas, and existing agencies do not have the capabilities or capacities to regulate new areas within governance. FICCI also speaks of the paucity of designated agencies to oversee schemes; either due to proliferation and confusion of mandates or owing to the absence of agencies in specific domains. FISME mentions that either the concerned agency does not take up implementation or schemes do not expressly designate roles to existing agencies.

Five sources (The Decentralization Community, the Maternal and Child Health Community, FICCI, FISME, and the TATA Essays) deem that public service delivery in our country is poor owing to the implementation gaps and accountability issues discussed above. The TATA Essays argue that poor public service delivery stems from two core issues: corruption and the lack of implementation mechanisms. FISME and FICCI also indicate the need to strengthen institutional mechanisms to improve service delivery. In the same vein, the Maternal and Child Health Community claim the lack of designated organizations for implementation have caused poor progress of schemes like ICDS, JSY. Lastly, the Decentralization Community maintains that the centralization of implementation (national organizations are vested with responsibilities) is a major reason for uneven service delivery: It states that vesting ULBs and PRIs with more powers is one way to strengthen existing mechanisms for delivery and create new ones.

Note: See table of challenges to read the complete analysis.

Sources	TATA Essay Contest		FISME		FICCI		Report from injecting drug users, sex workers, transgenders		Maternal and Child Health Community		Decentralization Community		Gender Community		Climate Ch
Challenge Sub-Categories															
	Lack of Accountability	Problem: under-regulation (lack of laws to curb officials) or over-regulation (handing too much power without accountability to officers)	Lack of accountability	Regulations and procedures to get clearances for new entrepreneurs, export requirements, raw material imports allow bureaucrats to turn unscrupulous	Lack of Accountability	No mechanism to hold government officials in government departments and civil service accountable: judiciary is too burdened to bring this segment to justice	Lack of accountability/transparency: corruption	Lack of adequate healthcare centers and opportunity for medics and hospitals to take advantage of poor and marginalized, intermediaries usurping funds under schemes (due to lack of oversight and accountability checks) are issues	Lack of Accountability	Illiteracy among beneficiaries of schemes, lack of literacy prohibiting women from availing of schemes, lack of redressal mechanisms enable government officials to misuse their position	Lack of accountability/transparency: corruption	Across all PRIs, GS etc.	Lack of accountability/transparency: corruption	Abusive officials are seldom held accountable by the over-burdened judicial system	Lack of accountability/transparency: corruption
	Improving quality of public services	Stems from two core issues corruption and the lack of implementation mechanisms	Implementation Gaps	Schemes are not backed by implementation: either the concerned agency does not take up implementation or schemes do not expressly designate roles to existing agencies	Implementation Gaps	Lack of designated agencies overseeing schemes either due to proliferation and confusion of mandates or lack of agencies in specific domains			Improving quality of public services	Public service delivery is uneven because of lack of designated organizations for implementation: ICDS, JSY have been unsuccessful partly if not entirely due to this	Improving quality of public services	The centralization of implementation (national organizations are vested with responsibilities) is a major reason for uneven serve delivery: vesting ULBs and PRIs with powers is one way to strengthen existing mechanisms for delivery and create new ones with hands on citizen involvement	Lack of accountability/transparency: corruption	NGOs, entrepreneurs, farmers etc. exploit men and women owing to their illiteracy by forging contracts and extracting money from them in illegitimate ways	
			Improving quality of public services	Strengthening institutional mechanisms is needed else service delivery will continue to suffer	Improving quality of public services	Strengthening institutional mechanisms is crucial									

Change Community	NABARD		Arghyam		WNTA		Facebook	Consensus Conclaves (CII)
Lack of monitoring mechanisms, along with lack of laws to tackle specific environmental issues allow governments, businesses, and individuals to circumvent the law by bribing concerned public sector entities	Lack of Accountability	Major issue in banking, agricultural loans giving lack transparent procedures, terms of credit are amenable to change	Implementation Gaps	New implementation frameworks for water conservation, distribution, treatment etc. are absolutely essential	WNTA	Related to corruption since no officials have interest in executing national and state level schemes	Implementation gaps in schemes is a major concern as this leads to misallocation of funds and deepening poverty	For implementation of schemes, criteria of schemes be to defined
Listening to India	Implementation Gaps	New agencies are often needed to oversee implementation of niche regulations: burdening existing agencies with new roles only weaken implementation further					Schemes announced with no implementation measures	



## Challenge 14: Transparency and Accountable Governance

### *Overview of recommendations (observations from the table on recommendations)*

**Consensus Conclaves** organized by the CII gave pointed suggestions to improve the ailing public service delivery system in the country. Measures were also suggested to control corruption. Emphasis was laid on promoting **e-governance**, **speeding bureaucratic delays**, **increasing citizens' participation** in planning and delivery of schemes. **Value-based Education** was called for to build a set of leaders driven by morals and ethics.

The **need for penalizing corrupt officials**, **systemizing social audits** and **creating a robust legal system** were the underlying themes in all conclaves.

Note: See table of recommendations to read the complete analysis.

Sources	CII Consensus Conclave
Recommendation Sub-Categories	
	<p>Ensuring accountability of Administrative Employees</p> <p>A Separate State fund for elections to be created to prevent corruption</p> <p>Online registration of MSME companies to be done in all states to prevent corruption</p> <p>Value based education needs to be imparted among the students from the early stages to prevent corruption</p> <p>Decision making among the government officials needs to be fast, lesser bureaucracy</p> <p>Stringent punishment to corrupt officers</p> <p>Single window clearance for all new ventures</p> <p>E Governance needs to be implemented and performance based appraisal needs to be carried in all Government activities</p> <p>Encourage lateral entry into administrative services (of professionals)</p> <p>Government to be made less bureaucratic</p> <p>Planning Commission should be made more accountable on quality and delivery of its plans</p> <p>Citizens to be empowered; more engagement in the activities of planning commission</p> <p>National level schemes to be developed into different versions, each for a specific region</p> <p>Involvement of professional programme managers in Planning Commission activities to be made, for bringing in all round development in managing the plan</p> <p>Corruption to be legislated as a national crime and punishments to be given through separate judiciary system</p>

To ensure delivery, criteria should be finely defined; building technical skills and manpower to ensure delivery of services; setting national benchmarks for delivery

Robust legal system to ensure accountability – guilty should not go scot free

Social audit to monitor progress and implementation

Increase awareness about schemes, there are Funds lying un-used because people/ industry not aware

## CHAPTER 6

### AFTERWORD: WAY FORWARD

The Planning Commission endeavors to strengthen the participative process on which it has embarked, and hopes to reach out to more stakeholders by assimilating newer platforms into its consultative fold. This last segment highlights some key forums the Commission is currently engaging with.

#### Consensus Conclaves

As mentioned in Chapter Two, CII Consensus Conclaves arose from the recognition that implementation is a challenge across sectors and systems in India's society and economy. The Conclaves sought to follow a pre-decided process to arrive at the 'how,' and not just the 'what' behind pressing issues. **The approach adopted in these Conclaves was comprised of three stages.** First, the Conclaves sought to initiate a move towards citizens' participation in the formulation of Five Year Plans. CII gathered and distilled citizens' voices for review by the Planning Commission. Second, CII sought to represent three key areas in its deliberations: localization: (the flow of the plans from centre to state to locality), lateralization (connecting across boundaries for final implementation) and speedy learning. Third, CII sought dialogue by asking diverse stakeholders, involved in solving similar issues, to contribute to questions by offering pointed recommendations. With a **total of 77** participants across academia, government, think tanks, industry and NGOs, the **Bangalore Conclave kick-started the process** for CII. **43 participants** (5 from CII, 33 from industry and civil society collectively, and 5 from government) attended the **New Delhi Conclave**; **95 participants** (25 from industry, 28 from civil society, 17 from academia, 8 from associations, 12 from government and, 6 experts) attended the **Chennai Conclave**;

and **70 participants** (7 from associations, 24 from civil society, 12 from industry, 16 from academia, 5 from government, and 6 experts) attended the **Chandigarh Conclave**.

CII's Conclaves were an endeavor to deliberate on new issues that emerged from consultations. The Commission seeks to collaborate with CII and other interested parties to organize more such Conclaves; not just on the issue on implementation but also on a host of other issues which appear to be commonly held obstacles across many cross-sections of society.

## **Think Tanks**

The Planning Commission commenced an ongoing dialogue with a selection of the country's top think tanks in February 2011. The effort is to continue this dialogue with a view of eventually engaging these organizations to contribute (with ideas and suggestions) on how to improve schemes and recommendations in the Main Five Year Plan.

## **Media**

The Commission is in dialogue with a range of media portals spanning magazines, television, and newspapers (at present only Hindi and English media, though the effort is to consult with regional media entities in the near future as well). The effort is to undertake a sustained discussion on issues related to the Twelfth Five Year Plan with citizens. It is hoped that weekly television series and news write-ups will encourage citizens to present concrete recommendations which may guide policies that find their way into the Main Plan.

## **PRS Legislative Research to engage MPs and MLAs**

Parliamentary Research Services (PRS) is conducting training workshops to educate MPs and MLAs about the process behind planning, the content of the forthcoming Plan, as well as the reach and potential of the new participative approach alluded to in this report. The Planning Commission intends to work closely with this body, to ensure a wider and more informed participation in the Plan by Elected Representatives of people.

## **Collaborative Reasoning**

The multiple platforms that have been created to listen to the concerns and suggestions of citizens are bringing to the Planning Commission a flow of ideas. We expect this flow to increase and, indeed, our endeavour will be to make it more. Therefore, we need an ability to sort and synthesize the views- to ‘make sense’ from them. A voluntary organization of young Indians, who have the skills for using social network and other communication technologies, and for knowledge management, will assist the Planning Commission by facilitating this ongoing conversation between the citizens and the Planning Commission.

They have designed a process to do this: “Collaborative Reasoning”.

**APPENDIX**  
**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
APL	Above Poverty Line
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DIC	District Information Cell
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Industry
FISME	Federation of Indian Micro and Small & Medium Enterprises
FSW	Female Sex Worker
HYV	High Yield Variety (seeds)
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ISO	International Standards Organization
GM/ GMO	Genetic Modification/ Genetically Modified Crops
GS	Gram Sabha
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
JSY	Janani Swarojgar Yojana
KCC	Kishan Credit Card
MDMS/ MDMP	Mid-Day Meal Scheme/ Plan
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MGNREGA/ NREGA	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSP	Minimum Support Price
MSW	Male Sex Worker
MSWM	Municipal Solid Waste Management
NSDS	National Skills Development Corporation
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NPV	Net Present Value
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PAP	Poverty Alleviation Program

PESA	Panchayat Extension Scheduled Areas Act
PLHIV	People Living with HIV AIDS
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSU	Public Sector Unit
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SCP	Scheduled Tribe Plan
SPV	Special Purpose Value
SSS	State Sponsored Schemes
STP	Scheduled Caste Plan
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
ULB	Urban Local Body
WNTA	Wada Na Todo Abhiyan