CHAPTER-V

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH PRIME MINISTER OFFICE
FROM 2004 TO 2014

INTRODUCTION:

The "founding fathers" of the Indian constitution deliberately chose to adopt the British model of parliamentary democracy. The British system of government as it exists today, is the result of continuous evolution in the course of which the real centre of executive authority has passed from the hands of the monarch to the House of Lords, from the Lords to the House of Commons, from the Commons to the Cabinet, and from the Cabinet to the Prime Minister. The system of government in Britain is no longer as was described by Mill and Bagehot in the middle of the nineteenth century. By 1930 the position of the Cabinet vis-a-vis the Commons had reached a stage when Ramsay Muir spoke of "Cabinet Dictatorship". More recently, the British system of government has been defined as the "Prime Ministerial" government and the Prime Minister has become the "real executive". Over the years the Prime Minister in Britain has strengthened his position vis-a-vis his cabinet and the council of ministers, parliament and the political party to which he belongs. The position is similar in India. Many epithets have been used to describe his position. For a long time, he was regarded as primus inter pares (first among equals) ; later, his position was defined as "the keystone of the Cabinet arch". It is now recognised by all that the Prime Minister is the chief executive in a parliamentary system, more or less in the same sense as the President of the United States of America is in the presidential system. In power and position he can be placed on par with the powerful President and in some respects he may be regarded as even superior to the President, provided he has a parliamentary majority behind him. In brief, the Prime Minister is the font of authority, final arbiter of
policy and the ultimate repository of real power in a parliamentary government.

**Prime Minister and the President:**

The position of the Indian President has been correctly compared to that of the British monarch with some differences. The Indian President is an elected head even though the election is indirect and secondly, he takes an oath on accepting office which binds him to observe the laws and conventions as existing at a given time. Under the law the President appoints the Prime Minister but anyone, even with smattering knowledge of the working of the Indian constitution, will admit that in practice it is the Prime Minister who chooses the President.

**Prime Minister and His Council of Ministers:**

Whatever may be the theoretical position, in actual practice the council of ministers has been reduced to the position of an advisory body and it will be nearer the truth to say that the government of India today is run by the Prime Minister with aid and advice of the ministers. The cabinet as a single unit has been losing its authority and prestige as the final policy-formulating and decision-making body with the creation of smaller, minor or core bodies, like the "inner cabinet", "war cabinet", "emergency cabinet", "partial cabinet", "kitchen cabinet" and "super cabinet". The implication of the creation of such extraconstitutional bodies (and the cabinet is itself an extraconstitutional body) is that the Prime Minister is free to consult and seek advice from any minister or even a person from outside, thus circumventing the legal process of working. The first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was a mass leader and prominent freedom-fighter. He had a high intellectual ability and was a man of character and moral values. He thus ruled as a virtual dictator and after Patel's death in December 1950 was largely unchallenged. His daughter Indira Gandhi who ruled for nearly
fifteen years was very different from her father and was regarded as haughty, imperious, strict and authoritarian in her behaviour. Her son and successor, Rajiv Gandhi, too was aristocratic to the core and well-versed in politics, government, economics and administration. He ruled for five years as a virtual monarch. The Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao is, however, different. He is learned, scholarly, a polished politician and is free from the stigma of 'dynasticism' and 'authoritarianism'. He has done well during his full term of five years in office. After the eleventh Lok Sabha elections Mr. H. D. Deva Gowda leader of the United Front assumed office on June 1, 1996 as Prime Minister. However, the 10 months old Deva Gowda government lost the confidence motion in the Lok Sabha on 11th April, 1997.

The Prime Minister has unfettered discretion to appoint or dismiss his ministers as and when required. In 1971 Indira Gandhi's position had become so powerful that no one could expect to be in the cabinet in his or her own right. The Prime Minister is equally free to transfer ministers from one portfolio to the other. At the time of his resignation as law minister in 1951, B.R. Ambedkar, an eminent legal luminary, lamented; "It is difficult to understand the principle underlying the distribution of government work among ministers, which the Prime Minister follows. Is it capacity ? Is it trust ? Is it friendship ? Is it ability?" All this establishes beyond doubt that the Indian Prime Minister is the vital nerve of the cabinet and is fully free to reshuffle his/her pack as and when desired. The Indian practice is supported by the practice in Britain.

**Prime Minister and Parliament:**

It is the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha who is invited by the President to form the ministry. In fact, the Prime Minister occupies his high office only on the condition that he commands a majority in the
Lok Sabha. The convention has been well established that the Prime Minister should belong to the Lok Sabha, though for a period of a little over a year (1966-67), Indira Gandhi, as Prime Minister, was a member of the Rajya Sabha. The installation and continuance in office of V.P. Singh and Chandra Shekhar support this contention. It is also true that the power and effectiveness of the Prime Minister depend upon the size and stability of the majority behind him. Given the requisite majority, it is the Prime Minister who dominates the house. As the leader of the House, in consultation with the Speaker, he fixes the dates of the meeting of the Lok Sabha and determines the agenda. He also advises the President on the summoning and proroguing of the Lok Sabha. As regards the important power of advising the dissolution of the House, it has been established beyond doubt in Britain that it is the personal prerogative of the Prime Minister to advise dissolution to the monarch as and when he feels it necessary. India, however, furnishes an example when Sanjeeva Reddy accepted the advice of the Charan Singh's minority ministry in 1979 to dissolve the Lok Sabha and call for new elections. On this occasion the constitutional propriety of a Prime Minister heading a minority government to give such advice was questioned by many parties like the Swatantra, the Jan Sangh, the SSP and the Congress (O). The situation was similar in April, 1991 when the President had no option but to call for general elections on the advice of the minuscule minority government of Chandra Shekhar.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the Prime Minister is and should be the member of the Lok Sabha. Twice it has happened in our parliamentary history when it was not so. Thus, when Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister in 1966 after the sad and sudden demise of Lai Bahadur Shastri, she was a member of the Rajya Sabha and it took some time before she could be elected to the Lok Sabha. In her absence someone
else acted as the leader of the lower house. The second occasion was when Narasimha Rao, who was not a member of either house of Parliament was catapulted into the highest position after the tragic assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991. In his absence Arjun Singh acted as the leader of the house for the time being. The changed position has been well described by the Administrative Reforms Commission Study Team on the Machinery of the government of India (Deshmukh Study Team). "In recent years Parliament has emerged as a powerful institution influencing both the government and the people … this calls for a more careful planning of government business in Parliament, a closer and more careful, thorough scrutiny of non-official business, a better appreciation and anticipation of the issues likely to be raised in Parliament and consequently, a greater degree of preparedness on the part of government to face situations in Parliament." The Prime Minister as the head of the Government and the leader of the Lok Sabha, carries major responsibilities in regard to ensuring a high level of performance on the part of his colleagues and his Minister with parliamentary work, and it was for this reason that the Deshmukh Study Team proposed that a separate department of Parliamentary Affairs, under a Minister of State, should be created and placed under the overall charge of the Prime Minister.

**Prime Minister and the Party:**

Parliamentary government is avowedly a party government. It is the party that wins at the polls which forms the government and it is the person elected by the majority party as its leader, who is invited to form the government. The Prime Minister thus owes his office to the party support and depends for the tenure of his office on such continued support. A crisis did arise in India in 1969, when the Congress Working Committee expelled Indira Gandhi from the primary membership of the party and directed the Congress Parliamentary Party to overthrow the Prime Minister which it did
not do. The Prime Minister is both morally and politically bound to give effect to the declared policies of the party, which has every right to pull him up if he departs from this policy. Therefore, cordial relationship between the two is a necessary condition for the healthy working of parliamentary democracy. This relationship assumes two forms: (i) the relationship within parliament; and (ii) the relations between the Prime Minister and Party organisation outside the parliament. He is responsible to the party within parliament. He is the leader of the parliamentary party, presides over its meetings, takes active part in its deliberations and takes care to maintain a majority in his favour. It was such support that saved Indira Gandhi from expulsion from the office of the Prime Minister. However, the parliamentary party does not and cannot exist in a political vacuum. It is part and parcel of the total party organisation and consists of such persons as have been deputed by the party to carry on parliamentary duties. It is well known that party candidates are given 'tickets' to contest elections which are financed by the party and their future depends upon the support of the party organisation.

It must be remembered that parliamentary work was always regarded by the Indian National Congress as part of its struggle against the British rule in India. The aim was to capture the levers of authority in the legislatures and use them to expose the hollowness of the constitution. In fact, the Congress party expressly declared its objective not to work by the constitution but to wreck it. Consequently, its parliamentary activities remained subordinate to the congress organisation and were carried on under its direct control and supervision. Thus, it was that the party had appointed a Parliamentary Board in 1937, which was to oversee, direct and control parliamentary activities of the party. It was this Board, which decided not only the election "platform" but also chose persons who were to contest elections. A crisis arose on this issue in 1938 in Madhya Pradesh.
(then known as the CP. and Berar) known as the Khare Episode. The position continued to be the same till 1947 when it was the Congress High Command which decided that Jawaharlal Nehru and not Vallabhbhai Patel was to become the Prime Minister of India.

The domination of the party organisation over the parliamentary wing was challenged soon after independence, and the conflict between the two wings came to the surface. As in Britain, the Prime Minister refused to be dominated by the Party organisation outside parliament. There were also personal factors involved. Jawaharlal Nehru had always been a colossus in the party and would hardly have been dictated by anyone. The congress president, J. B. Kripalani, resented that the congress government did not refer major issues for decision to the Working Committee. The Prime Minister maintained that while the government was bound to carry out the policies laid down by the party, it was not necessary nor desirable nor even practical to bring all matters before the C.W.C. This was a new argument and Kripalani complained that the Prime Minister did not feel "that the government at the centre is a Congress government". Ultimately, Nehru won and Kripalani resigned as the party president and later left the party. Another clash came about a few years later in 1951, when P. D. Tandon was elected Congress President against the wishes of Nehru and a clash between them occurred in which Nehru again emerged victorious. Nehru solved the conflict for the time-being by assuming the party presidency himself. This arrangement continued till 1954, but was hardly a satisfactory solution. So Nehru gave up the party job in 1954 but ensured that each successive president was his nominee.

After Nehru's death in 1964 such conflicts became frequent occurrences. Both Lai Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi owned their selections as Prime Minister to the congress "bosses". The distance between
the two wings, organisational and governmental, went on increasing till the
crisis arose in 1969. Indira Gandhi, as Prime Minister, began to view the
party president Kamraj's increasing power with growing concern. In fact,
her predecessor Shastri too had felt it to be irksome and had desired to
'deflate Kamraj'. The election of Nijlingappa as Congress President was not
done at her instance and as a close associate of Kamraj he came into
conflict with the Prime Minister from the very beginning. It was a very
natural clash and was inherent in the situation. The presidential address
delivered by Nijlingappa at the Faridabad session of the All India Congress
Committee in 1969 was in clear contradiction to the government economic
policies. The Prime Minister resented that the party president had not shown
his speech before delivering it, as had been the convention. The conflict
reached its peak when the party nominee for the post of the President of the
Republic, Sanjeeva Reddy was not acceptable to Indira Gandhi who
supported V. V. Giri for the post. The slogan of "conscience vote" was for
the first time raised on this occasion. The party organisation retaliated by
expelling Indira Gandhi from the primary membership of the party for six
years and asked the Congress Party organisation inside the parliament to
expel her from her high position. As is well known, Indira Gandhi emerged
victorious out of the clash and her position as the undisputed leader of the
party was confirmed by her overwhelming victory at the polls in 1971 and
later in 1972. This brought to an end the dichotomy in the party. Then came
the imposition of the Emergency in June 1975 by Indira Gandhi and the
eclipse of the Congress party at the polls in 1977 leading to the formation of
the opposition Janata Party rule for two and a half years. In the 1979-80
elections Indira Gandhi was again returned to power. Since then both the
party and government's chief offices have been concentrated in the person
of the Prime Minister. This practice was followed by Indira Gandhi and her
successor Rajiv Gandhi and the present Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha
Rao has continued the practice. Perhaps, under the circumstances, this is the only practical solution.

**Prime Minister and the People:**

The Prime Minister is more than a mere leader of the majority party in the legislature; he is today the leader of the masses and draws his strength from this end. He is virtually elected by the people who vote more for the person than for the party. This is similar to the trend in the United States, where the President is directly elected by the people. Modern means of transport and communication, particularly the electronic media, have helped to establish a vital link between the leader and the people. Franklin Roosevelt used his "fireside chat" to build up communion with the people. Radio, television, mass media and the constant publicity which the Prime Minister commands and gets, make the Prime Minister, who at the time of general elections goes to the people with the "party platform" and the people expect him to carry out these promises. This development has strengthened considerably the office of the Prime Minister and since no other person in government can command these resources and opportunities, the Prime Minister stands supreme and unchallenged. In brief, the leader has become more important than the party or even the parliament. The proclamation of Emergency on 25th June, 1975 resulted in considerably strengthening the position of the Prime Minister and elevating him or her status as the undisputed leader of the government, the party and the people.

**Prime Minister as the Real Executive:**

The Deshmukh Study Team of the ARC cast on the Prime Minister the important responsibility of providing leadership in policy formulation and implementation in administrative efficiency, in establishing an effective communication bridge between the government and the people, i.e., public
relations and in the relationship of the government with parliament. These are the tasks usually performed by the chief executive whose functions briefly may be described as planning, organising, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting, budgeting, conducting public relations and reforming administration. Broadly speaking, the chief executive has two types of functions to perform, political and administrative. The former functions chiefly include obtaining and retaining legislative support for his policies and programmes and providing leadership to the nation. These are important functions which he can afford to neglect only at the risk of losing his office. Luther Gullick has summed up the multifarious administrative functions of the chief executive in his famous term POSDCORB, which elucidated, stands for Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting and Budgeting. To these tasks we may add policy formulation, decisionmaking, public relations and administrative reforms. The Prime Minister has been increasingly assuming the role of the chief executive, the administrative head and the general manager.

**Institutional Support to the Prime Minister:**

In the contemporary era of large and complex government, the office of the chief executive has come to acquire vast responsibilities and onerous duties. He, therefore, needs relief, help and assistance. The matter of giving institutional support to the Indian Prime Minister was discussed by the ARC. While everyone agreed with the need for such support, there were differences as to the way in which it should be done. Thus, one school of thought favoured using the machinery already available within ministries and to strengthen it suitably. The other school of thought, on the contrary, recommended strengthening the Prime Minister's office staff by developing new agencies or 'thinking cells' to give direct assistance to the Prime Minister for providing leadership as administrative head. The Study Team recommended a middle path and proposed the setting up of such
institutional support as will not duplicate the work of existing ministries and will be concerned only with overall issues. Such an agency should be located in the cabinet secretariat rather than in the Prime Minister's office and quality experts alone should be appointed to it. The existing institutional support consists of the cabinet committees, the secretaries, committees, cabinet secretariat and the Prime Minister's office.

Prime Minister's Secretariat/Office:

It occupies the status of a department of the Government of India under the Allocation of Business Rules 1961 and has no attached subordinate office under it. On the official side, it is a link between the Prime Minister and his Ministers, President, Governors, Chief Ministers and Foreign Representatives. On the public side it is concerned with party matters, personal correspondence, complaints from the public, etc. This office is not responsible for the Prime Minister functioning as head of the cabinet, but is responsible for his functioning as Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Functions:

The main task of the secretariat is to help the Prime Minister in the performance of his functions as the head of government. It is responsible for assisting him in maintaining, on the official side, liaison with union ministers, the president, governors, chief ministers, representatives of foreign governments in this country, and others, and, on the public side, in handling various requests or complaints from members of the public addressed to the Prime Minister. In general, the jurisdiction of the secretariat may be said to extend over all such subjects and activities which are not specially allotted to any individual ministry/department. In particular, it has been found convenient for the secretariat to prepare answers for questions raised in the parliament on some general subjects.
which could not, on the strict classification, be allotted to any particular ministry. Its principal functions may be summarised as below:

1. To deal with all references which, under the rules of business, have to come to the Prime Minister.
2. To help the Prime Minister in the discharge of his overall responsibilities as the chief executive. It includes liaison with the union ministries and the state government on matters in which the Prime Minister may be interested.
3. To help the Prime Minister in the discharge of his responsibilities as the Chairman of the Planning Commission.
4. To deal with the public relations side of the Prime Minister's office, that is, relations with the press, public etc.
5. To provide the Prime Minister assistance in the examination of cases submitted to him for orders under prescribed rules.

However, the Prime Minister's secretariat is not responsible for functions devolving on the Prime Minister in his capacity as the head of the cabinet, except to the extent to which matters are handled in personal correspondence between him and individual ministers, or for handling correspondence either relating to party policies or of a domestic nature.

**Role:**

Before 15th August 1947 the Executive Council of the Governor General was given secretarial assistance by the secretary to the Governor General (Personal). It was a very small secretariat that worked for the Governor General in his capacity as the head of the government. On achieving independence the Prime Minister stood forth as the chief executive and he set up a personal secretariat known as the Prime Minister's secretariat. The role of the secretariat has evolved. Under Jawaharlal Nehru
the strength of the secretariat was limited and so was its role. In a way, it ranked next in importance to the powerful cabinet secretariat. The first thing that Nehru did was to appoint H. V. R. Iyengar, a senior officer in the Indian Civil Service cadre, as his principal private secretary. He was a competent officer with a somewhat overpowering personality and he began the practice of attending all cabinet meetings, a tradition which has been since maintained. The Secretariat was soon reorganised on the British model and the post of principal private secretary was reduced to the rank of joint secretary. Nehru had a small secretariat which in 1958-59 consisted of 129 persons in all and the actual annual budget was Rs. 6,75,000.

During the short tenure of his successor, Lai Bahadur Shastri, the secretariat received a boost and was strengthened a great deal. He appointed L. K. Jha, a senior officer of the ICS cadre, as his secretary. His powerful and dynamic personality raised the status and stature of the secretariat and also added to its task. The secretariat was designated as a regular department under a full secretary. The post of the principal private secretary was restored to its former status as secretary in the warrant of precedence. He expanded the secretariat considerably. There were instructions to the ministers to keep the Prime Minister's secretariat in the picture in all matters of any importance and as Prime Minister's Secretary Jha would generally have the last word. As days passed, he came to wield so much influence that he began to be called a "super secretary". Indira Gandhi accepted the situation that she had inherited in this respect and Jha continued to occupy his position as the Secretary to the Prime Minister and the head of the secretariat. Mrs. Gandhi, at the time of assuming the office of the Prime Minister, had a very limited experience of administration as Minister for Information and Broadcasting in Shastri's cabinet for a short duration. Thus, her dependence on her secretary in the initial stages was naturally greater and Jha was present at all the meetings of the Prime Minister with her
officers and foreign delegates. He also participated in discussions and deliberations with the leaders of the foreign countries and accompanied the Prime Minister on all her important foreign visits. As an able officer, Jha distinguished himself in these roles. Jha expanded the secretariat considerably; in 1968-69 its staff included 201 persons of all categories and the annual cost of its upkeep was Rs. 13.15 lakhs. His status was further raised when he was appointed a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, a position hitherto reserved for the cabinet secretary. On the appointment of Jha as the governor of Reserve Bank, P. N. Haksar succeeded him as the secretary to the Prime Minister. He was called the Prime Minister's secretary for a year but later his designation was changed to the higher rank of principal secretary. He also wielded enormous authority and proved to be very able and effective secretary. Under Haksar the Prime Minister's secretariat grew to such an extent as to become an independent executive force. "The secretariat processed everything from an intelligence report to the appointment of even a deputy secretary to a key position. Domestic and foreign policies took shape at the secretariat. The result was that authority was concentrated and some ministries were reduced to the status of post office." It must, however, be said to Haksar's credit that he tried his utmost to prevent the extraconstitutional influence of Sanjay Gandhi from dominating his secretariat and dictating to it and for this he had to pay the heavy price of being "kicked upstairs" to the position of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Haksar was succeeded by P. N. Dhar who had an academic background. To begin with, he was called an adviser, but later he was given the designation of a secretary, but never got the coveted rank of a principal secretary.
After her landslide victory at the polls in 1971, Indira Gandhi took steps to expand the authority of her secretariat. This trend became particularly marked after the imposition of Emergency on 25th June 1975, which ushered in an era of authoritarian Prime Minister rule. As a consequence, the Prime Minister's secretariat became the font and focus of all authority and its writs began to be obeyed by all central ministers, departments and other executive agencies; even the once powerful cabinet secretariat had to play second fiddle. The long arm of the Prime Minister's secretariat could reach even faroff state governments. By 1975-76 the strength of the secretariat had risen to 242 persons and its cost to the exchequer stood at over Rs. 30 lakhs. It has been said that, under the stewardship of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister's secretariat had virtually become a national policy formulation body and the cabinet secretariat its enforcement arm.

In mid-1977 occurred a big political change. The hitherto ruling Congress party was badly defeated at the polls and the new Janata government came to power. Morarji Desai, the new Prime Minister had a different personality altogether and changed the entire style of the functioning of the government. He appointed V. Shankar, a retired civil servant in the ICS cadre, as his secretary and designated him as principal secretary on the maximum salary. He wielded considerable influence. Morarji Desai announced his resolve to diffuse the existing concentration of power in the secretariat of the Prime Minister so that no future Prime Minister could singly and unilaterally abuse the administration and governmental apparatus. He declared that he desired to reduce the once dreaded and all-powerful secretariat to the status of a mere office of the Prime Minister, whose main role will be to assist the Prime Minister in his tasks. As a result, his secretariat was divested of its various policy-making
cells to limit its functioning to actual assistance to the Prime Minister in administrative and other matters of national importance.

Indira Gandhi returned to power as a result of the elections of 1979-80, and remained in power till October 30, 1984. She undid many things which the previous government had done but the main change of nomenclature from 'Secretariat' to 'Office' remained and her office never attained its earlier position. She was succeeded by her son Rajiv Gandhi who completed his full term of five years as Prime Minister, but was defeated at the 1989 polls. Under him the office expanded both "quantitatively and qualitatively" and seemed to regain its lost strength and prestige. Rajiv believed in turning the Prime Minister's office into something resembling the USA presidential office. He appointed many advisers from among his Dehradun Brigade, thus bringing back the role of extraconstitutional authorities.

Due to the unfortunate and unexpected assassination of Rajiv in May 1991, the mantle of power fell on the retiring shoulders of P. V. Narasimha Rao. He is a totally different kind of person who believes in moderation, mildness, consensus and consultations. He undoubtedly has a political secretary but not much is heard of his 'blue-eyed' extraconstitutional boys.

A recent write-up in India Today of September 15, 1992, page 51 gives a succinct account of the present position of the Prime Minister and his office. We can do no better than quote from that writer, "Meanwhile, the PMO has made a comeback to the spotlight, though still largely a faceless organization. One man in it is fast acquiring the clout of a Gopi Arora or Vinod Pandey. Verma virtually runs the ministries in Rao's control, with every file being routed through him. The ever-busy Verma also handles the Foreign Investment Promotion Board which till last month had cleared
proposals worth about Rs. 1,700 crores. But his real power, says a PMO official, lies in being Rao's "ears". In this capacity he played a crucial role for the prime minister in sounding out senior bureaucrats and important ministers for the selection process of new Cabinet Secretary....In his second year in power, surrounded by men who share his belief in striking, but striking softly, Rao appears to have gained confidence and adapted to the rather tight fit of the Gandhi throne. Assertive, even to the point of becoming irritable, his earlier image as the elderly, almost a political, statesman has been eroded. As one CPP executive member grumbles: "None of our requests even for our constituency development schemes is entertained nowadays." But then, with congressmen long used to the language of the ever manoeuvring and ruthless ruler, Rao's more pragmatic colours may be his passport to success for a party wedded to the tradition of obsequiousness."

**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:**

We shall discuss this topic under certain heads: the difference between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet; the historical background of the existing classification of ministers; the constitution and the composition of the council; the functions of the Council and the Cabinet; and certain observations on the matter.

**Council of Ministers and the Cabinet:**

There is a general confusion between the cabinet and the council of ministers or ministry and even some eminent journals and newspapers commit this error. It is, therefore, necessary to remove this misunderstanding at the outset. "The Cabinet is one of the typical anomalies of British politics." It is an extraconstitutional body which is the outcome of historical circumstances and conventions. In India too, the constitution does not recognize this institution and mentions only a "Council of Ministers".
The Cabinet, as an institution, is thus the result of our following the British Cabinet model. The Cabinet has been correctly described as "the steering wheel within the Council of Ministers". Not every minister is a member of the cabinet; at the time of the appointment of the minister, it is made very clear whether he will occupy the cabinet rank. Ordinarily, only cabinet rank ministers are invited to attend cabinet meetings; other ministers or persons may be invited as special guests for the occasion.

The Cabinet is the apex organ of the administrative hierarchy in a parliamentary democracy like India. It formulates general policy of the government, secures cooperation and coordination between different departments, and exercises general control over the entire administration. In the words of the ARC (1966-70), the Cabinet is responsible for the final determination of policies and as well as the overall direction, coordination and supervision of the business of government and its administrative organization.

**Historical Background of the Existing Classification:**

At present the Council of Ministers is a three-tier organization comprising three levels of ministers - Cabinet ministers, ministers of state with independent charge of portfolios, ministers of state and deputy ministers. It should be noted that since 1967 no parliamentary secretary has been appointed. At the head of the council stands the Prime Minister and at times there has also been a deputy prime minister.

The interim government formed in 1946 at the centre may be said to be the first government to function as a cabinet in our country. On 15th August 1947, Nehru as Prime Minister, advised the President to form a new government consisting of a Prime Minister, a deputy prime minister and twelve other ministers. Shortly afterwards, a minister without portfolio was
added to it; in the latter half of 1948 three ministers of state and two deputy ministers were appointed and in the beginning of 1949 it was decided to give the chief whip of the congress party the rank of a minister of state. From the very outset, the need for carrying out organizational changes in the existing setup of the machinery of government of India had been felt and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar was included into the cabinet without any specific portfolio in his charge with the intention of leaving him free to examine the governmental structure and suggest necessary changes in it. He submitted his report entitled the Report on Reorganisation of the Machinery of Government on November 16, 1949.

Ayyangar found that at the time of writing his report there were twenty ministers in all, of whom fourteen were cabinet ministers, four ministers of state and two deputy ministers. There was some doubt whether the last two were recognised as members of the council of ministers. He also found some confusion regarding the functions and position of the ministers of state and the relationship between them and the deputy ministers. First, he made recommendations on the respective roles and responsibilities of the three categories to be retained; second, that their functions and powers be authorised and provided for in the Rules of Business; third, he preferred the term 'deputy minister' to 'parliamentary secretary'; and fourth, that the term 'minister of state' be retained though he did not regard it as a particularly suitable description. Ayyangar sought to bring out the distinction between the three categories of ministers. He did not regard it necessary to recapitulate the functions and responsibilities of cabinet ministers which were well known, namely, that they were more than mere chiefs of their departments and that their responsibilities extended over the entire gamut of central government for which they were collectively responsible. He also made a powerful plea for
the appointment of one or more than one minister without portfolio. He recommended that ministers of state and deputy ministers should be members of the Council of Ministers but not of the Cabinet. He defined the role of the deputy ministers as corresponding to that of the parliamentary secretaries. Thus, no specific administrative responsibility was to be vested in them, but as ministers in the making, they should be free to acquaint themselves with the working of the administration in general, train themselves for shouldering higher responsibilities when promoted as ministers of state. Ayyangar recommended that the duties of the deputy ministers should include answering questions in parliament on behalf of their ministers: assisting in piloting bills; explaining to the public the policies and programmes of the government; maintaining liaison with members of parliament, political parties and the press; and studying or investigating problems assigned to them by their ministers.

Ayyangar envisaged a different role for the ministers of state; unlike the deputy minister, they should be entrusted with specific administrative responsibility. This could be done in one of three ways. He may be placed in independent charge of a ministry like a Cabinet minister, in which case one of the cabinet ministers will represent that ministry in the cabinet. As an alternative, he may be placed in charge of a department within the portfolio of the cabinet minister, in which case he will function under the latter's supervision and guidance. The third alternative could be that the minister of state may generally assist the cabinet minister, who in addition may entrust the former with certain specific items of work under the latter's overall responsibility.

When the council of ministers was formed after the elections of 1952, the minister of state was given the new designation of minister in ministry concerned and was elevated to the minister of cabinet rank. This
new designation, however, proved to be too cumbersome, confusing and ever embarrassing, and was given up in 1957 and the earlier designation of the minister of state came into vogue once again.

The institution of deputy minister did not continue for a long time as envisaged by Ayyangar, who had suggested and defined certain functions for this office. His suggestions were not accepted on the ground that the relationship between ministers could not be regulated by law. It was therefore left to the concerned cabinet minister to make such use of a deputy minister as he liked. Some ministers make extensive use of the deputy ministers, delegating most of the functions to them; others do not, allowing deputy ministers merely to handle minor parliamentary work, such as, answering questions. A study conducted at the instance of the Commission in July 1967, showed that only about half of the deputy ministers had substantial work assignment. Further, two-fifths of them were working, more or less, as general assistants to senior ministers. The senior ministers concerned have at times been consulted in regard to the posting of a particular deputy minister.

The Administrative Reforms Commission did not agree with the suggestion to abolish the institution of the deputy minister for two reasons: (i) that it provides "a training ground to build party cadres for higher ministerial appointments; and (ii) that it also "has an edge over the post of a Parliamentary Secretary in that it provides opportunities for acquiring experience in executive work." The Commission recommended the abolition of the post of parliamentary secretary. Defining the role of the deputy minister, the Commission observed, "A Deputy Ministership should not be regarded as a consolation prize but as a useful talent-spotting and training for future ministership. A Deputy Minister can be usefully employed to relieve the senior minister of a part of his burden by being
given the charge of (i) an important programme or overseeing the implementation of some policies and programmes, or (ii) a wing or a department with powers of minor policy decisions, and (iii) of parliamentary work." The government of India accepted the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission about the three-tier system in the ministerial setup, comprising cabinet ministers, ministers of state and deputy ministers but it did not accept the Commission's recommendation regarding the abolition of the posts of parliamentary secretaries.

There are two observations related to this section. Firstly, the number of different categories of ministers constituting the council of ministers has been changing from time to time as will be evident from the following table.

**Council of Ministers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cabinet Ministers</th>
<th>Ministers of State</th>
<th>Deputy Ministers</th>
<th>Parliamentary Secretaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995 (Feb.)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997 (May)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Secondly, in actual working three tiers in the ministry have come to be stabilised into a hierarchy, as in the civil service and there are quite a few instances of promotion of persons from the third to second rank. This is an obvious manifestation of a trend towards building up a kind of hierarchy among ministers. This trend has been looked upon with disfavour by scholars of public affairs. Everyone agrees that the Prime Minister must occupy a position of eminence and authority in the ministry; but beyond that there is a certain inherent clanger of creating a hierarchy among ministers who are supposed to be colleagues. Indeed, it is the principle of fundamental equality among ministers that forms the essential basis of free and frank discussions in the cabinet and its committees.

**Formation of the Council of Ministers:**

The Prime Minister being the pivot of the government, we shall first discuss the mode of his appointment in India.

**Prime Minister:** The Indian Constitution states, "The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and other ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister." [Article 75(i)]. Thus, the first step in the formation of the Council of Ministers is the appointment of the Prime Minister. Legally, the President is free to appoint the Prime Minister at his discretion, but in practice he can appoint only that person as the Prime Minister who is the chosen leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha. The President's role is just formal. India has had so far ten Prime Ministers. Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed as the first Prime Minister in 1950 because he was an acknowledged national leader in parliament as well as outside and was "the chosen political heir of Mahatma Gandhi". Nehru's leadership of the Congress party's parliamentary and organisational wings remained unchallenged till the time of his death on 27th May, 1964. However, after each general election in 1952, 1957 and 1962, the Congress
parliamentary party went through the formal process of electing Nehru as its leader. After Nehru's death, the choice of his successor-Prime Minister was an open issue as Nehru had not mentioned any successor. To fill the void immediately, the emergency committee of the cabinet, at the informal suggestion of the "triumvirs" (to quote the colourful term coined by Michael Brecher) consisting of T. T. Krishnamachari, G. L. Nanda and L. B. Shastri, advised the President to appoint G. L. Nanda, the seniormost minister in the cabinet, as the Prime Minister, and the President accepted the advice. It should be noted that Nanda was not appointed as an acting Prime Minister to lead 'care-taker government' but a regular, full-fledged Prime Minister, there being no provision in the constitution for the appointment of an interim premier. However, the real tussle for leadership was between Morarji Desai and Lai Bahadur Shastri. The Congress President Kamraj and the party High Command decided to avoid an open contest and favoured taking resort to consensus. The consensus went in favour of Shastri who was thereupon unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress party in parliament and was invited by the President to form the government. Shastri's premature and unexpected death in January 1966 again raised the problem of succession. Following the precedent in May 1964, President Radhakrishnan appointed G. L. Nanda, the seniormost minister, as Prime Minister. Desai again staked his claim. As in 1964, Kamraj, the Congress president, again suggested the device of consensus, which was rejected by Desai who insisted upon an open election by the Congress parliamentary party and resented the intervention of the party High Command in favour of Indira Gandhi. In the ensuing contest Desai lost to the latter by 169 to 355 votes. The President promptly invited Indira Gandhi to be sworn in as Prime Minister. It is pertinent to point out here that in this election, state chief ministers played a crucial role in supporting the so-called syndicate "to avoid Morarji and bring in Mrs. Indira Gandhi."
The political scene in the country underwent a radical change in 1967 with the Congress party sustaining severe reverses at the fourth general elections. The Congress party could be returned only as a minority party in several states and even at the centre its once steam-rolling majority was drastically reduced. What was still more surprising was that the well-known stalwarts of the party including Kamraj himself were defeated at the polls. This led to the weakening of the influence of the High Command and a simultaneous shift of political power from centre to the states which had become evident even at the time of the contest for premiership in 1966. Against this background, the chief ministers of the congress-ruled states played an important role in bringing about a political compromise between the two reluctant rival candidates for Prime Ministership, namely Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai. It led to uncontested election of the former as the leader of the party in parliament on her agreeing to take the latter into her cabinet as deputy prime minister in addition to having the charge of his old Ministry of Finance. "The three contests for the Prime Ministership had provided three different methods of selecting the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party and so of the Prime Minister. The first was by consensus, as under-the-table kind of process that must lead to suspicion; in this instance it caused the disappointed candidate to term it fraud, and not in keeping with the normal processes of democratic election in case of contest. The second was by election, by secret ballot, under the constitutionally doubtful chairmanship of the party president, himself not a member of parliament. The third, different again, ended with the withdrawal of one of the two candidates, and a political compromise between both." At the mid-term poll in 1971 the Congress under Indira Gandhi's leadership won a landslide victory in the Lok Sabha. She had acquired such a national stature by that time that her election as the leader of the party in parliament
was just a formality and she was just unanimously elected to this position and invited by the President to form a new government.

The sixth general elections for the Lok Sabha in March 1977 had a surprise in store when the once monolithic party which had continuously ruled at the centre for thirty years was routed at the polls. The unbelievable had happened and a new party, called the Janata Party won a landslide majority in the House of the People. The new party was in reality only a merger of political parties which had been separate and had only formed a common front to defeat the Congress. The well-known consensus formula was, therefore, adopted to elect the leader of the Janata Parliamentary party. This time the task of ascertaining the consensus was entrusted to two universally respected veteran national leaders, Jayaprakash Narain and J. B. Kripalani, both of whom suggested the name of Morarji Desai, who was thereupon unanimously selected as the leader of the party in the Lok Sabha. The President invited him to form the new government. Morarji, thus, reached the high office of the Prime Minister at the head of a non-congress Janata Party.

The general elections of 1979-80 declared by the President Reddy at the instance of the minority party leader and Prime Minister, Charan Singh, showed the public disgust and disillusionment with the Janata rule and gave a majority in favour of the Congress party whose leader Indira Gandhi was then invited to form the government. Due to her unfortunate assassination on October 31, 1984, the then President Zail Singh appointed Rajiv Gandhi as the successor-Prime Minister even before he was appointed as the leader of the Congress party. Rajiv proved to be the correct choice and in the general elections that followed, won an unprecedented majority in the Lok Sabha perhaps due to the "sympathy wave" in his favour. He was then invited by the President to form the ministry. Rajiv's term came to an end
after five years and in the general elections of 1989 his party, though elected as the largest party in the House, did not win a majority. The party in fact lost support throughout north India and was returned as the largest party mainly due to the support in the south. It was a new phenomenon. On Rajiv's refusal to form the ministry in the absence of a popular mandate, a new experiment was made whereby the minority Janata Dal led by V. P. Singh, formed a government with the support of two opposition parties, the BJP of the right and Communist parties of the left from outside. The experiment lasted only for 11 months and was followed by a still more ridiculous experiment whereby the newly formed SJP under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar formed the government with the support from outside of the Congress party. He was the Prime Minister for nearly seven months and on his recommendation the President ordered new elections which again produced a Lok Sabha in which though the Congress party emerged with more seats yet was still short of a majority. In the meanwhile, the Congress chief and the leader of the opposition, Rajiv Gandhi's tragic assassination on May 21, 1991 created a piquant situation for the President who invited a senior congress leader P. V. Narasimha Rao to form the government on June 22, 1991. The veteran congress leader had in the meanwhile consolidated his political position and has completed his full term in office as Prime Minister successfully.

The eleventh Lok Sabha elections held in phases in April-May (1996) threw up a hung Parliament. The BJP emerged as the single largest party now 163 seats in the House, followed by the Congress which fell to its lowest ever strength securing just 137 seats. President S.D. Sharma invited BJP parliamentary party leader A.B. Vajpayee on May 15, 1996 to form the new government and prove his majority on the floor of the Lok Sabha by May 31. Mr. Vajpayee was sworn in as the tenth Prime Minister by the President on May 16 along with 11 other Cabinet ministers. The first ever
BJP Government at the Centre, however, he has to make an unceremonious exit on May 28, after being in office for 13 days, without even seeking a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha. This led to the formation of the most wide ranging coalition with 13 parties coming together, which was later joined by the National Conference. This is indeed a unique and novel experiment which took place in the history of Indian Parliamentary Democracy for the first time. Against it is for the first time a local leader from Karnataka Deva Gowda, unknown to masses became the Prime Minister of India on June 1, 1996. Also for the first time in the history of government formation in the country, a left party (CPI) shared power at the Centre.

From the beginning it was a tremendous rather a herculean task for the United Front Government to keep heterogeneous parties together. Just to keep BJP out of power they joined together. It was also difficult for the Prime Minister to check his colleagues from speaking publicly in different voices. Unfortunately, the Survival Injection was in the hand of Congress party. The sudden decision of the Congress party on 30th March, 1997 to withdraw support to the Deva Gowda Government is one of the series of developments that have been taking place ever since the eleventh Lok Sabha elections held in 1996. Alas! expected and inevitable has happened early and fortunately, better for the country. So the new experiment at the centre has collapsed. Today I. K. Gujral is the Prime Minister. New United Front Government headed by I. K. Gujral assumed office on 21st April, 1997.

Ministers:

Article 74 (i) provides for a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head. Mode of appointment, qualifications and conditions of service of ministers are laid down by Article 75 which states that —
1. Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
2. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.
3. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People.
4. Before a minister accepts his office, the President administers to him the oath of office and secrecy.
5. A minister, who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either house of parliament ceases to be a minister at the expiry of that period.
6. The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by parliament from time to time.

In brief, once the Prime Minister has been appointed, it is up to him to recommend to the President the appointment of such persons as ministers as he deems fit. The tradition and conventions of the working of the parliamentary form of government in India and elsewhere have vested in the Prime Minister the virtual discretion both in determining the size and the personnel of the ministry. Thus, the Prime Minister is free to decide how many ministers there will be, who the minister will be, what rank he will enjoy, how long he will remain minister, and what portfolio he will hold. Of course, the Prime Minister has to take various factors into account and is beset by conventions and political compulsions. Political, regional, communal, linguistic and personal factors play an important role and condition the choice of the premier. "The Council of Ministers is a political body, representing a political party, and a political platform; these are factors that no Prime Minister can afford to ignore or to forget."^4

Deputy Prime Minister: A word may be said here about the role of the deputy prime minister. At the time of independence, two outstanding
leaders in the Congress party were Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel. There could have been a real contest between them for the leadership of the government, had Gandhi not nominated Nehru as his political heir, thereby loading the dice in his favour. Nehru became the Prime Minister, but was keen to recognize the special position of Patel and to win his support. Nehru persuaded Patel to accept the position of Deputy Prime Minister, in addition to his position as the second minister in the cabinet. Patel filled the position with distinction and wielded great authority and influence, particularly in the sphere of home affairs. In effect, he shared power with Nehru as partner, and some writers have spoken of the Nehru-Patel duumvirate ruling the country between 1947 to 1950. After the demise of Patel in December 1950, no Deputy Prime Minister was appointed till 1967, when Indira Gandhi, as a result of a political compromise, appointed Morarji Desai as Deputy Prime Minister, who was deprived of this position only a little over two years later, leading to his resignation and the Congress split. Both the Study Team on the Machinery of Government and the Administrative Reforms Commission's report on this subject recommended appointment of a Deputy Prime Minister for ensuring effective functioning of the governmental machinery. The idea was to give institutional support to the prime minister who could allot to the Deputy Prime Minister such tasks and \textit{ad hoc} assignments as he considered appropriate in order to lighten his heavy load of work. The ARC recommended that "the office of the Deputy Prime Minister should be duly recognised in the Transaction of Business Rules." This recommendation has not been accepted by the Union Government on the ground that such a formal arrangement would create unnecessary rigidity and it will be much better to leave the matter to the discretion of the Prime Minister concerned. However, other parties which came into power in subsequent years have found this device useful and many persons have been appointed as Deputy Prime Ministers for political reasons. Thus,
Morarji Desai appointed Charan Singh as Deputy Prime Minister. Charan Singh, in his short rule appointed Jagjiwan Ram in the same position. The Janata Dal government of V. P. Singh and the SJP Government of Chandra Shekhar had Devi Lai as Deputy Prime Minister. It is thus clear that non-Congress parties have found it politically expedient to have Deputy Prime Ministers.

**Size of the Cabinet:**

An important matter that has engaged attention both in Britain and India is the size of the cabinet. The Haldane Committee (Machinery of Government Committee), 1918 proposed that the business of government in Britain could be divided into ten main divisions, and that the cabinet should consist of not less than ten ministers and not more than twelve. The target set by the Haldane Committee has never been realised in Britain. But the tendency during the past thirty or forty years has been in the direction of smaller cabinets. The smallest cabinet in modern times was the war cabinet which Lloyd George set up when he came to power in 1916. This cabinet consisted of five ministers, of whom only one, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had any departmental responsibility; the other four ministers were entirely free from administrative responsibilities, which could keep them entirely free from day-to-day preoccupations to consider the larger issues relating to the war and the peace which was to follow. At the end of the First World War, the normal practice was resumed for including in the cabinet virtually all the ministers with the exception of one or two holding positions of relatively minor importance such as the Post-Master General. During the inter-war period (1919-39), Britain had cabinets varying from 20 to 23 members. Even the war cabinet during the Second World War consisted of 9 or 10 members. Churchill did not follow the practice of Lloyd George and preferred to have in his cabinet ministers who were in charge of important administrative departments.
Due to the continuing expansion of governmental activities during and after the Second World War, the number of ministers naturally increased and a situation developed in which a decision had to be made either to increase to a large extent the size of the cabinet by including all ministers in-charge of departments or to make a selection out of them for inclusion in the cabinet. The latter course was adopted and Britain now normally has a cabinet of fifteen to twenty ministers, while more or less the same number remains outside the cabinet. Political scientists generally have regarded a cabinet of ten to twelve members as an ideal one. The American President's cabinet consists of only ten members and the same is true of the cabinet of Japan. In fact, this is the usual size in many countries. As regards our own country, the size of the cabinet, has evoked interest in constitutional analysts, especially when political considerations make a Cabinet bloated in size. It is universally accepted that a cabinet should be kept small. Two principles are often suggested to fix the size. This size should be fixed as a percentage of the strength of a Parliament. The second principal evokes the actual needs of administration. The latter forms a more rational basis. As regards our country, the size of the Cabinet on the whole, has been kept within desirable limits, that is, between fifteen and twenty members. The ARC Study Team on Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of Work (Part II, Vol. I, February 1968) suggested "that a convention should be established limiting the size of the Cabinet around twelve. This would have twin virtues of helping towards men of the topmost standing only finding their place in the cabinet and, what is more important, making it easier for the Prime Minister to make selections on the basis of merit." The Administrative Reforms Commission, however, did not agree to this suggestion. In its opinion, "it will be inadequate if we take into account (a) the number of departments which a cabinet minister can look after efficiently, and (b) the need in a federal setup for providing
representation in the cabinet for each important state or region." After carefully considering the various aspects of the problem, it came to the conclusion that "the size of the Council of Ministers should normally range between forty and forty-five and the number of Cabinet Ministers should be sixteen. There may in all be fifteen to eighteen Ministers of State, the remaining being Deputy Ministers."

The union government, while agreeing that the cabinet should be a compact body, decided that its size could not be determined on the basis of any rigid pattern. It is true that the constitution of the cabinet is a political matter and the prime minister's discretion in regard to size must be final. A comparative study of the size of the council of ministers between 1952 and 1992 shows that total strength had been varying between 36 in 1971 and 60 in 1973 and 1976 while the number of cabinet ministers had varied between 13 and 16. The Rao ministry of July 1992 had a total membership of 62 with 15 cabinet ministers.

Functions of the Cabinet:

The Indian cabinet closely follows the British model in respect of certain functions. In addition, there are certain functions which are performed by the Indian cabinet alone. Its functions can be grouped under the following heads:

Supreme Executive Authority:

The constitution vests the executive authority of the federation in the President who acts on the aid and advice of the council of ministers. In other words, in actual practice, it is the council of ministers which exercises the executive authority of the union government and since it is the cabinet which as an inner body dominates the council of ministers by convention and tradition, it will be more correct to state that it is the cabinet which
steers the ship of the state. Under our constitution, the cabinet can issue directives to state governments under certain circumstances and under the state of emergency, it can virtually control the working of the state governments.

**Formulation of Policy:**

The cabinet is par excellence a policy-formulating body. All kinds of policies, national, internal, external and international are thrashed out in the cabinet, which then presents them to the parliament for approval. Once the policy has been determined by the cabinet, it is for the ministry/department concerned to carry it out. A cabinet minister, thus, has a dual role. In the first place, he is in-charge of a specific ministry or department and it is his duty to administer the subjects included in his portfolio and enforce the policy laid down by the cabinet. In addition, and more importantly, he also shares a collective responsibility with other members of the cabinet for the overall policy, "for anything of high importance that is done in every branch of public business besides his own."

**Legislative Functions:**

In theory it is the parliament which is the repository of legislative authority and can enact, repeal and amend legislation. In practice, it is the cabinet which takes initiative in legislative matters and directs parliament. It is the cabinet which prepares the legislative measures, introduces them and pilots them through the two houses of parliament. The bills introduced by private members have little chance of getting passed unless supported by the government. It has, therefore, been remarked that it is the cabinet which legislates with the advice and consent of parliament and not vice versa.
Financial Powers:

The cabinet enjoys important financial powers. In fact, it has a virtual monopoly in this field, since no demand for grant can be made except by the government. The annual budget is prepared by the cabinet which determines what taxes are to be imposed and how the public revenues are to be spent. The parliament, even the Lok Sabha, is free to debate upon and discuss all items of the budget but it can hardly make any substantive change in it unless the government agrees to such a change. An adverse vote in parliament on any money bill is deemed to be an expression of censure of the cabinet which will soon submit its resignation, thus creating a political crisis.

Control over Appointments:

All major appointments reserved for action by the President under the constitution, e.g., attorney-general, members of the union public service commission, chief election commissioner, judges of the supreme court and high courts, governors of states, etc. are made by him on the recommendation of the prime minister and in consultation with the minister of the department concerned. All other high appointments carrying a salary of above Rs. 2000 a month are made by the Appointments Committee on behalf of the cabinet. It can, therefore, happen that the cabinet as a whole may not be aware of several of the major appointments.

As Coordinator:

In India all cabinet ministers are departmental ministers with variegated important duties to perform. Each minister, thus, is expected to take decisions on matters falling within his jurisdiction. In case of matters which are of real political importance or are too complicated and controversial, the minister may or should consult the prime minister before taking any action. In still more important matters, particularly those
affecting other departments/ministries, the minister refers them to the cabinet for decision. Besides, the prime minister can always advise a minister to take his problems to the cabinet. Such cases are referred to as "coordination cases" or cabinet questions which can be decided only by the cabinet. In addition, there are certain matters which must be referred to the cabinet. Rule 4 of the Transaction of Business Rules lays down that "when the subject of a case concerns more than one department, no order shall be issued until all such departments have concurred or failing such concurrence, a decision thereon has been taken by or under the authority of the cabinet." Other cases falling in this category are those involving legislation including the issue of ordinance; addresses and messages of the President to parliament; proposals to summon or prorogue the two houses of parliament or dissolve the Lok Sabha; cases involving negotiations with foreign and commonwealth countries on treaties, agreements and other important matters; proposals for sending abroad of delegations of persons in any capacity; proposals to appoint public committees of inquiry; cases involving financial implications on which the finance minister desires a decision of the cabinet; cases in which a minister desires a decision or direction of the cabinet in a matter of importance on a subject assigned to his charge; cases in which a difference of opinion arises between two or more ministers and a cabinet decision is desired; proposals to vary or reverse a decision previously taken by the cabinet; and any other cases which the president or the prime minister may by general or special order require to be brought before the cabinet.

**Extraordinary Functions:**

These functions are sui generis to the Indian cabinet and are in the nature of extraordinary powers exercised in abnormal times. Thus, the President is empowered under Article 352 to make laws through an ordinance during the recess of the parliament. In reality these ordinances are
prepared by the cabinet which advises the president to promulgate them. Similarly, Part XVIII of the constitution entitled Emergency Provisions authorises the president to issue a proclamation of emergency vesting in him extraordinary powers to curtail the citizen's liberties and invade the jurisdiction of the state governments both in the legislative and the executive spheres. Such authority is also really exercised by the cabinet during the period of emergency.

**Special Role of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet:**

We have already discussed in detail the role of the prime minister as the political chief and the real executive. Here we would like to emphasise only two aspects of his role, namely, his privilege to consult any person or persons on any matter he deems necessary and, what is even more significant, his discretion to act without any consultation. It has been observed by keen observers of the political scene both in Britain and in India that the real centre of authority and power has been shifting from the full cabinet, which itself is a committee of the council of ministers, to a still smaller body. Such smaller bodies usually consist of the prime minister and three or four influential colleagues who share his confidence and are habitually consulted by him. Thus, it is difficult to identify at any given time the actual number and kind of persons whom the prime minister may choose to consult. But the fact remains that nobody, formal or informal, can supplant the cabinet which continues to act as a 'court of appeal' where any matter can be raised.

Speaking of India, we can say that India was ruled between 1947 and 1950 by the "duumvirate" consisting of Nehru and Patel. After the demise of Patel in December 1950, Nehru got a free hand and it has been observed that on many matters Nehru failed to consult his cabinet colleagues and acted on the advice of one or two ministers who were his personal friends.
Thus, on the subject of Indian response to the Soviet brutalities in Hungary in 1956 and the CIA action in 1961, it has been authoritatively stated that Nehru acted only on the advice of Krishna Menon, then defence minister. In the time of Shastri, besides the 'inner cabinet', there emerged a bigger body described by Michael Brecher as 'The Grand Council of the Republic' Which consisted of, besides the cabinet ministers, the Congress president, members of the Congress Working Committee and some influential chief ministers.

When Indira Gandhi became premier in 1966, she used to consult a small group of friends who derisively came to be called the 'kitchen cabinet'. She also set up the Policy Committee in the External Affairs Ministry under a chairman which played an important part in the formulation of foreign policies, and virtually emerged as a rival body to the minister for external affairs. After 1971 and more particularly after the imposition of the emergency in mid-1975, Indira Gandhi began to depend more and more on her own secretariat for advice on policy formulation.

Over the years, a practice has emerged whereby the prime minister takes decisions even on important matters without consulting the cabinet and faces it with a *fait accompli*, thus reducing the cabinet's assent to a formal approval. This practice started under the powerful and charismatic leadership of Nehru, who was the undisputed leader of the Congress party and the unrivalled head of the cabinet after 1950. B. R. Ambedkar and C. D. Deshmukh, both senior cabinet ministers, complained of Nehru's practice of taking decisions without consulting the cabinet. There were instances when decisions with regard to Kashmir were taken by Nehru without consulting the cabinet. The same happened regarding the 'police action' in Goa. Perhaps the most glaring example; such discretionary action was Nehru's statement on October 13, 1962 through which he ordered the Indian army to
drive the Chinese out of the NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency) area. There is evidence to confirm that in the cabinet meeting it was decided that the Indian troops should observe the *status quo* and should not take any initiative to oust the Chinese troops. Nehru's style of functioning was not that of a person who sought consultation; his manner was "informing rather than debating". More recently, at the time of the signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship in 1971, it was alleged (and this was tacitly accepted by the government) that prime minister Indira Gandhi had by-passed the cabinet before signing it and presented it to the cabinet only afterwards for formal approval as a *fait accompli*. Another flagrant instance of sidetracking the cabinet was India's "abortive" participation in the conference of Islamic states held at Rabat in 1969. A far more flagrant example was of 25th June 1975 when Indira Gandhi advised the president to promulgate emergency in India under Article 352 and ordered the arrest of hundreds of prominent political leaders on the same night before informing the cabinet in a meeting next morning. Thus, even on such a crucial matter like the proclamation of emergency the prime minister chose to act on her own.

It may be worthwhile at this stage to give a brief description of the theoretical as well as the practical mode of working of the council of ministers or the cabinet. The Transaction of Business Rules do not require that matters which are not strictly within their purview be brought before the cabinet. It has been the practice in the union government that in many matters of vital importance, the prime minister has consulted a small group of his colleagues generally in the Political Affairs Committee of the cabinet or its predecessor bodies, and sometimes only individual members privately, before taking a decision. The Rules also permit the prime minister, in cases of emergency or when he considers it necessary, to anticipate a decision of the cabinet where such approval is required. In such an eventuality, the case is reported at the earliest possible opportunity to the
cabinet and any member can ask for a discussion and reconsideration of the
decision if he has reason to disagree with it. Therefore, while it may be true
that not all the members of the cabinet knew of some of the major decisions
referred to in earlier paragraphs, it will not be quite correct to say that there
has been any constitutional or legal violation of the Business Rules. It is, of
course, always open to the prime minister to raise any matter not on the
agenda in the cabinet or inform the members of any appointment or any
other issue as he may consider appropriate. Often matters of political
importance or party affairs are discussed in an informal meeting of the
cabinet without the officials being present. Such meetings are usually held
at the end of a formal cabinet meeting.

Another important role which the prime minister is in the best
position to play is that of an overall coordinator. In administration, conflicts
and differences are not unusual occurrences. More than one department
might be engaged in similar activities leading to duplication and
overlapping. It is among the prime minister's major functions to see that
numerous activities undertaken by various departments in pursuance of a
particular policy lead to the realisation of desired objectives. The enormous
expansion of the governmental business, machinery and functions in recent
years has led ministries to show tendencies of becoming 'empires' unto
themselves. Theoretically speaking, inter-ministry policy and working in
India are subject to cabinet discipline, but a very large area escapes this
discipline. The onerous task of coordinating the work of the different
ministries and to enforce discipline in this escaping area falls on the prime
minister. In his famous book, American Commonwealth, Bryce wrote, "The
larger a community becomes the less does it seem to respect an assembly,
the more it is attracted by an individual leader." Likewise, Woodrow
Wilson once remarked that "a nation's instinct is for unified action and it
craves for a single leader." Further, in the words of Carter, "the imperatives
of the modern social order require that the principal officer of State accepts
greater responsibilities than in the past. The prime minister is much more
than *primus inter pares.*" The change from the status of a cabinet minister
to the position of Prime Minister is not merely a change of place but a
change of dimension.\(^5\) C. P. Snow has well brought out the overwhelmingly
superior position of the prime minister in the cabinet. "It wasn't a matter of
charisma. It wasn't even a matter of personality. The awe existed, but it was
practical awe. The prime minister had the jobs in his hand. He could sack
anyone, and appoint any one. Any of us who had seen any prime minister
with his colleagues, noticed that they were frightened of him, whoever it might be If he (prime minister) did not want a decision in
cabinet, it took bold man to get one. In office men tended not to be bold."\(^6\)

However, there occurred a marked change both in the substance and
style of working of the cabinet system after the assumption of office by the
Janata Party in the last week of March 1977. Morarji Desai, the Janata
Prime Minister, tried his best to live upto the traditional role of the Prime
Minister as "first among equals". His cabinet colleagues had much more
discretion and authority to run their charges than was given to cabinet
colleagues of Indira Gandhi. This has been clearly brought out in the
evidence tendered by her senior cabinet ministers before the Shah
Commission. In the second place, there had emerged a sort of collective
leadership which was by no means confined to the members of the cabinet.
All this changed after Indira Gandhi again came into power in 1980. This
was continued more or less unchanged during the premiership of her son
and successor, Rajiv Gandhi. However, with the assumption of power by
the present ministry of P. V. Narasimha Rao on June 22,1991 there has
occurred a sea change in the entire working of the cabinet system.
Dr. Manmohan Singh as a Prime Minister of India from 2004 to 2014:

Dr. Manmohan Singh is not a person he is an institution himself. Whatever the steps and contribution had been offered by him to strengthening economic, education, social security, transfront administration and law, women empowerment, science and technology child welfare, agriculture and industrial sector in remaining different capacities at government level as well as a renowned international economist considered as achievements of Dr. Manmohan Singh to his motherland.

Right to Education:

Under Dr. Manmohan Singh Primeminstership in a historic step, the UPA government enacted the Right to Education which offered the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education. Which became operative on 1st April, 2010. He postulated no children should out of the school or grounding education achievements of this goal is the Dr. Manmohan Singh’s major target to realise this he is trying since 2004 when he became prime minister for first period. This legislation has far reaching implications for elementary education in the years to come. Every child now has a right to elementary education in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

“A major bid to support the States or Union territories 2,441 primary Schools basic infrastructures including building teachers, sanitation, laboratory and good environment had been restructured. To support this scheme 1.9 lakh additional class-rooms buildings, 8,887 water facilities and more than 2.69 lakh toilets facilities have been newly constructed. Apart from this under Sarva Shikshna Abhiyan in 2012-13. During this period an amount of 23,836 crore was released. And an amount of 10,868 crore was given by his government for Mid Day Meal Scheme to facilitate nutrient
food for 12.12 lakh elementary school children during 2012-13 for the same period”.

With objective of strengthening the state councils for education research and training institutes for advanced studies in education, Colleges of teachers Education and Training, his government has approved a revised scheme in 12th five year plan, this led the establishment of 196 identified Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Minority concentration districts is a new element of the scheme to provide due place to the marginalised class people in the sphere of education which enable them to enter into mainstream of society”.

Since from the independence Dr. Manmohan Singh is the only Prime minister he gave large priority to the teacher education along with student education. Dr. Manmohan Singh himself as an academician he knows that the role of teachers in the nation building that why he take all possible steps to improve the quality of teachers personality and increasing in the numbers of qualified teachers in order to support to this he realised a sum of 395 crore in 2012-13 to the states and Union territories for implementing the Teacher education Programme. He put the proposals and approved to put 692 crore rupees for eight high deficit States Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Jarkhand and Madhya Pradesh. These states are educationally back ward to assimilates with educationally forward states country Dr. Manmohan Singh take this major Support.

“Nearly 200 Districts Institutes of education and Training (DIETs) with annual intake capacity of 17,150 students were strengthened with education and training. During his tenure ship he approved 93 Block Institutes of Teachers Education (BITES) in Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority concentrated districts. Under Annual Teacher
Preparation Capacity Programme of 2,650 Seats Dr. Manmohan Singh approved to open 29 Colleges of Teacher Education (CTE) To facilitate training to 6.61 lakh in service teachers to make conducive themselves in present modern education system. He approved the National Council of teacher education (CTE), has granted permission to seven states namely Jharkhand, Madya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttarakhand⁸.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh Achievement in the field of Secondary Education:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh has played very grave role in the build of Secondary Education. To universalise access to Secondary education and to improve its quality. In the 12th plan period, sanctions were issued by him for establishment of 9,636 new secondary schools. Dr. Manmohan Singh after assuming the post of prime minister in 2004 to strengthening 34,311 existing Secondary Schools and for creating more than 95,000 posts of teachers he launched the scheme ‘ICT @Schools Scheme’ in 2004 along with he approved to open new 97,007 schools including 63 smart Schools. This has been considered as major catalyst to bridge the digital divide among the students of various socio-economic categories of society of developing India.

His grave emphasis for Girl Education led the launching of ‘Construction and Running of Girls’ under this scheme Dr. Manmohan Singh released 318 crore to the states for construction of Girls Hostel’s for Secondary Schools in every district of country. Dr. Manmohan Singh under the model school scheme set up the 6000 model schools one for each block in the country.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh and Higher Education:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh Gave the importance for three E’s of Expansion, Equity and Excellence with greater thrust on improving the
quality of higher education with greater thrust on improving the quality of higher education he introduced the National Mission on Education. Through Information and Communication Technology (NMEITC) ‘as on 31st April, 2013, connectivity to 400 universities and 20,117 colleges in the country has been provided. Moreover, 89 Virtual Laboratories in various disciplines of science and engineering through internet.

Dr. Manmohan Singh constituted a committee of experts to prepare ‘Policy Framework for Technological Education’ to further the cause of technological education. He gave the importance to the programme of faculty development in higher education which is the critical area of higher education. Therefore, a National Mission on Teachers and Teaching is proposed by him. To implement his dream regarding higher education he takes the step to start new schools in Central Universities or redesign existing departments of education into school of education. It is also proposed to set up four new Regional Centres of educational Mangement in IIMs to conduct academic programmes in educational management for different levels of in-service practitioners.

“A scheme of Interest Subsidy on Education Loans to students belonging to economically weaker sections is in place. It is now proposed to establish a Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) for educational loans. It is designed to address the causes of educational loan defaults which add to the burgeoning non-performing assets of the banks. Dr. Manmohan Singh took the measure to introduce the bill of ‘Institutions of National Importance Act, to provide for independent statutory status to the four existing centrally funded Indian Institutes of Information technology (IITS) at Allhabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram as also declare them as Institutions of National Importance has been introduced during his period in parliament.
And also proposed to set up 20 new IITS in Public-Private partnership mode.”

**Dr. Manmohan Singh achievement in the field of Public Health:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh made a substantial improvement in the public health care delivery system. After assuming the post Prime minister in 2005 his government launched The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the rural areas. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) figures, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at the national level was 44 percent for 1000 live births in 2011, registering a decline of 3 points from previous year. The Crude birth Rate (CBR) at the national level at 21.8 in 2011 decline from 2 points over 2005.Crude Death Rate during the same period decline by 0.5 points. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) also declined by 0.1 points and stood at 2.4 points in 2011.

His government had introduced the concept of Delivery Points for all the States and Union Territories to priorities and focus attention on facilities which are conducting deliveries or where there is demand for delivery related services. Such facilities are to be strengthened, on priority, as delivery points so that they provide comprehensive reproductive and child health services including maternal health, family planning and immunization. Dr. Manmohan Singh also takes the steps to implement the Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) in all states and Union Territories. This initiative aims to benefit more than 1.2 crore pregnant women who access government health facilities for their delivery including free drugs, free blood, free diagnostics, free diet and free transport from home and drop back. Similar entitlements have been made available for neonates. During the year, a sum of 2,107 crore was allocated to the states for implement of JSSK.
In addition to this 418 state-of-the-art Maternal and Child Health Wings have been sanctioned in 2012-13 at District Hospitals and medical colleges in 11 states which add more than 25,000 dedicated beds for mothers and children to be completed in the next three years. Dr. Singh was the instrument for the concept of Facility Based New Born Care for treatment of sick new-borns through Special Newborn Care Stabilisation Units (NBSU) and New Born Care Corners (NBCC) was developed in 2006 and started in getting operationalise in various states in 2008 under NHRM. As of March 2013, there are 418 NSCU, 1,554 NBSUs and 1,167 NBCCs operating across the country.

In 2009 September Dr. Manmohan Singh was launched Navajaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram to train health care providers in new born resuscitation and essential new born care. Till 2013, as many as 94,901 health care providers have been trained under NSSK across the country. In 2013 a new initiative ‘Rashtriya Bal Swasthy Karyakram’ has been launched for child health screening and early intervention services to provide comprehensive care to all children in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve overall quality of life of children through early detection of the birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability. An estimated 27 crore children in the age group of 0-18 years are expected to be covered in a phased manner over three next two years.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh Government Steps for Adolescent Health Care:**

“The weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation programme has been launched in 2012 to cover 13 crore adolescent girls and boys in order to improve the status of iron intake and decrease prevalence of anaemia. With effect from 16th May, 2012, a new scheme has been launched to ensure the availability of contraceptives at the doorstep. This scheme is
utilizing the services of around 8.89 lakh ASHAs who have started distributing contraceptives at the community level”.¹⁰

The major achievement of his was to be no wild polio case has been reported in country since January 2011 owing to our immunisation efforts. This is the major public health achievement of Dr. Manmohan Singh government. In order to make availability of human resources for health Dr. Manmohan Singh opened the 26 new medical colleges including 6 AIIMS were set up in 2012-13 taking the total number of medical colleges in the country to 362. During 2012-13 the intake capacity of medical colleges has increased by 3,895 seats at MBBS level and 1,443 seats at post graduate level. The annual training capacity of nursing personnel also stood augmented by 16,000 seats during the year. All these steps of Dr. Manmohan Singh exposes his prudence in the field nation public health.

Dr. Manmohan Singh has instrumental for launching of Pradhan mantra Swasthya Suraksha Yojana under this scheme apart from 6 AIIMS at Bhopal Bhubaneahwar, Jodhapur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh, 2012; in the second phase in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have got AIIMS. Dr. Manmohan Singh not confine this scheme to establishing the AIIMS also made a provision to upgradation of medical colleges under the scheme. His government played an important role prevention and control of AIDS. Due to his effort India remained a low HIV Prevalence country. Adult HIV prevalence decreased from 0.41%in 2001 to 0.27%in 2011.India has demonstrated over all reduction of 57% in estimated annual new HIV infections among adult population from 2.74 lakh in 2000 to 1.6lakhs in 2001, reflecting the impact of scaled up prevention interventions. His government made an large scale measure to access Anti-Retroviral-Therapy (ART) That has led to the reduction in estimated annual AIDS – related deaths from 2.07 lakhs in 2007 to 1.48 lakhs in 2011. Dr.
Manmohan Singh not only made the effort to control the AIDS but also extends all such facilities through his government to lead respectful life in the society by AIDS patient in form of rehabilitation, monthly pension and other social security schemes to them.

**Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy services and Dr. Manmohan Singh:**

“Dr. Manmohan Singh takes all steps to resuscitation of all traditional medicine treatment. During the year 2012-13, several steps had been taken towards regulatory reforms in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs. These include Notification of Rules regarding mandatory mention of botanical names and plant part and forms in which they are used on the labels of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines, publication of good clinical practices guidelines for clinical trials in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicine. Upgradation of of the essential drugs list and publication of Procedural Guidelines for Inspection of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drug testing laboratories to bring objectivity and uniformity in inspection producers. He also take the programme at national level for prevention and control of Diabetes Cardio vascular Diseases and Stroke these diseases are cause for the death of lakhs together people year year in India. Since 2011, about 1.75 screened for diabetes and hypertension in 21 state under this programme”.11

**National Tobacco Control Programme and Dr. Manmohan Singh:**

During the 11th five year plan Dr. Manmohan Singh launched the national Tobacco Control Programme in 42 districts of 21 states mainly to generate awareness among masses about the harmful effects of tobacco use. Under his guidelines new rules and graphic warnings had been notified for packing and labelling of tobacco products as also for depiction of tobacco products or their use in firms and television programmes. This effort of Dr.
Manmohan Singh led the banned the manufacture, sale and storage of Ghutaka and panmasala containing tobacco or nicotine in twenty-eight states in country.

Dr. Manmohan Singh support in health research: Asia’s first Bio Safety Level-IV laboratory, the highest containment level to handle any infectious organism, has been established at NIV Pune and dedicated to the nation in December, 2012. This is a part of a network of Viral and other Infectious Disease Diagnostic laboratories being set up in the country.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Scheme: Dr. Manmohan Singh takes the steps to launch the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Scheme to provide the benefit to more than 3.44 crore families in form of health insurance cover under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and 51.68 lakh person have availed hospitalisation benefit under the scheme so far. The scheme had been extended to cover construction workers, beedi workers, street vendors and domestic workers. Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (who have worked more than 15 days during the preceding financial year) and licensed. Dr. Manmohan Singh’s government has initiate the ‘Employees State Insurance Corporation’ it has taken up new initiative to improve the quality of service delivery. These includes coverage of new geographical areas, implementation of an IT rollout plan and medical education projects for workers children. This effort of Dr. Manmohan Singh breed the dream among the workers children to access medical education which is away from due to financial status. Apart from this to achieve efficiency and improvement in service delivery Dr. Manmohan Singh takes the step to computerising all offices of ‘Employee’ provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) through the ministry of labour, with intension to facility for electronic submission of statutory Employees Provident Fund (EPF) returns. It made to members to got their PF balances,
track claims, payment status online as well as receives SMS alert on their mobile phones after registering on www.epfindia.gov.in.

“With view to create a world class skilled labour force, training courses are being offered through a network of 2,271 government and 8,073 private Industrial training Institutes. These institutes cumulatively offer 1,466 lakh training seats. Under the schemes of modernisation of ITI’s a total of 1,727 Government ITI’s are being modernised including 400 ITI’s with World Bank assistance nearly 54.05 lakh persons were trained by various ministries”. 12

The house to house enumeration for the National Population Registration (NPR) has been completed in all the states and Union territories for data digitization to prepare the plan for more than 117 crore persons and more than 13 Biometric Enrolments have been implemented to access the impact of plan. Along with he takes the steps for rehabilitation those who are lost their land in various development projects. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill 2011. The amendment proposed by the parliamentary Standing Committee were examined and the official amendments approved by the Dr. Manmohan Singh’s Cabinet.

Mother Tongue Survey of India: It is the serious problem of national integrity according to him so to maintain national unity and integrity Dr. Manmohan Singh has decided to conduct the National Mother Tongue Survey. It has been taken up in the 12th five year plan period with aim to conduct linguistic surveys of about 600 classified and unclassified mother tongues. Field survey of 83 mother tongue have been conducted. The reports of the surveyed mother tongue are being transcribed analyzed and
finalized by the linguistic experts and professors from the institutes and universities in a phased manner.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh’s in Rural Development in India:**

“As a Economist and prime minister of India he acknowledged himself that is India is a country of villages without over all development of these villages the development of country is just mirage. To strengthen the rural infrastructure he takes several steps. Bharata Nirman programme is the major achievement of his government with target to creating additional irrigation potential of one crore hectares, providing electricity to lakh villages and 1.75 crore poor households, upgrading 1.94 lakh Kms of existing rural roads and providing safe drinking water to identified habitations, have been achieved well before 31st March, 2012, the targeted date”.

Under this scheme the target is fixed to construction of 120 lakh houses. With in a period of four years of this period, more than 35 lakh houses are under construction this is the expose of Dr. Manmohan Singh emphasis towards rural India. For rural roads under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana more than 20,100 Km all weather roads have been constructed and upgraded for this Rs. 6,450 crore has been incurred. Further, new connectivity has been provided to about 6,000 habitations.

**Rural Water Supply:**

With the target for providing access to safe drinking water to identified habitations having been achieved well before the targeted date the focus has shifted to improving water quality in a affected habitations. In the year more than 1.8 crore persons living in over 13,000 water quality affected habitations have been provided access to safe drinking water. Also, an amount of Rs. 416 crore was provided in 2009-10 to provided for safe
drinking water to habitations affected by chemical contamination and to districts with high incidence of Japanese Encephalitis or acute Encephalitis Syndrome cases. About 3.66 Crore people in rural areas were provided with piped water supply. His second year of prime Ministership from 2005 up to March 2012 irrigation potential of 118.4 lakh hectare has been created under Bharat Nirman. This has been achieved by completion of on-going major and medium irrigation projects, extension, renovation and modernisation of major and medium irrigation projects.

“Rural electrification: under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, electrification 2,292 villages has been completed and 12.24 lakh BPL connections provided. Cumulatively, since 2005-06, intensive electrification in 2.90 lakh already electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections have been provided to more than 2 crore rural BPL households”.14

The Dr. Manmohan Singh government has accelerated the expansion of telecom and IT services in rural areas. The National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) Project will take broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakh villages by 2014. In all 5,81,610 out of the total 5,93,601 inhabited villages in the country, have been provided with village public Telephones (VPTs). Out of the 3.5 lakh targeted village panchayats, 1.57 lakh have been connected through broadband.

Dr. Manmohan Singh has launched the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee Scheme for the rural people to ensure employment at least hundred days within the purview of 5 Km in 2006. This scheme is in operation in 632 districts in the country. The scheme provided the employment “to more than 4.8 crore households, generating more than 213 crore person-days of employment at a total expenditure of more than
Rs. 39,000 crore. The average wage rate per day has increased from Rs.65 to 128 in 2012-13. A provision was made for additional employment over and above 100 days per household under the scheme in notified drought affected talukas and blocks”.

Research has focused on many dimensions of the NREGA: economic security, self-targeting, women's empowerment, asset creation, corruption, how the scheme impacts agricultural wages. An early overall assessment in the north India states suggested that NREGA was making a difference to the lives of the rural poor, slowly but surely. The evidence on self-targeting suggests that works though there is a lot of unmet demand for work.

One of the objectives of NREGA was to improve the bargaining power of labour who often faced exploitative market conditions. Several studies have found that agricultural wages have increased significantly, especially for women since the inception of the scheme. This indicates that overall wage levels have increased due to the act, however, further research highlights that the key benefit of the scheme lies in the reduction of wage volatility. This highlights that NREGA may be an effective insurance scheme. Ongoing research efforts try to evaluate the overall welfare effects of the scheme; a particular focus has been to understand whether the scheme has reduced migration into urban centers for casual work.

Another important aspect of NREGA is the potential for women's empowerment by providing them opportunities for paid work. One third of all employment is reserved for women, there is a provision for equal wages to men and women, provision for child care facilities at the worksite - these are three important provisions for women in the Act. More recent studies have suggested that women's participation has remained high, though there
are inter-state variations. One study in border villages of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat studied the effect on short term migration and child welfare. And found that among children who do not migrate, grade completed is higher. The same study found that demand for NREGA work is higher, even though migrant wages are higher.

On the potential for asset creation under NREGA suggest that (a) the potential is substantial and (b) in some places it is being realized and (c) lack of staff, especially technical staff rather than lack of material are to blame for poor realization of this potential. Others have pointed out that water harvesting and soil conservation works promoted through NREGA could have high positive results on environment security and biodiversity and environment conservation”.  

Dr. Manmohan Singh always striving to increase public awareness, the intensification of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities is recommended. To improve management of outcomes, it recommended proper maintenance of records at the gram panchayat (GP) level. Further the Central Council is recommended to establish a central evaluation and monitoring system for "a national level, comprehensive and independent evaluation of the scheme". The CAG also recommends a timely payment of unemployment allowance to the rural poor and a wage material ratio of 60:40 in the NREGA works. Moreover, for effective financial management, the CAG recommends proper maintenance of accounts, in a uniform format, on a monthly basis and also enforcing the statutory guidelines to ensure transparency in the disposal of funds. For capacity building, the CAG recommends an increase in staff hiring to fill the large number of vacancies. For the first time, the CAG also included a survey of more than 38,000” NREGA beneficiaries. An earlier evaluation of the NREGA”17.
Minister of Rural Development Jairam Ramesh says in the 'MGNREGA Sameeksha, It is perhaps the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world.... soundness and high potential of the MGNREGA are well established .... That, at any rate, is one of the main messages emerging from this extensive review of research on MGNREGA. It is also a message that comes loud and clear from the resounding popularity of MGNREGA—today, about one-fourth of all rural households participate in the programme every year.

Meanwhile, the social audits in two Indian states highlight the potential of the law if implemented effectively. Under the Dr. Manmohan Singh The ministry of rural development has taken various steps to quantitative achievements in MGNREGA.

1. Since its inception in 2006, around 1,10,000 crore (about USD$25 billion) has gone directly as wage payment to rural households and 1200 crore (12 billion) person-days of employment has been generated. On an average, 5 crore (50 million) households have been provided employment every year since 2008.

2. Eighty per cent of households are being paid directly through bank/post office accounts, and 10 crore (100 million) new bank/post office accounts have been opened.

3. The average wage per person-day has gone up by 81 per cent since the Scheme’s inception, with state-level variations. The notified wage today varies from a minimum of 122 (USD$2.5) in Bihar, Jharkhand to 191 (USD$4) in Haryana.

4. Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have accounted for 51 per cent of the total person-days generated and women for 47 per cent, well above the mandatory 33 per cent as required by the Act.
5. 146 lakh (14.6 million) works have been taken up since the beginning of the programme, of which about 60 per cent have been completed.

6. 12 crore (120 million) Job Cards (JCs) have been given and these along with the 9 crore (90 million) muster rolls have been uploaded on the Management Information System (MIS), available for public scrutiny. Since 2010–11, all details with regard to the expenditure of the MGNREGA are available on the MIS in the public domain.\textsuperscript{18}

Dr. Manmohan Singh as Economist he knows the importance of social audit at gross root level to deprehend the causes for the failure and success of Governoment progammes and people participation determinants so he want to take the helps of civil society, he allowed various civil society orgnisation to carry out social audit in different states. Civil society organisations (CSOs), nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), political representatives, civil servants and workers of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh collectively organise social audits to prevent corruption under the NREGA. As the corruption is attributed to the secrecy in governance, the 'Jansunwai' or public hearing and the right to information (RTI), enacted in 2005, are used to fight this secrecy. Official records obtained using RTI are read out at the public hearing to identify and rectify irregularities. This process of reviewing official records and determining whether state reported expenditures reflect the actual monies spent on the ground is referred to as a social audit. Participation of informed citizens promotes collective responsibility and awareness about entitlements.

A continuous process of social audit on NREGA works involves public vigilance and verification at the stipulated 11 stages of implementation: registration of families; distribution of job cards; receipt of work applications; selection of suitable public works; preparation of
technical estimates; work allocation; implementation and supervision; payment of wages; payment of unemployment allowance; evaluation of outcomes; and mandatory social audit in the Gram Sabha or Social Audit Forum. The Gram Panchayat Secretary called ‘Sarpanch’ is designated as the authority responsible for carrying out the social audit at all stages. For some stages, the programme officer and the junior engineer is also responsible along with Sarpanch.

The statute designates the Gram Sabha meetings held to conduct social audit as the ‘Social Audit Forums’ and spells out three steps to make them effective: publicity and preparation of documents; organizational and procedural aspects; and the mandatory agenda involving questions verifying compliance with norms specified at each of the 11 stages of implementation.

An application under the RTI to access relevant official documents is the first step of the social audit. Then the management personnel of the social audit verify these official records by conducting field visits. Finally, the 'Jansunwai' or public hearing is organised at two levels: the Panchayat or village level and the Mandal level. The direct public debate involving the beneficiaries, political representatives, civil servants and, above all, the government officers responsible for implementing the NREGA works highlights corruption like the practice of rigging muster rolls (attendance registers) and also generates public awareness about the scheme.

These social audits on NREGA works in Rajasthan highlight: a significant demand for the scheme, less that 2 per cent corruption in the form of fudging of muster rolls, building the water harvesting infrastructure as the first priority in the drought-prone district, reduction of out-migration, and above all the women participation of more than 80 percent in the employment guarantee scheme. The need for effective management of
tasks, timely payment of wages and provision of support facilities at work sites is also emphasised.

To assess the effectiveness of the mass social audits on NREGA works under UPA Government in Andhra Pradesh, a World Bank study revealed the effect of the social audit on the level of public awareness about NREGA, its effect on the NREGA implementation, and its efficacy as a grievance redressal mechanism. Found that the public awareness about the NREGA increased from about 30 per cent before the social audit to about 99 per cent after the social audit. Further, the efficacy of NREGA implementation increased from an average of about 60 per cent to about 97 per cent.20

Under the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007–12), the UPA Government with the Economic knowledge of Dr. Manmohan singh, number of Indians living on less than $1 a day, called Below Poverty Line (BPL), was 300 million that barely declined over the last three decades ranging from 1973 to 2004, although their proportion in the total population decreased from 36 per cent (1993–94) to 28 percent (2004–05), and the rural working class dependent on agriculture was unemployed for nearly 3 months per year. “The UPA Government had planned to increase the number of working days from 100 to 150 before the 2014 Lok Sabha Elections.21

**Aadhar and Dr. Manmohan Singh’s UPA Government:**

Based on the Previous Government effort for National security and Identification of real benefisery of difenrt social scheme the UPA Government has insiate this scheme which is hailed world community.
Historical Background:

In 1999 after the Kargil war, the Kargil Review Committee, headed by security analyst K. Subrahmanyam, was formed to study the state of national security. It submitted its report to Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 7 January 2000. Among its various recommendations, was the proposal that citizens in villages in border region be issued identity cards on a priority basis, later such id cards should be issued to all people living in border states.

A Group of Ministers (GoM), headed by L. K. Advani, was formed to study the recommendations and examine possible implementation. The GoM submitted its report in May 2001. It had accepted the recommendation for an id card. The report said the a "multi-purpose National Identity Card" project would be started soon. The card would be first issued in border villages and then elsewhere. In late September 2001, the Ministry of External Affairs proposed that a mandatory national identity card be issued. This announcement came after reports that some people had multiple Indian passports with different details. This was attributed to the lack of computerisation between the passport centres. In December 2003, the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2003 was introduced in the Lok Sabha by L.K. Advani. It primarily aim to provide various rights to persons of Indian origin. However, the bill also introduced the Clause 14 (a)\textsuperscript{22} that said "The Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue national identity card to him."

The UIDAI was established on 28 January 2009 after the Planning Commission of India issued a notification. On 23 June 2009, Nandan Nilekani, the co-founder of Infosys, was appointed by the United Progressive Alliance government to head the project. He was given the newly created position of the Chairman of UIDAI which was equivalent to
a Cabinet minister. In April 2010, the logo and the brand name Aadhaar was launched by Nilekani. In May 2010, Nilakani said he would support a legislation to protect the data held by the UIDAI.

In July 2010, UIDAI published a list of agencies which were qualified to provide training to personnel to be involved in the enrollment process. It also published a list of agencies which were qualified to take part in the enrollment process. Before this, the project had been only 20 states and with Life Insurance Corporation of India and State Bank of India as qualified registrars. This announcement introduced several private firms. It was estimated that to achieve the target of enrolling 40% of the population in two years, 31,019 personnel would be required and 155 training centres would be required to train them. It was also estimated that 4,431 enrollment centres and 22,157 enrollment stations would have to be established.

On 7 February 2012, the UIDAI launched an online verification system for Aadhar numbers. Using the system, banks, telecom companies and government departments could enter an Aadhaar number and verify if the person was a resident of India.

On 26 November 2012, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh launched an Aadhaar-linked direct benefit transfer scheme. The project aimed to eliminate leakages in the system by directly transferring the money to the bank account of the recipient. The project was to be introduced in 51 districts on 1 January 2013 and then slowly expanded to cover all of India.

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is a central government agency of India. Its objective is to collect the biometric and demographic data of residents, store them in a centralised database, and
issue a 12-digit unique identity number called Aadhaar to each resident. It is considered the world's largest national identification number project.

As of March 2016, the original legislation to back UIDAI is still pending in the Parliament of India. However, on 3 March 2016, a new money bill was introduced in the Parliament for the purpose. On 11 March 2016, the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016, was passed in the Lok Sabha. On 26 March, 2016, The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of financial & Other Subsidies, Benefits & Services) Act, 2016 was notified in the Gazette of India.

Some civil liberty groups, like Citizens Forum for Civil Liberties and Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF), have opposed the project on privacy concerns.

On 23 September 2013, the Supreme Court of India issued an interim order saying that “no person should suffer for not getting Aadhaar” as the government cannot deny a service to a resident if s/he does not possess Aadhaar, as it is voluntary and not mandatory. In another interim order on 11 August 2015, the Supreme Court of India ruled that "UIDAI/Aadhaar will not be used for any other purposes except PDS, kerosene and LPG distribution system" and made it clear that even for availing these facilities Aadhaar card will not be mandatory.

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was set up by the Government of India in January 2009, as an attached office under aegis of Planning Commission vide its a gazette notification. The UIDAI is mandated to assign a 12-digit unique identification (UID) number (termed as Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. As per the notification, the UIDAI has been given the responsibility to lay down plan and policies to
implement UID scheme, to own and operate the UID database and be responsible for its updation and maintenance on an ongoing basis. The implementation of UID scheme entails generation and assignment of UID to residents; defining mechanisms and processes for interlinking UID with partner databases; operation and management of all stages of UID life cycle; framing policies and procedures for updation mechanism and defining usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services among others. The number is linked to the resident's basic demographic and biometric information such as photograph, ten fingerprints and two iris scans, which are stored in a centralised database.

The UIDAI data center is located at Industrial Model Township (IMT) Manesar in Haryana state. Starting with issuing of first UID in September 2010, the UIDAI has been targeting to issue UID - a unique \(^{24}\) digit Aadhaar number to all the residents that (a) is robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities, and (b) can be verified and authenticated in an easy and cost-effective way online anywhere, anytime. The Government of India in a notification dated 16 December 2010 recognizes the letter issued by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) containing details of name, address and Aadhaar number, as an officially valid document. It neither aims to replace any existing identity cards nor it is a cognizance of citizenship. Aadhaar neither confers citizenship nor guarantees rights, benefits, or entitlements. Aadhaar is a random number which never starts with a 0 or 1, and is not loaded with profiling or intelligence into identity numbers that makes it insusceptible to fraud and theft. The unique ID would also qualify for as a valid ID while availing various government services, like a LPG connection or subsidised ration or kerosene from PDS or benefits under NSAP or pension schemes, e-sign, digital locker, Universal Account Number (UAN) under EPFO; and for some other services, like a SIM card or opening a bank account.
According to the UIDAI website, any Aadhaar holder or service provider can verify an Aadhaar number for its genuineness through a user-friendly service of UIDAI called Aadhaar Verification Service (AVS) available on its website. Also, a resident already enrolled under National Population Register is not required to enrol again for Aadhaar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State / Union Territory</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>AADHAARs Issued</th>
<th>% of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>199,581,477</td>
<td>164,496,575</td>
<td>82.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>112,372,972</td>
<td>109,190,323</td>
<td>97.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>103,804,637</td>
<td>77,881,029</td>
<td>75.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>91,347,736</td>
<td>77,228,969</td>
<td>84.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>72,597,565</td>
<td>68,701,388</td>
<td>94.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>72,138,958</td>
<td>65,497,220</td>
<td>90.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>68,621,012</td>
<td>60,969,794</td>
<td>88.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>61,130,704</td>
<td>57,905,423</td>
<td>94.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>60,383,628</td>
<td>54,348,784</td>
<td>90.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>49,386,799</td>
<td>50,401,993</td>
<td>102.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>35,286,757</td>
<td>37,759,194</td>
<td>107.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>41,947,358</td>
<td>35,340,334</td>
<td>84.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>33,387,677</td>
<td>34,397,264</td>
<td>103.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>32,966,238</td>
<td>33,072,792</td>
<td>100.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>27,704,236</td>
<td>29,327,344</td>
<td>105.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>25,753,081</td>
<td>26,941,701</td>
<td>104.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>25,540,196</td>
<td>25,934,547</td>
<td>101.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>16,753,235</td>
<td>20,254,032</td>
<td>120.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>10,116,752</td>
<td>9,453,407</td>
<td>93.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>12,548,926</td>
<td>8,608,330</td>
<td>68.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Population 2011</td>
<td>Population 2021</td>
<td>Increase (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>6,856,509</td>
<td>7,206,101</td>
<td>105.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>3,671,032</td>
<td>3,611,205</td>
<td>98.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>2,721,756</td>
<td>1,848,528</td>
<td>67.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>31,169,272</td>
<td>1,693,078</td>
<td>5.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>1,457,723</td>
<td>1,471,613</td>
<td>100.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1,244,464</td>
<td>1,271,084</td>
<td>102.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>1,054,686</td>
<td>1,110,557</td>
<td>105.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>1,980,602</td>
<td>1,106,015</td>
<td>55.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1,382,611</td>
<td>909,678</td>
<td>65.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>607,688</td>
<td>590,453</td>
<td>97.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1,091,014</td>
<td>521,321</td>
<td>47.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>379,944</td>
<td>386,799</td>
<td>101.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>342,853</td>
<td>341,829</td>
<td>99.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>242,911</td>
<td>202,770</td>
<td>83.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2,964,007</td>
<td>215,096</td>
<td>7.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>64,429</td>
<td>65,300</td>
<td>101.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


By July 2013, the government had spent a total of 3,062 crore (US$460 million) on the project.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>26.21 crore (US$3.9 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>268.41 crore (US$40 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>1,187.50 crore (US$180 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1,338.72 crore (US$200 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1,544.44 crore (US$230 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>1,615.34 crore (US$240 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,980.62 crore (US$890 million)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Aadhaar project has been linked to some public subsidy and unemployment benefit schemes like the domestic LPG scheme and MGNREGS. In these Direct Benefit Transfer schemes, the subsidy money is directly transferred to a bank account which is Aadhaar-linked.

On 29 July 2011, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas signed a memorandum of understanding with UIDAI. The Ministry had hoped the ID system would help them eliminate loss of the subsidised kerosene and LPG. In May 2012, the government announced that it will begin issuing Aadhaar-linked MGNREGS cards. On 26 November 2012, a pilot project was launched in 51 district.

Under the original policy for liquified petroleum gas subsidies, the customers bought gas cylinders from retailers at subsidised prices, and the government compensated companies for their losses. Under the current
Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL), introduced in 2013, customers had to buy at the full price, and the subsidy would be then directly credited to their Aadhaar-linked bank accounts. This scheme, however, did not take off, as in September 2013, a Supreme Court order put a halt on it. Subsequently, GOI constituted a committee to review the "Direct Benefits Transfer for LPG Scheme to study the shortcomings in the scheme and recommend changes. The DBTL scheme was modified later as PAHAL by the new government in November 2014. Under PAHAL, subsidies could be credited to one's bank account even if the one did not have an Aadhaar number. Official data show that cooking gas consumption during the January–June period grew at a slower 7.82%, nearly four percentage points less than 11.4% growth in the same period last year.

The PAHAL scheme has covered 11.89 crore of the 14.54 crore active LPG consumers till March, as stated by the Petroleum Minister in the Parliament. Thereby, the DBT has become a "game changer" for India, claimed the Chief Economic Adviser to the Finance Ministry, Government of India, Arvind Subramanian, for in case of LPG subsidy, DBT had resulted in a 24% reduction in the sale of subsidized LPG, as "ghost beneficiaries" had been excluded. The savings to the government were to the tune of 12,700 crore (US$1.9 billion) in 2014-15. The success of the modified scheme helped fuel marketing companies save almost 8,000 crore or US$1.2 billion\(^{25}\) from November 2014 to June 2015, said oil company officials. The DBT for the public distribution system (PDS) will be rolled out in September 2015.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has asked for integration of all land records with Aadhaar at the earliest, emphasising at his monthly PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation) meeting on 23 March 2016 that this is extremely important to monitor the successful
implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana or crop insurance scheme.

In July 2014, Aadhaar-enabled biometric attendance systems (AEBAS) was introduced in government offices. The system was introduced to check late arrival and absenteeism of government employees. The public could see the daily in and out of employees on the website attendance.gov.in. However, in October 2014, the website was closed to the public but is now (as on March 24, 2016) active and open to public access. The employees use the last four digits (last eight digits for government employee registering as on August, 2016) of their Aadhaar number and their fingerprints, for authentication.

In November 2014, it was reported the Ministry for External Affairs was considering making Aadhaar a mandatory requirement for passport holders. In February 2015, it was reported that people with Aadhaar number will get their passports issued within 10 days, as it allowed the verification process to be easier by checking if applicant had any criminal records in the National Crime Records Bureau's database. In May 2015, it was announced that the Ministry of External Affairs was testing the linking of passports to the Aadhaar database.

In October 2014, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology said that they were considering linking Aadhaar to SIM cards. In November 2014, the Department of Telecom asked all telecom operators to collect Aadhaar from all new applicants of SIM cards. On 4 March 2015, Aadhaar-linked SIM cards began to be sold in some cities in a pilot project. The purchase could activate the SIM at the time of purchase by submitting his Aadhaar number and pressing his fingerprints on a machine. It is part of the Digital India plan. The Digital India project aims to provide all
government services to citizens electronically and is expected to be completed by 2018\textsuperscript{26}.

In July 2014, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation of India (EPFO) began linking provident fund accounts with Aadhaar numbers. In November 2014, EPFO became an UIDAI registrar and began issuing Aadhaar number to provident fund subscribers. In December 2014, Labour Minister Bandaru Dattatreya clarified that an Aadhaar number was not necessary for any provident fund transaction.

In August 2014, Prime Minister Modi directed the Planning Commission of India to enroll all prisoners in India under UIDAI.

In December 2014, it was proposed by the Minister for Women and Child Development Maneka Gandhi that Aadhaar should be made mandatory for men to create a profile on matrimonial websites, to prevent fake profiles. In July 2015, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) called a meeting of various matrimonial sites and other stakeholders discuss the use of Aadhaar to prevent fake profile and protect women from exploitation.

On 3 March 2015, the National Electoral Roll Purification and Authentication Programme (NERPAP) of the Election Commission of India was started. It aims to link the Elector's Photo Identity Card (EPIC) with the Aadhaar number of the registered voter. It is aims to create an error-free voter identification system in India, especially by removing duplications.

In Hyderabad region of Telangana state, Aadhaar numbers were linked to ration cards to remove duplicate and illegal ration cards. The project was started in July 2012 and was carried out despite the 2013 Supreme Court order. More than 63,932 ration cards in the white category,
and 2,29,757 names were removed from its database in the drive between July 2012 and September 2014. In August 2012, the neighbouring state of Andhra Pradesh, asked citizens to surrender illegal ration cards, before it began to link them with Aadhaar numbers. By September 2014, 15 lakh illegal ration cards had been surrendered. In April 2015, the state of Maharashtra began enrolling all school students in the state in the Aadhaar project to implement the Right to Education Act properly.

Dr. Manmohan Singh UPA government had launched the programme ‘The National Livehoods Mission’ renamed as ‘Aajeevika’ is a programme to designed to enable the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. It is designed to reach 7 crore BPL households across the country 1.94 lakh persons were trained and 1.53 lakh found employment through the mission. For rural agricultural women empowerment ‘The Mahila Sashaktikaran Pariyojana’ was introduced as an independent live hood initiative targeting women in agricultural and allied sector and 41 projects in 12 states were sanctioned with a budget over Rs. 574 crore.

Rejuvenation of Agriculture in Dr. Manmohan Singh Regime: For the enhancement of the production and farmer empowerment Dr. Manmohan Singh government made all possible efforts including exemption from loan owned by farmers by different nationalised banks that was Rs. 65 thousand crore in 2009. As economist he knows the pulses of Indian economy that is agriculture, under his government the target of agriculture credit flow has been increased year by year in the 2013-14 it was reached Rs. 700,000 crore. It shows Dr. Manmohan Singh affection towards the farmers of country. Against the 2012-13 target of Rs. 5,75,000 crore, an amount of Rs. 4,71,600 crore was disbursed as credit. Making availability of good variety of seeds in every RSK throughout the country is the biggest
achievement Dr. Manmohan Singh government. The availability certified quality seeds was 328.58 lakh quintal as against the requirement of 315.19 lakh quintal per year it is the prudence of Dr. Manmohan Singh government for ten years. The Consumption of the fertilizer during 2006-07 is 126.32kg per hectare due to scarcity of fertilizers but Dr. Manmohan Singh efforts the consumption fertilizer per hectare rise to 144.59 kg.

“Production of Food grains has been at all time record level of over 259 million tonnes (with production of rice and wheat at 105.32million tonnes and 94.88 million tonnes respectively during 2011-12), production of pulses and oil seeds has been 17.09 million tonnes and 29.80 million tonnes respectively during the period of 2011-203 as against 201 million tonnes in 2005-06. Production of cotton has been 35.2 million bales of 170 kgs each”27. It led to the food security mission has achieved its objectives of increasing production of food grains by 20 million tonnes by the year 2011-12. As resulted in increase in wheat production by nearly 19 million tonnes against the envisaged target of 8million tonnes. Similarly, the total production of rice has increased by 11.96 million tonnes against the target of 10 million. The total production of pulses also increased by 2.89 million tonnes against the envisaged target of total production. With a view to deficit rain fall situation in some parts of the country during Kharif his government took several proactive measures to mitigate hardships to farmers. Notable among these are fast tracking release of funds to drought affected States under the National rural drinking Water Programme and Integrated Watershed Management Programme, implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme to offset the cost diesel used by farmers for pumping water in drought affected areas. In the wake of drought affected areas in Karnataka and Maharastra, the government has approved assistance of Rs.1,304 crore from National Disaster Response Fund along with Rs. 14.20 crore from Special component of National Rural Drinking Water
Programme to these States. Dr. Manmohan Singh to cover every farmer under government schemes he launched the new scheme that was Rashtriya Krish Vikas Yojana under this scheme an amount of Rs. 8,400 crore was released to the State governments.

**Introduction of New Fertilizer Investment Policy:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh saw the scarcity of the Urea fertilizer in 2002 under NDA government and its impact on farmers. After assuming as Prime minister of UPA government he notified New Investment Policy in order to facilitate fresh investment in Urea sector. It is expected that nearly 100 lakh Metric Tonnes of additional urea production capacity will be added in the country to an already existing capacity of 240 LMT with an investment of nearly Rs. 35,000 crore during 12th five year plan period making the country self reliant in urea the credit of this must go for Dr. Manmohan Singh prudence.

**National Horticulture Mission (NHM):**

The mission aims at increasing fruit production, processing, research and marketing. An amount of Rs.1,089.27 crore was released under this scheme and an amount of Rs. 493.13 crore was released under the Horticulture Mission for the North East and Himalayan States with the aim of increasing fruit producing, processing research and marketing this step taken by him for the economic development this reason which based on horticulture according to its geographical condition. To increase the shelf life of food articles 30 Mega Food parks envisaged under 11th five year plan. Dr. Manmohan Singh had approved all these Mega Food Park he gave due concentration until completion of all these Mega Food Parks throughout his regime.
His government also approved 63 cold chain projects to create a capacity 2,63,418 MT of Cold Storage and Deep Freezer Capacity likely to be completed by 2014.2015. Over 1,227 food processing industries were assisted under the scheme of Technology Up gradation, Establishment and modernisation of Food processing Industries with an expenditure of Rs.186 crore. The has also launched the National Mission on Food Processing sa a new centrally sponsored scheme. The decentralised approach under the Mission to help for faster development of food processing sector over it an amount of an more than Rs. 184 crore was spent by Dr. Manmohan Singh government.

To accelerate Fodder Development Programme, which is a part of Rashtriya Krish Vikas Yojana, was increased to Rs.200 crore. In order to strengthening veterinary infrastructure, funds were provided to the States and Union Territories for construction and renovation of 210 veterinary hospitals and 700 veterinary hospitals and veterinary dispensaries under the scheme of ‘Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries’. An amount of Rs. 127 crore has been released from 2010 to 2013 for implementation of the National Dairy Plan Scheme which aims at increasing productivity of Milch animals. An amount of Rs. 114 crore was released to the state government under the scheme of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding for genetic upgradation of bovine population and conservation of indigenous breeds. In the year 2012 The National Mission on Protein Supplements was launched an amount of Rs.326 crore was released to the state under this scheme as a part of Rashtriya Krish Vikas Yojana for dairy, fisheries, piggery and goatery development.

“Agriculture research: over 90 varieties of hybrid crops were released for different agro climatic regions of the country. Over the 10,200
tonnes of breeder seed, 13,230 tonnes of foundation seeds, 20,540 tonnes of certified seed, 402 lakh planting material, 1.69 lakh tissue culture plantlets of field crops and 4,960 tonnes of sugarcane planting material were produced. Three new improved varieties catering to different regions were released. Under UPA government ninety six patents were filed where as 13 national and two international patents granted and 125 applications filed at the plant variety registry. Two new institutes that is National Institute for Biotic Stress Management at Raipur in Chattisgrah and Indian Institute of Agriculture Biotechnology at Ranchi in Jharkhand were established.”

Integrated Water Shed Management Programme this project aims at covering an area of 5 million hectare were sanctioned and an amount of Rs.2,720 crore was released to States for implementation. These projects are to be implemented over a period of four year to seven year in three phase. India is the second largest producer of fish in the World. Total fish production was 8.66 million tonnes as compared to 8.23 million tonnes in the previous year. The export earnings from fishery product have increased to Rs. 16,597.23 crore during 2011-12 registering a growth of about 28.65% over the yeras.

Rural Development and Dr. Manmohan Singh Government: an amount of Rs.3720 crore was released under the Backward Regions Grnt Fund which is being implemented through panchyats and urban local bodies. The government is promoting e-Governance in Panchayats through implementation of a Mission Mode Project that address all aspects of functioning of the Panchyats including planning, monitoring, implementation, budgeting, accounting, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issues of certificates and licenses. The annual Plan of over 38,400 panchyats are made available online on plan plus (www.planningonline.gov.in).
A new centrally sponsored scheme, the Rajiv Gandhi Panchyat Sashatikaran Abhiyan was launched to strengthen panchayats. The scheme provides for administrative, technical and infrastructure support at gram panchayat level, e-enablement of Panchyati Raj Institutions capacity building and training of elected representatives and functionaries and support for innovative strategies to improve the functioning and efficiency of panchayats.30

“It is estimated that in 20 years time nearly 50 percent of our population living in urban areas. We have, therefore, to ensure that our towns and cities provide public services of a high quality to their residents, to that end, much greater attention has to be paid to the modernisation of the process of municipal governance.”

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) With Mission period from 2005-2012 550 projects under the Urban infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and 807 projects under the urban infrastructure development scheme for small and medium towns have been approved. Against these, 185 projects under UIG and 388 projects under UIDSSMT have been completed; out of which 55 and 231 projects, respectively were completed in 2012-13 and Rs. 2,238 crore and Rs. 1,83 crore respectively released as additional central assistance under Dr.Manmohan Singh government for rural and urban development.

Under the Basic Service to Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Mission, the focus is on providing housing and basic amenities to the urban poor, especially to the slum dwellers. As of now, 525 projects worth Rs. 29,770 crore have been approved under BSUP and Rs.1,083 crore projects worth Rs. 11,936 crore have been approved under IHSDP. A total of Rs.
22,345 crore of additional central assistance has been committed and Rs.15,471 crore released. Out of the sanctioned 15,67,538 dwelling units under BSUP and IHSDP, a total of 6,73,229 units have been completed and 3,66,823 are at different stages of construction. Out of the completed units, 4,46,574 have been occupied.

In Delhi, 190Km long Metro Rail Network is under operation. During his administration Phase III of Delhi MRTS Project of 136.33 Km of metro network at a total estimated cost of Rs. 41,078.78 crore, is under implementation; projects worth Rs. 3342.78 crore covering 19,717 Km length were sanctioned. Also Metro Rail Projects are being implemented in Bangalore (42.30Km), Hyderabad (71.16Km), Mumbai (42.94), Chennai (45.05Km) and Kolkata (East-West Metro Corridor) (14.67Km). The Bangalore Metro Rail Project of length of 6.7 Km has already been commissioned. Also, ‘in principle’ approval has been given for stage -1 of the Jaipur Metro Rail Project (12.07Km) to be implemented by the state government from its own resources. The kochi Metro Rail Project was approved last year covering a length of 25.61 Km at a completion cost of Rs.5181.79 crore. Against the sanction of Rs. 15,260 modern buses, enabled with Intelligent Transport System System in 61 cities, 14,000 have been delivered.31

Aimed at creating a slum –free India, the ‘Rajiva Awas Yojana’ was launched to provide financial assistance to State that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Funds have been released to 195 cities for undertaking preparatory activities and Slum Free City Planning. In addition 41 pilot detailed project Reports (DPRs) of 34 cities in 13 States with a total project cost of Rs. 1803 crore for construction of 32,817 dwelling units have been approved and Rs162 crore released to 9 States. With a view to providing the urban poor access to institutional finance for affordable
housing the Credit risk Guarantee Fund was established. The trust has signed agreements and MoUs with 21 leading banks and housing finance companies. The Credit Risk Guarantee Fund is expected to catalyse credit-flow of about Rs. 20,000 crore to low cost housing sector. The street Vendors (Protection of Livehood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012: Considering the significant contribution made by street vendors to the urban society as a whole, and to enable them to earn a decent livelihood through creation of conditions for decent work, the ‘Street Vendors (Protection of Livehood and Regulation of Street Vending) bill’ provides for protection of livelihoods rights, social security of street vendors and regulation of urban street vending in the country.

Economic Consolidation: the Indian economy, responding strongly to the fiscal and monetary stimulus provided in 2008-09 in the wake of the global economic slow down, achieved a growth of 8.6% and 9.3%, respectively in 2009-10 and 2010-11. But the boost to consumption, coupled with supply side constraints, led to some overheating of economy and higher inflation, necessitating the adoption of a tight monetary policy. High interest rates, continued global uncertainties and supply side constraints adversely impacted investment, and in 2011-12 and 2012-13, growth slowed to 6.2% and about 5% respectively. Growth is expected to recover in 2013-14 with reform process being actively pursued. The Dr. Manmohan Singh government has introduced 42 major reforms measures in the sphere of finance, banking industry, infrastructure and taxation. A major drive has been initiated to bolster growth by increasing investment in both public and private sectors. On the expenditure side, the government took major decisions to contain government spending on subsidies and implemented austerity measures. On the subsidy front, the price of diesel was raised in a calibrated manner and the number of subsidized LPG cylinders was capped.
Dr. Manmohan Singh and Child Development and Child Rights:

Since from independence the UPA government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh is the only government that reserved Rs. 1,23,580 crore budget for child development and child rights under the 12th five year plan. As a part of the universalisation of primary and secondary education 117 new projects and about 27,000 new Anganwadi Centres have been operationalised under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme. With this cumulatively 7,025 projects and 13.31 lakh Anganwadi Centres have become operational providing services to 92,766 lakh beneficiaries as on 31st January, 2013. The expenditure under ICDS has increased to Rs 15.704 crore in 2012-13 as compared to Rs 14,272 crore in the previous year.

Dr. Manmohan Singh government also restructured the programme in 2013. The restructured ICDS envisages greater community participation, infrastructural improvements and enhanced financial norms. It is being implemented in a mission mode with provision for additional Anganwadi workers in high burden districts and link workers in other districts. The IEC Campaign against malnutrition was launched by honourable president of India in November, 2012. The campaign is in four stages of 34 weeks through 18 languages and various media outlets. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), is a comprehensive centrally sponsored scheme. Is being implemented from 2009-10 for providing care and protection to children. Total of 619 Child welfare Committees and 608 Juvenile Justice Boards have been established under the scheme. During the year, 1,195 protection Homes, 172 Open Shelters and 232 Specialised Adoption Agencies were provided financial assistance under the scheme. ‘Childline-1098’ which is 24 hour toll free emergency outreach telephone service for children in distress, has been extended to 83 new locations taking the total of locations covered to 269 cities and towns.32
To deal with cases of child sexual abuse in a more effective manner, a special law, ‘the Protection Of Children From Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012. The act is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, while safeguarding the interests of the children at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidences, investigation and speedy trial of the offences through designated Special Courts.

To protect child rights Dr. Manmohan Singh take the step to amend the Child Labour Act through Ministry of Labour. To amend the Child Labour (Registration and Abolition) Act, 1986, the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1996 The Building and other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996 have been introduced in parliament. Proposal for amendment in the minimum wages act, 1948 has been approved by the Cabinet. The amendment in the act would provide statutory status to the National Floor Level minimum Wage (NFLMW).

Dr. Manmohan Singh during his prime minister ship launched the programme of ‘Swabhimaan’ for the financial inclusion campaign to provide banking facilities in over 74,000 habitations using various models and technologies including branchless banking through Business Correspondents Agents (BCA). With introduction Direct Benefit Transfer to beneficiaries, banks have been asked to plan for providing a banking outlet –Branch with ATM or Business Correspondents Agents or Customer Services Centre (CSC) –for a habitation of about 1,000-1500 households.
Dr. Manmohan Singh and Adolescent Girl Empowerment:

In the year 2010-11 Dr. Manmohan Singh introduced centrally sponsored Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girl (TGSEAG) ‘SABLA. It is on a pilot basis is beginning implemented by states and union territories in selected 205 districts in the country ‘sabala’ it aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years with a focus on all out –of –school girls, focusing on their nutritional and developmental needs. During 2012-13 an amount of 503 crore was released to states and union territories benefiting 88.76 lakh adolescent girls under the scheme.33

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW):

The national mission for empowerment of women has operationalised through various institutional mechanisms at the centre and states. The state mission authority headed by the State chief minister has been notified by 28 states while 23 states have set up state resources centre for women. Eleven thematic projects on various gender issues covering 17 States have been initiated. The Mission has taken initiatives to address the issues of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and taken up convergence projects with the Ministry of Panchyati Raj in 12 districts across 7 states. The Mission in consultation with State government and partner Ministries is developing National Plan of Action for addressing the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013:

Dr. Manmohan Singh deeply concerned about the incidents of sexual offences against women, the government had constituted a Committee headed by Justice J.S.Verma to make recommendations on amending laws to provide for speedy justice and enhanced punishment in sexual assault cases often extreme nature against women. Based on the recommendations
of the Committee, the criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was enacted which provides for stringent punishment for heinous sexual offences against women. He takes the steps to pass the Sexual Harassment of women At Workplace (Prevention Prohibition And Redressal Bill) 2013 to passed by both houses of parliament and has received the assent of president of India. It is a historic step towards gender equality. It mandates a safe work environment for women.

Empowerment and Development of the weaker Sections and Dr. Manmohan Singh: Dr. Manmohan Singh as economist he knows unless the economic, education and political empowerment of backward classes, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes the real development of India cannot be possible so to achieve this goal has had became progenitor for various social welfare schemes.

A new scheme of pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to Scheduled Castes studying in class IX and X has been introduced in 2012-13 under this scheme an amount of Rs. 931.36 crore has been released to benefit about 38.22 Lakh students. A new scheme of pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes studying in class IX and X has also been introduced during the same year with a budget allocation of Rs. 111.73 crore to cover approximately 20.12 lakh students. The scheme of pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in ‘unclean’ occupation an amount of Rs. 9.99 has been released to various states to benefit about 4.5 lakh students in 2012-13.34

The scheme of post-matric scholarship for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes was revised to raise the eligible income ceiling from Rs. 2 lakh to 2.5 lakh during the year, Dr. Manmohan Singh had provided central assistance of Rs. 1.654 crore under the scheme. Central assistance of
Rs.730.67 crore has been released under the post – matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Tribes to cover nearly 18.62 lakh students with central assistance of 666.60 crore has also been released to states. Under the post – matric scholarship scheme for Other Back ward Classes to cover approximately 17 lakh students. Under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme, an amount of Rs. 45 crore has been provided as fellowship to 3,335 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Dr. Manmohan Singh had initiated enhance outlays for schemes benefitting scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, safai karamacharis and back ward classes The National Scduled Castes Finance and Development corporation, the National Safai karamachari Finance and Development Corporation and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation disbursed concessional loans amounting to Rs. 531.74 crore to about 2.21 lakha beneficiaries in 2012-2013. The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation has raised annual family income eligibility criteria for concessional loans and other schemes. The National Scheduled tribe Finance and Development Corporation has disbursed assistance of the tune of Rs. 132. 78 crore to 49.463 beneficiaries.

Vesting Land Rights in Scheduled tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers: Dr. Mamnohan Singh for the economic empowerment of tribal areas people under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, more than 12.80 lakh titles covering forest area of 18.80 lakh hectare have been distributed as on 28th February,2013 the Forest Rights Rules have been also amended and revised guidelines have been issued to streamline and give further impetus to the implementation of the Act.35
Dr. Manmohan Singh and Inclusive Agenda for Minorities:

Dr. Manmohan Singh has initiated Prime Minister’s New 15-point programme for the welfare of minorities. Fifteen percent of targets and outlays for schemes included in the PM’s 15-point programme for the welfare of Minorities were earmarked and this was closely monitored. This period 5,357 habitations with substantial minority population were covered. Under the National Rural Drinking water programme and more than Rs.21,100 crore was sanctioned under the various components of JNNURM. In addition, over 3.30 lakh Indira Awas Yojana houses were constructed for minorities. The coepus of the Maulana Azad Education Foundations now stands at Rs. 750 crore.

Rs. 786.19 crore was given as scholarship to 64.50 lakh children belonging to notified minority communities for pre-matric education, out of whom 51% were girls. Under the post matric scholarship scheme, an amount of Rs. 326.55 crore was awarded to 7.55 lakh students, 58% belonging girls. An amount of Rs. 181 crore was given under metric-cum-means based Scholarship schemes to 68,096 students 355 being girls. Under the minority Scholarship Scheme for girl students in class XI and XII, the Maulana Azada Education Foundation sanctioned 25,156 scholarship for an amount of Rs.30 crore. And under the Maulana Azad National fellowship, 754 fellowships were awarded in addition to renewal of 2,266 fellowships for an amount of Rs.66 crore with 30% of the awardee being women scholars.

Multi-Sectoral district Plans for Minority Concentration Districs: Dr. Manmohan Singh take the step to implement Multi Sectoral Developmental Programme in 90 identified minority concentration districts of 20 states and Union territories. Priject worth Rs. 1,109 crore were approved and an amount of Rs. 646 crore was released. This includes approvals for construction of 3.15 lakh IAY houses, 2838 Health centres,
29,480 Anganwadi Centres, 50,696 drinking water supply projects, 15,609 additional classrooms 698 school buildings. 113 Industrial training Institutes. 44 polytechnic Institutes and 485 hostels for boys and girls. He also takes the steps to extend this scheme in 710 minority concentrated blocks in the country under 12th five year plan this the biggest achievement of Dr. Manmohan Singh in the field of Social Justice.

His government opened the 533 public sector bank branches with a substantial minority population. To the minorities 175.000 crore credit has been provided. Along with the National Minority Finance Development Corporation has disbursed 371 crore for assisting 1,02,336 minority beneficiaries.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme for computerisation of records of state Waqf Boards, an amount of Rs. 13.20 crore has been disbursed to 27 states Waqf Boards, the Central Waqf Council and the National Informatics Centre Services as on 31st March, 2013. Centralised computing Facility was set up in 26 states and Union territories Waqf Boards, he assigned 2,09615 Wawf properties have been entered into waqf Management Ststem of India registration module. The ministry has started implementation of a Scheme for leadership Development of Minority Women from year to year in his government with objective of empowering and instilling confidence among minority women. To train 36,950 women belonging minority Rs. 10.45 crore was released to 64 organisation in 12 states.

The Empowerment of Disables and Dr. Manmohan Singh:

Dr. Manmohan Singh had initiated numerous programmes for the empowerment of disable finally in 2012 a new department of Disability affairs was created in May 2012 for greater focus on addressing issues
confronting persons with disabilities. The department has launched the Rajiv Gandhi national Fellowship for students with disabilities for M.phil and Ph.d Courses, covering 200 fellowship annually. The artificial limbs manufacturing corporation of India Limited turned around and achieved more than Rs. 100 crore turnover for the first year since its inception this credit must go to Dr. Manmohan Singh efforts

“The pension amount under Indira Gandhi National Widow Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme has been increased from Rs.200 per month to Rs. 300 and assistance amount under National Family Benefit Scheme has been doubled from Rs. 10,000 to 20,000. More than 50 lakh widow and person with disability will benefit from this increases this is the greatest contribution of Dr. Manmohan Singh’s government towards the social security of persons with disability.”

Transport Infrastructure and Dr. Manmohan Singh Government: During the 2012-13 Dr. Manmohan Singh government completed total 2,845 KMs of National Highway. National Highways Development Programme(NHDP), which is the largest length of highways constructed in ayear nearly 1,300 Kms of roads were completed in the North Eastern Region and Left Wing Extremism affected states. A new Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode of construction of roads for timely completion of road projects has been introduced. A policy of undertaking maintenance of the National Highways on Operation, Maintains and Transfer (OMT) basis has been approved. The first interoperable Electronic toll Collection system has been implemented between Vadodara and Mumbai expanded to other parts over the next two years is the plan of Dr. Manmohan Singh.
Civil Aviation:

The government has liberalised FDI in civil aviation by permitting investment up to 49% by foreign airlines in India companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services. In a single 2012-13 single year five domestic airports at Lucknow, Varanasi, Tiruchanipali, Manglore and Coimbtore were declared as International Airports. New integrated terminals at Kolkata and Chennai airports constructed at a total cost of Rs. 43,40 crore were inaugurated. New terminals were opened at Ranchi, Raipur and Bhubaneshwar airports. To meet the ever growing requirement of professionally qualified personnel, it has been decided to set up a National Aviation University which become functional from academic year 2014. The performance of Air India has improved. Cash Losses have declined from Rs. 5,884 crore to 3,457 and the load factor has improved from 67.9% to 71.8% On – time performance has improved by 8.3%.

Shipping:

“The capacity of Major Ports increased from 696.53 to 748 MMTPA. And an estimated with a capacity of 136.75 MMTPA and estimated additional investment of about Rs. 6,765 crore were awarded. Two new Major ports at West Bengal and in Andhra Pradesh are planned, about 100 MMTPA of capacity. A bill to declare the Lakhipar- Bhanga Stretch of River Barak in Assam as National Water way -6 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The Water way provide alternative to the North –Eastern States.”

Railways:

Indian Railways joined the select the billion tonnes club, joining USA, China, and Russia. As many as 8.5 billion passengers were carried by the railways. There has been an improvement of 4% in punctuality and
7.6% in safety. Infrastructure received a strong with addition of over 5000 Kms of new lines, doubling of 705 Kms and gauge conversion of 605 Kms. Whereas, 1,317 Km rail-line was electrified. Rolling Stock production and acquisition was significant with 678 locomotives, 4023 coaches and 16,894 wagons added to the pool. Coach production got boost with the commissioning of the Rae Bareily Coach Factory. A new policy with participative midels for incentivising private investment was rolled out for connecting ports, mones and industrial hubs. As many as 980 stations have been identified as Adarash Stations, out of which 711 have already been completed Bio-toilets are being introduced in selected trains. Moreover, construction has commenced on various stretches of the Western and Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridors. The first major civil contract for track construction for a stretch of 343 Km between Khurja and Kanpur on the Eastern Freight Corridor has been awarded.

In order to resolve the problem of securing long-term financing for infrastructure project and to address the asst-liability mismatch, the Government has set up IDF$s which, through innovative means of credit enhancement, are expected to provide long-term low cost debt for infrastructure projects. The issue of Tax Free Bonds amounting to Rs. 50,000 crore has been allowed for 2013-14. These bonds mobilize much needed long-term funds for infrastructure development.

“National Skill Development Corporation: Till March 2013, the the NSDC has committed funds to 100 projects covering training proposals and Sector Skill Council initiatives. NSDC approved partners had established presence in 324 districts spread across 35 states and 2 union territories through 2,364 physical and mobile training facilities. Capacity creation by NSDC partners has taken place not just in the bigger cities and towns, but also in remote and far-flung areas and small towns and villages. Over 4.58
lakh people have been trained at various NSDC partner institutions. More than 2.94 lakh of those trained have either been placed in jobs by the NSDC partners, or have been gainfully self-employed following the training they received”.

“Through planned economic development, India aims at attain economic growth and poverty alleviation and doing so in sustainable manner. This is in all the more important since a significant segment of India’s population, particularly the rural poor, depends on natural resources for their subsistence and earning their livelihood. The poor need to be fully factored in when we deliberate the calculus of growth, which can be sustained only if natural resources are managed on a sustainable basis”.

**National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):**

Dr. Manmohan Singh has given the due care for the climate change and environment of protection. Under Eight National Mission are being implemented under the NAPCC. During the XII five year plan, a low carbon sustainable development strategy in specific sectors be implemented to help achieve the domestic goal of reducing emissions intensity of output by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2025 levels. To help the States to carryout protection, conservation and regeneration of natural forests in addition to compensatory afforestation, Rs.927.59 crore was released to the State Level Compensatory “Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority. The Bhopal Bench of the National Green Tribunal was inaugurated on 7th April, 2013. The Pune and Kolkata Benches of the Tribunal are started to work. Of these 644 cases field in the Tribunal until 28th February 2013, 378 have been disposed”.

The Dr. Manmohan Singh government had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, member palnning
commission to suggest, among other things, the environmental flow requirement that could be prescribed for various tributaries of Ganga in the upper reaches and to recommended innovative means of abating pollution in river Ganga. The committee has submitted its report which is under consideration of government. Dr. Manmohan Singh government successfully hosted the 11th Conference of parties to the Convention on biological Diversity in the Hyderabad. The event provided India with an opportunity to consolidate, scale-up and showcase its strengths in the field of Biodiversity. One of the most important outcome of this Conference was the Commitment made by the parties to double the total biodiversity-related international financial resources flows to developing countries by 2015. At the conference, the Prime Minister launched the ‘Hyderabad Pledge’ wherein he announced earmarking US$ 50 Million. India’s Presidency of the Conferences of the Conferences of Parties to strengthen the institutional, technical and human capabilities for biodiversity conservation in India and to promote similar capacity building countries. For conservation of lakes and wetlands, the government formulated a new scheme, namely, the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems. The Scheme aims at holistic conservation and restoration of lakes and wetlands for achieving desired levels of water quality besides improving the biodiversity and ecosystem. It will be implemented in the XIIth plan period at an estimated cost Rs.900 crore with cost sharing of 70:30 /90:10 between centre and state Governments.

Biosphere Reserve are areas of territorial and coastal ecosystem which are internationally recognised within the framework of the Man and the Biosphere programme of the UNESCO. Achankamar –Amarkanta Biosphere Reserve spread over Anuppur and Dindori districts of Madhya Pradesh and Bisalapur district of Chattisgrah, was included in the world Network of Biosphere Reserves of UNESCO in July,2012.
Dr. Manmohan Singh Contribution in the field of Science and technology:

The UPA Government under leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh gave a graved concentration for the development of Science and technology in the field of education, military, agriculture, heath, nuclear energy, space science and other sector. Dr. Manmohan Singh government has enunciated a New Science Technology and Innovation Policy with emphasis on innovations in science and technology sector. The policy aims to enhance India’s global competitiveness and to link Science and high technology to the national development agenda. It also aims to integrate science, research and innovation system that India emerges one of the premier knowledge powers in science.

In order to develop human capacity for industrially relevant Rural Development, the governments, Science and Engineering Research Board and Confederation of India Industry have joined hands to institute the Prime Minister’s Doctoral Fellowships. As many as 28 fellowships were awarded during the 100th Session of Indian Science Congress in January 2013. Dr. Manmohan Singh government’s initiative for promotion of science in schools and colleges has progressed impressively. Against a target of 10 Lakh awards in the five year period beginning 2009-10, 8.5 lakh students in the age group of 10-15 have been given Innovation in Science Pursuit for inspired Research awards in the first years.

The biotechnology Ignition Grant scheme was launched to stimulate commercialisation of research discoveries through early stage grants of up to Rs.50 lakh to potential entrepreneurs from academia, start-ups or individuals foe developing and nurturing exciting biotechnology- related discoveries into marketable products or intellectual property. So far, 22 BIG innovators have been awarded grants. To hrane technology assets of
various scientific departments and institutions involved in the developmental process of the North-East, his government is established an institution, namely the North-East Centre for Technology Application and Research. To provide mechanism for extension of technologies for economic development in the region. In order to promote equity and inclusion, the Government has created a special fund as part of Science and engineering Research Board for scientists belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Implementation data sharing and access polity was initiated with the launch of Open Government data portal www.data.gov.in. As of 4th April, 2013 more than 340 data sets have been populated for use by civil society. To opened up government-own fund data for meeting civil society needs and developing applications for servicing the common man. A high quality rice variety, Samba Mashuri, with excellent resistance to the serious Bacterial Blight disease, has been developed by the scientific community and released for commercial cultivation.

Short-term (up to three days) weather forecast has improved; now-casting to forecast up to 24 hours has been initiated for 117 cities. The three–hourly forecast during the Amarnath Yatra and Kumbha Mela were well received to 115 and 80 Km respectively, over 3.5 million farmers in 585 districts of the country have benefited directly by Agro-Metrological Advisory Service for crop specific advisories. The first indigenous drug for Malaria, developed under a Public Private Partnership Programme for drug discovery to treat neglected diseases, was commercialised on the world Malaria Day 25th April in 2012. The council of Scientific and Industrial Research was ranked 82nd globally and 17th in Asia, among 3,290 institutions in Scimago Institutions Ranking World Report 2012. This is the first time an Indian institute has featured in the top 100 global scientific institutions.
Under the Dr. Manmohan Singh Prime Ministership the space technology has seen numerous mile stones of achievements. A milestone in India’s space history was achieved when the successful launch of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C – 21 on 9 September, 2012 marked our 100th space mission. A number of Satellites were placed in the orbit during UPA Government period by launching three PSLV launches in the fiveyear, including the French satellite SPOT-6, the heaviest commercial satellite launched by PSLV so far; the Indo-French satellite SARAL; and the Japanese satellite PROITERES. In addition, the advanced communication satellite GSAT-10, which is the heaviest satellite built in the country so far, was launched from French Guyana. A GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) satellite was also launched to enhance the accuracy of positioning information obtained from the Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites.

The development of the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) using an indigenous cryogenic engine made significant progress, with successful tests of major sub-systems. Final assembly of the GSLV is underway, and the launch of GSAT -14 satellite using GSLV is scheduled to take place authority. Dr. Manmohan Singh government had approved a Mars Orbiter Mission.’Mangalyan’ for scientific study of the Martian Surface, atmosphere and mineralogy. The spacecraft is expected to be launch in October of 2013.

Introduction of Digital Address Addressable System (DAS):

The ministry of Information and Broad casting is implementing digitisation of Cable TV Networks in the country in four phases to be
completed by December, 2014, This usher a new era in broadcasting and put India in the league of advanced countries which are already harvesting the benefits of digitisation. The first phase of cable TV digitisation was successfully completed in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkatta from 31st October, 2012. Around 8.5 million Cable TV subscribers became digital in Phase I cities.

Phase – of the digitisation initiative has also been successfully implemented in 38 cities. A total of 9 million cable TV subscribers have already become digital in Phase-II cities, registering an overall achievement of about 85% including DTH.

**Expansion of Private Radio Station:**

Following the resolution of pending issues by Empowered Group of Ministers, the decks have been cleared for the auction for Phase-III of 839 new private FM Radio channels covering all cities with population of over one Lakh persons. Community Radio Station have started to provide an opportunity for people to air their grievances express their demands and rights and contribute to the preservation of their cultural heritage. Permission has been given to 400 Community Radio Stations. Currently 148 Community Radio Stations are in operation. To facilitate foreign film makers, both domestic and foreign, and to promote co-production with other countries, a single window clearance mechanism is being created by way of a committee for facilitation and promotion of films.
Tourism Development:

To increase in the number of foreign tourist Dr. Manmohan Singh government has taken numerous steps. Two new campaigns were launched in the year-the second stage of Incredible India International Campaign, ‘Find what you Seek’ and the second under the flagship scheme ‘Hunter –se Rozgar’ which aims at imparting employable skill among 8th class pass youth in the hospitality and service sector, more than 35,000 persons were trained in the first 11 months of 2012-13 against the yearly target of 36000 persons. To widen the scope of the scheme, new trades like tourist vehicle drivers, stone masons, security guards, golf caddies and tourist facilitators have been added in the training schedules.

Under the campaign clean India, 26 monuments have been identified for adoption, in consultation with leading corporate houses. ITDC was the first corporation to Volunteer; it has adopted the Qutab Minar, Delhi. Various programmes and projects, including digitisation of selected works of Pandit Motilal Nehru and re-publication of Nehru Report, were approved as part of the 150th birth anniversary celeberations of Pandit Motilal Nehru. As part of the 150th birth anniversary celebration of Swami Vivekananda, a Chair has been established in University of Chicago for which a corpus of US$ 1 Million has been provided to perpetuate the memory Swami Vivekananda was also installed in the premise of Art Institute of Chicago, where Swami Vivekananda delivered his famous Chicago Address in 1983 during the World Parliament of religions. A set of commemorative postage stamps and coins was also released. The first “Tagore Award for Cultural Harmony” 44 instituted in the memory of Guru
Deva Rabindranath Tagore on his 150th birth anniversary celebrations, was conferred on Pandit Ravi Shankar the well-known sitar maestro. The Dr. Manmohan Singh government has also decided to assist Benaras Hindu University for development of the Malviya Bhawan in its campus with two centres, namely the Centre of Renewal of Ethics and Values, and Institute of South East Asian studies. The 90th anniversary of the publication of the poem “Birodhi” by Kazi Zarul Isalam was jointly organised by India and Bangaladesh.

The 150th anniversary of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was celebrated during the year. ASI has been undertaking conservation or structural repair of 3,678 protected monuments including conservation works in foreign countries. The National Monument Authority, set up for protection and preservation of monuments, has so far accepted 1,379 proposals while rejecting 20 such requests. Under the amend Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and remains Act, 34 competent authorities have been appointed in consultation with the respective state governments. The National Council of Science Museums completed four new Science Centres at Raipur, Jaipur, Coimbatore and Pune and a sub-regional Science Centre in Jorhat, besides expansion of Science City, Kolkata.

His government took lots of efforts with ministry of Culture to prepare thirty nine locations in the Western Ghats in the States of Kerala, Karanataka, tamil Nadu and Maharastra have been included as world Heritage Sites in the UNESCO world heritage List during the 36th session of world Heritage Committee held in July, 2012, at St. Petersburg, Russia. The Ministry of Cultural signed Cultural exchange Programmes with Trinidad
and Tobago, Thailand, Egypt, Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Myanmar, Tajikistan and Russia for dissemination of Indian art and culture in foreign countries. Funds were released to indo-foreign countries friendship Societies through 45 Indians Missions.

Dr. Manmohan Singh Government support to the Youths:

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth development was upgraded as an institute of National Importance with effect from 19th November, 2012, to provide youth with a conducive environment and tools that enable them to realise their potential. Under the Project ‘Operational Excellence for London Olympics, 2012, which continued up to the conclusion of the London Olympics and London Paralympics, 2012, an amount of Rs.142.47 crore was spent for aiding the preparation of 732 probable athletes. The project yielded remarkable results with the country getting six medal haul for India in the Olympics. The Country also won one silver medal in the London Paralympics.

India Post on the Move:

A project with investment of Rs. 4,909 crore has been approved for the modernisation and computerisation of all post offices in the country, including over 1.3 Lakh Branch post offices in rural areas. The crore banking project, which forms part of the IT project, implemented in departmental post offices by 2014. Simultaneously Direct benefit Transfer through post offices is being rolled out from October, 2013 in 51 districts. A mobile Money Remittance services was launched in selected post offices in kerala, Bhihar, Delhi and Punjab. An electronic India Postal Order Service was started for enabling citizens abroad to file RTI applications. More than 27 Lakh residents in rural areas have been covered under rural postal life insurance.
**Dr. Manmohan Singh and Corruption:**

To address the problem of leakage, corruption, delays and poor targeting, the Government is shifting several beneficiary oriented schemes to a direct transfer mode, using the Adhar platform. This programme have reaching consequences for how government benefits are delivered and monitored accelerated process re-engineering across government institutions. Direct Benefit Transfer was rolled out for 26 schemes in 43 districts spread over 16 States in January, 2013. The total number of beneficiaries at present is more than 16.65 lakh and is rapidly increasing. The Phase-II of DBT rollout being from 1st July 2013 in 78 districts, bringing the total number of districts under DBT to 121 and covering one – fifth of the country. Three pension schemes under the National Social Assistance Programme covered by DBT. Moreover, transfer of LPG subsidy through DBT is being implemented.

Corruption in government programmes has remained a serious concern, and NREGA has been no exception under Dr. Manmohan Singh Government wage corruption in NERGA has declined from about 50%in 2007-08 to between 4-30%in 2009-10. Much of this improvement is attributal to the move to pay NERGA wages through bank and post offices accounts. Some of the success in battling corruption can also be attributed to the strong provisions foe community monitoring. This is evident to his attitude towards eradication of corruption.

**Dr. ManmohanSingh Anna Hajare on Corruption and Lokpal Bill:**

Years from 2011are crucial to Dr. Manhohan Singh, Anna hajare initiated anti corruption movement against the UPA government this movement paint him as corruptionist, Dr.Mannmohan Singh’s 3,655 working dys as prime minister are also struggle for fight against corruption. Even before Anna Hazare Dr. Man mohan Insert his effort to introduce Lokpal
Bill Anna Hazare want to revise earlier Lokpal Bill. He is fighting to bring Janlokpal Bill in place of Lokpal Bill it also refered to as the Citizen’s Ombudsman Bill. Is an anti-corruption bill drawn up by civil society activits in India seeking the appointment of a Jan Lokpal, an independent body to investigate corruption cases. This bill also proposes improments to the lokpal and lokayukta bill 2011, which was to passed by Loka sabha December winter session of Parliament in 2011, the credit of passing of this bill goes to Dr. Manmohan Singh.

**Deferences Bitween Dr. Manmohan Singh Governoment Lokpal Bill and Anna Hazare Draft Jana Lokpal Bill:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Differences</th>
<th>Government Lokpal Bill</th>
<th>Team Anna's Draft Jana Lokpal Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lokpal will have powers to initiate suo motu action or receive complaints of corruption from the general public.</td>
<td>Lokpal will have no power to initiate suo motu action or receive complaints of corruption from the general public. It can only probe complaints forwarded by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokpal will have the power to initiate prosecution of anyone found guilty.</td>
<td>Lokpal will only be an Advisory Body with a role limited to forwarding reports to a &quot;Competent Authority&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokpal will have police powers as well as the ability to register FIRs.</td>
<td>Lokpal will have no police powers and no ability to register an FIR or proceed with criminal investigations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokpal and the anti corruption wing of the CBI will be one independent body.</td>
<td>The CBI and Lokpal will be unconnected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punishments will be a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of up to life imprisonment.</td>
<td>Punishment for corruption will be a minimum of 6 months and a maximum of up to 7 years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lokpal Bill:**

Differences between Govt draft and Team Anna's draft. Times of India. 22 June 2011.
### Issues Between Government Lokpal Bill and Anna Hazare Draft Jana Lokpal Bill:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>The Jan Lokpal Bill</th>
<th>Government's Lokpal Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>PM can be investigated with permission of seven member Lokpal bench.</td>
<td>PM can be investigated by Lokpal after she/he vacates office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>Can be investigated, though high level members may be investigated only with permission of a seven-member Lokpal bench</td>
<td>Judiciary is exempt and will be covered by a separate &quot;judicial accountability bill&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct of MPs</td>
<td>Can be investigated with permission of seven member Lokpal bench.</td>
<td>Can be investigated, but their conduct within Parliament, such as voting, cannot be investigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower bureaucracy</td>
<td>All public servants would be included.</td>
<td>Only senior officers (Group A) will be covered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Corruption wing of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)</td>
<td>The Anti-Corruption wing of the CBI will be merged into the Lokpal.</td>
<td>The Anti-Corruption wing of the CBI cannot be merged into the Lokpal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of Lokpal members and Chair</td>
<td>Any person can bring a complaint to the Supreme Court, who can then recommend removal of any member to the President.</td>
<td>Any &quot;aggrieved party&quot; can raise a complaint to the President, who will refer the matter to the CJI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of Lokpal staff and officers</td>
<td>Complaints against Lokpal staff will be handled by independent boards set-up in each state, composed of retired bureaucrats, judges, and civil society members.</td>
<td>Lokpal will conduct inquiries into its own behaviour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

241
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lokayukta</strong></th>
<th>Lokayukta and other local/state anti-corruption agency would remain in place.</th>
<th>All state anti-corruption agencies would be closed and responsibilities taken over by centralised Lokpal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whistleblower protection</strong></td>
<td>Whistleblowers are protected by Lokpal.</td>
<td>No protection granted to whistleblowers by Lokpal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Punishment for corruption</strong></td>
<td>Lokpal can either directly impose penalties, or refer the matter to the courts. Penalties can include removal from office, imprisonment, and recovery of assets from those who benefited from the corruption.</td>
<td>Lokpal can only refer matters to the courts, not take any direct punitive actions. Penalties remain equivalent to those in current laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investigatory powers</strong></td>
<td>Lokpal can obtain wiretaps (to make a connection to a telegraph or telephone wire to obtain information secretly), issue rogatory letters, and recruit investigating officers. Cannot issue contempt orders.[20]</td>
<td>Lokpal can issue contempt orders, and has the ability to punish those in contempt. No authority to obtain wiretaps, issue rogatory letters, or recruit investigating officers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>False, frivolous and vexatious complaints</strong></td>
<td>Lokpal can issue fines for frivolous complaints (including frivolous complaints against Lokpal itself), with a maximum penalty of Rs 100,000.</td>
<td>Court system will handle matters of frivolous complaints. Courts can give 2–5 years imprisonment and fines of Rs 25,000 to 200,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGOs</strong></td>
<td>NGOs not within the scope due to their role in exposing corruption.</td>
<td>NGOs are within the scope and can be investigated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Citizen-charter Act:**

In a bid to narrow differences on the anti-graft legislation and provide itself some political cover against the threat of a public protest, the Government introduced Citizen's Charter and Grievance Redressal Bill 2011 or Citizen-charter bill in 20 Dec 2011 along with the already introduced Whistleblower Protection Law or Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Information) Bill – 2010 back in August 2011.

**Disaster Management and Dr. Manmohan Singh:**

“In recent years, climate change has posed fresh new challenges that our disaster management strategies should be able to cope with. These are in the form of the increased intensity and frequency of disasters like floods, cyclones and droughts. It is estimated that the chances of future extreme events would be much higher than what they are today because of the changes that continue to occur in our climate patterns. We must therefore ensure that disaster preparedness and development of adequate disaster response mechanism receive priority attention”. The National Disaster Management authority has so far issued 18 guidelines and 11 reports covering multiple facets of disaster management at the operational level. A handbook for training and capacity building of civil defence and sister organisations has also been released.46

Dr. Manmohan Singh Government established National disaster Response Force. NDRF deployed its personnel along with necessary equipment to deal with calamities like floods and cyclone storms in various parts of the country and over 35,000 people were rescued. Relief for Natural Calamities an amount of Rs. 5208 crore of central shares of State Disaster
response Fund released to the States. Also, financial assistance of Rs. 2810 crore was provided to different States from the National Disaster response Fund for the management of immediate relief operation in areas affected by calamities of severe nature.

**Relief for Major Calamities:**

Assam was affected by severe successive floods frequently Dr. Manmohan Singh to provide permanent solution and rehabilitation, logistic support, deployment of National disaster Response Force and air support by Air force for carrying rescue and relief operations an amount of Rs. 536.57 crore was released. When Nilam Cyclone affected the states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Immediate Logistic support was provided and an amount of Rs. 417 crore was approved for Andhra Pradesh. Sikkim was affected by severe successive flash floods, landslide and cloudburst. For carrying out rescue and relief operations, the Army, Indo-tibetan Border Police and National Disaster Response Force were deployed and air support was provided by the Air Force. An amount of Rs. 93.76 crore was approved as relief from the National Disaster Response Fund. Uttarkhand was affected by severe cloudburst flash floods and landslide in 2012 logistic support was extended immediately in the form of relief material, deployment of Army, Air Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and National disaster response Force. Roads telecommunication and power lines were immediately restored. An amount of Rs. 75.76 crore was approved from the National Disaster response Fund.

**Addressing social development Need:**

Eighty one infrastructure projects, with an estimated cost of Rs.908.32 crore were sanctioned and Rs. 775.00 crore were released under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme. Also, 55 projects involving Rs. 471 crore were completed. NLCPR Central scheme
was Introduced from the financial year 2011-12. Under this Scheme, one project viz. Tuirial Hydro Electric Project (60MW) in Mizoram with a cost of Rs. 35.97 crore was sanctioned. The North Eastern Council (NEC) has sanctioned 31 projects under the agriculture and allied sector, eight new schemes under the power, nine projects under industry, 11 projects under tourism and 18 projects under Science and Technology. NEC completed the construction of 237 Km of roads, 11 schemes under power sector and six schemes under agriculture and allied sector. In collaboration with the Airports Authority of India, NEC has taken up the infrastructure upgradation works in five air forts (Guwahti, Dibrugaha, Joharat, Imphal and Shillong in the North-eastern Region. The security situation in the North East improved considerably in 2012. A memorandum of settlement was signed with the factions of Dima Halam Daogah of Dima Hasao in Assam. There Meitei insurgent groups, viz., the United Revolutionary Front comprising various factions of Kangleipak Communist Party, the faction of Kanglei Yawal Knna Lup also signed Memorandum of Understanding and laid down their arms. The Naga peace talks continued along with ceasefire with all factions of the National Socialist council of Nagaland.

Implementation of the Prime Minister’s package for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants continued during the Dr. Manmohan Singh administration for transit accommodation, 405 units have been constructed until now. Cash relief to the eligible Kashmir migrants staying in Jammu and Delhi was enhanced from Rs. 1,250 per head per month to Rs. 1,650. The ceiling for such relief was also raised from Rs. 5,000 per month to 6,000. An allocation of Rs. 300 crore has been made for implementing the projects recommended for Jammu and Ladakh regions. Work on most of the projects has started. For resettlement and rehabilitation of families living in and around Dal and Nageen lakes in Srinagar, an amount of rs. 83. 18 crore was released. Jammu and Kashmir saw a
perceptible improvement in terms of peace and tranquillity and on all the partners of terrorist violence. The valley has been comparatively free of major law and order problem. The number of terrorist incidents in 2012 was the lowest since the start of insurgency in J&K about the two decades ago. There has been 37.66% increase in the number of tourist visiting the State as compared to the last year.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh and National Security System:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh stipulated, “To meet the entire spectrum of security challenges, the capabilities of both the Armed Forces and the Police forces are being constantly strengthened through provision of cutting edge technology and modern platforms. We are also undertaking infrastructure development programmes in the border areas to enhance mobility as well as connectivity.” The internal Security situation in the country has shown considerable improvement over the years. The level of infiltration from across the border and the resultant terrorist activist in the valley of Kashmir showed a significant decline. Terrorism in the hinterland remained largely under control. Pursuant to an agreement, the Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) was set up as an autonomous body on 3rd August, 2012 to administer the region and ensure its all round development. Over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of West Bengal, the government of India provided financial assistance of Rs. 200 crore per annum for three years for projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in GAT. The quantum of violence as well as the resultant killings perpetrated by the Left Wings Extremist groups declined significantly for the second successive year. Implementation of the integrated Action Plan continued for providing public infrastructure and services in select tribal and backward districts, most of which are affected by left wing extremism. The plan, which was earlier being implemented in 60 districts, has been extended to 82 districts. The road requirements plan
for development of 5,477 km of roads in 34 most affected districts in eight States at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,300 crore is currently under implementation.

The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967 has been amended to bring more clarity to the existing legal regime and to remove the identified deficiencies. The strengthening and re-organisation of the Multi- Agency Centre (MAC) subsidiary Multi-Agency Centre (SMAC) and the setting of National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID), is also progressed. The government released more than Rs. 446 crore to the states and union territories under the crime and criminal tracking network & systems project. The project aims at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at all levels, especially at the level of police station. For the capacity building of the state police forces, the scheme for modernisation of state police forces has been extended for a period of five years from 2012-13. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 300 crore was released to various states in 2012-13. The phase –II of the Coastal Security Scheme having an outlay of Rs 1,579 crore is under implementation. An amount of Rs. 990 crore was released to Border States under the Border Area development Programme.

The UPA government continued to take measures to enhance defence preparedness and to upgrade the capabilities of the Armed Forces inter alia through acquisition of cutting edges technologies and modern platforms. Over the years several items of defence equipments and systems were inducted, including naval ships, submarines and offshore patrol vessels. Measures have been taken to prove coastal security through installation of 36 coastal radars. As part of the efforts to develop naval infrastructure, the government has approved under taking the second phase of Naval Base Karwar Project.
With objective of achieving self-reliance in defence production, the ordnance factories and the Defence Public Sector Undertakings continued to modernize and upgrade their capabilities and widen Development Organisation successfully test-fired a submarine launched version of Brahmos Supersonic Cruise Missile from submerged platform. Welfare the troops and ex-serviceman remained a priority for the government. The government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries on revision of pension of pre-2006 Armed Forces officers and personnel Below officer Rank for bridging the gap in pension of pre and post January 1, 2006 retires, enhancement of family pension, grant of dual family pension and grant pension to handicapped son or daughter of Armed Forces personnel even after marriage, Rs. 2,300 crore per annum is the additional expenditure for these improvements. The government has increased the scholarship amount under Prime Minister scholarship scheme for wards of ex-servicemen, which annually benefit 4000 dependents wards annually. The government has also completed the necessary process for the commencement of establishment of the Indian National defence University and the foundation stone at Hariyan.

**Efforts to Strengthen the Right to Information:**

Based on the recommendation of the Task Force that had members from Civil Society and the central as State governments, guidelines have been issued under the RTI Act 2005 to strengthen the compliance of provisions relating to suo-motu voluntary disclosures of more information, digital publication and proactive disclosure more effective disclosure of information and compliance mechanism for proactive disclosures. The information related to the procedure followed in decision making, the norms set by the public authority for the discharge of its functions, the budget of the public authority, its disbursement and expenditure are required to be placed in public domain. Information is also required to be
provided proactively on procurement, public private partnerships, transfer policy and transfer orders, Citizens’ Charter, RTI queries, FAQs, CAG and PAC paras, discretionary and non-discretionary grants. The guidelines also provide for a party audit by the public authorities of the proactive disclosure to access their level of compliance with these guidelines.

**Anti Corruption Measures:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh Government remains committed to ushering in reforms for greater transparency, probity, integrity and accountability in governance. To this end, the Government attaches priority to the enactment of legislation proposed in the Whisteblower’ Protection Bill, the prevention of Bribery of foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public international Organisation Bill, and The Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill, which already stand introduce in Parliament. The government has introduced the Bill seeking amendment to prevention of Corruption Act with a view to punishing the guilty and protecting honest public servants more effectively. A clear and unambiguous definition for the term ‘corruption’ covering both the supply and demands sides is being sought to be provided. Experience has shown that in a vast majority of cases, it is difficult to tackle consensual bribery and the supplier of the bribes goes scot free by taking resources to the provisions of the Act. This would be taking resources to the provisions of the Act. This would be taken care of in the proposed amendments. In the light of the experience that large scale corruption is often related to operations by big commercial entities, it is proposed to include corporate failure to prevent bribery as a new offence on the supply side. The Lokpal and lokayukta Bill, 2011 as passed by the Loksabha on 27th December 2011 was referred to the Rajya Sabha Official Amendments to ‘The Lokpal and Lokyukta Bill, 2011 after considering the recommendations of the Select Committee, have been approved. As major initiatives in 2005 he introduced
the Right to information Act this act plays very grave role to divulge administrative secrecy which hide the corruption

The registration of Birth and Death Amendments Bill, 202 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in May, 2012 to provide for compulsory registration of the parties. Marriages irrespective of religious denominations of the parties. The proposed Bill provides for registration of marriages of all persons who are citizens of India and will be beneficial to women, as the registration certificate would provide evidentiary value in matrimonial and maintenance cases and prevent unnecessary harassment meted out to them. It also provides evidentiary value in the matters of age of parties’ custody of children and the right of children born out of such marriages. The Anand Marriage Act, 1909 has been amended through the Ananda marriages (Amendment )Act, 2012 to provide for the registration of Ananda marriages which are commonly known as Anand Karal’ among the Sikh’s.. The parties to the marriage registered under this Act shall not be required to get their marriage registered under the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969 or other law in force after the Census of 2001 and up to 31st May, 2012, several castes and tribes have been included and excluded from the lists of the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by eleven Acts of Parliament. The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes Tribes in parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies ordinance, 2013, was promulgated in January, 2013 to provide for readjustment of seats in the House of the people and in the legislative assemblies of the States and for the readjustment of territorial constituencies in so far as much readjustment was necessitated by the inclusion or the exclusion. Special recruitment drives were launched by the government to fill the backlog of reserved vacancies for STs SCs and OBCs and Persons with disabilities. The drive concluded on 31st March, 2012. During this drive, around 50,000 vacancies were filled. In pursuance of recommendations of a Committee constituted by
UPSC under the chairmanship of Prof Arun Nigavekar to review the existing structure of the civil Services (Main) Examination, the central government has approved certain reforms in the Civil Service (Main) Examination from CSE, 2013 that would reduce the time cycle of the selection process and provides a more level playing field for the candidates. This change also helps select Civil Servants equipped to deliver good governance in the fast changing domestic and global socio-economic and technology scenario.

**Judicial Reform:**

The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reform has undertaken measures for addressing the backlog cases and high pendency in the Courts. The Government has decided, in principle, to double the number of subordinate courts in the country. As many as 73 Fast Tracks Courts (FTC) have been established since January, 2013 for trial of offences against women in the country. Three new High Courts have been established in the North-east in the states of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. The Government has also approved the comprehensive Scheme of National Court Management System of the supreme Court of India. Among other things, the scheme provides for preparation of a National Framework of Court Excellence that includes measurable standards for the performances of courts; development of a user-friendly case management System; formulation and development of a National system of Judicial Statics; and preparation of a human resources development strategy for improving the standards of selection and training of judges in the subordinate courts.

For the development of infrastructure for courts, an amount of Rs1,304 crore has been released to the State in the last two years. Besides, Rs1,426.27 crore Crore has been released under the 13th Finance
Commission for special Courts, Lok Adalats, training of judicial officers, construction of ADR centres, etc. Whereas, 12,234 subordinate courts have been computerised in the country against a target of 14,249 to be achieved by March, 2014. A pilot project for development and testing of National Judicial Data Grid and Making information regarding pendency of cases available on a real time basis is in progress. The grid connect all the courts and shall provide a platform for monitoring the progress and performance of the courts in the country. Till now, 172 Gram Nayalays have been notified in the country so far. Whereas, commitment has been obtained from the State Governments for notification of additional 428 Gram nayalayas. The e-Biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-governance plan aims to create a business and investor friendly ecosystem by making all business and investment related regulatory services across the Central, State and Local governments available on a single portal. The pilot, Phase, a total of services are being implemented across five pilot States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi Haryana, Maharastra and Tamil Nadu. Recently another five pilot States have been added viz. Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh and Wst Bengal. The e-Biz portal comprising license and permit services components, was launched on 28th January, 2013. The portal makes available an interactive tool to obtain a customised list of licences, permits and regulations that the business users required or need to comply with. The MAC -21 E-Governance project has introduced features to make it user friendly. The MAC -21 now accepts National Eclectronical Funds Transfer payments directly and conducts online e-stamping all over the country.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh and India’s International Relations:**

“I can say with certainty that our standing in the world and our ability to pursue our interest has gone up in the last nine years. There is greater international understanding now of our challenges such as terrorism
and there is a growing international acceptance of India’s rightful place in the global political economic, economic and security architecture, including the United Nations Security Council.” The foreign policy and external relations of the country continue to be guide by its economic development and national security; are consistent with its growing international responsibilities and rising global stature; and continue to be based on strategic autonomy. India continues to advances its interests and its influences in the immediate and extended neighbourhood through sustained political engagement, economic partnership, connectivity development assistance and people to people contacts. India’s relations with all major powers experienced further consolidation and progress. In the United Nations Security Council as a non-permanent member, and through other international grouping and forums, the Government has successfully promoted the country’s interests on a range of issues, including global economic recovery, international trade, sustainable development, energy security, terrorism cyber security and climate change. The government also worked proactively towards securing the rights and interests of its citizens as well as of the Indian Diaspora.

India has always desired close, constructive and friendly relations with its neighbours. Its policies are guide by the strong belief that a stable, prosperous, democratic and peaceful neighboured is in the interest of all the countries in the region. The government also worked towards establishing networks of interconnectivity, Trade and investment, both bilaterally as well as within the framework of SAARC, so that benefits of development of development are shared by the people of subcontinent. The years are witnessed the highest level bilateral exchanges with the neighbouring countries, including the visit of the president to Bangladesh, visit of the Prime Minister to Myanmar, and visits of king of Bhutan, Presidents of Afghanistan, Nepal, Srilanka and Maldives and prime minister of Bhutan to
India. India – Afghanistan relations were cemented with the State visit of president Hamid Karzai to India in November 2012; the first meeting of the Strategic Partnership Council in May 2012 and the Delhi investment Summit on Afghanistan in June 2012. India’s extensive development assistance programme for Afghanistan with a total cumulative commitment of US$ 2 billion has consolidated its friendship with the people of Afghanistan. Relation with Bangladesh made strong progress during the year through the implementation of the agreements signed by the two countries in 2010 and 2011; the implementation of the government of India’s US$ 1 billion line of credit, US$200 million of which was converted into grants –in aid, the signing of the extradition treaty and Revised Travel Arrangements during the visit of home Minister to Bangladesh in January 2013. The honourable President visited Bangladesh in March 2013 for his first foreign visit. The unique and special relations between India and Bhutan were reinforced by the State Visit of his Majesty King Jime Khesher Namgyal Wangchuk, accompanied by quen Jetsum Pema Wangchuk, as Chief Guest for the 2013 Republic Day celebrations. The government remained engaged with the Government and people of Maldives with a view to supporting democracy and facilitating a peaceful and stable environment. India-Myanmar relations were invigorated with the State visit of prime minister to Yangon in May 2012 during visit which 12 Agreements and MoU were signed including on a Line of Credit of US$ 500 million extended by India to Myanmar. Daw Aung San SuuKyi visited India in November 2012 and delivered the Jawarlal Nehru Memorial Lecture, underlining the close ties shared by people of two countries.

The government continued to work with the Government and people of Nepal with a view to supporting the efforts in the country for socio-economic development and political transition to a stable multiparty democratic republic. The government remained committed to resolving all
outstanding issues with Pakistan through bilateral dialogue, in an atmosphere free of terror and violence. The Government also emphasized that this requires Pakistan to take the credible action against terrorist groups and dismantle the related infrastructure on its and to implement the confidence building measures already agreed upon by both countries. Incidents like the one that occurred on 8 January, 2013 along with the LOC continue to pose a challenges to our efforts.

India continued to engage closely with the government and people of Sri Lanka to further strengthen bilateral relations and seek progress on a genuine process of the reconciliation in Sri Lanka to find a political solution, in which all citizens of Sri Lanka can find justice, dignity, equality and self-respect. The Indian development assistance programme has helped the Tamil people in the Northern and eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka in reconstruction and rehabilitation process. A large scale assistance programme for housing in the Northern and Eastern Provinces was launched on 2nd October, 2012, under which 50,000 houses for the affected Tamils in these areas are being built by India. There was also a steady progress in trade and investment relationship and cooperation in the fields of infrastructure development. The Government has continued to work towards expanding common interests and managing differences in our relations with China. The China. The year 2012, jointly celebrated as the ‘year of India –China Friendship and Cooperation; witnessed several Summit- level- meeting of leaders on the sidelines of international events like the BRICS Summit (New Delhi, March), Rio +20 Summit and the East - Esia Summit Ministerial level visits of foreign Defence and Commerce ministers and vigorous functional exchanges. The prime minister met with President XI Jinping in Durban in March 2013, of China and agreed to work together to further expand relations. The Asia Pacific region has been the target of India’s look East Policy for over two decades. The highlights of
the 10th anniversary of India –ASEAN Summit level interactions in 2012 was a special Commemorative Summit in December where India and AEAN elevated their relationship to a strategic Partnership INDIA-ASEAN economic integration and connectivity received a boost with the conclusion of negotiations for a free Trade Agreement in Services and Investment, which supplement the earlier FTA in Goods. The prime minister also attended the India –ASEAN Annual Summit and the East-Asia Summit in phnom Penh, Cambodia in November, 2012 establishing India as a Key stakeholder in the evolving architecture of the region, including the regional comprehensive Economic partnership, whose negotiation was formally launched.

Bilaterally, India’s with countries of the region are on an upward trajectory. The vice president of India visited Vietnam in Januar, 2013 the Prime minister of Singapore paid State visit to India in July 2012, during which cooperation in vocational education and skills development took the centre stag. Relations with Australia received a fillip with addition of civil nuclear cooperation into the bilateral agenda during the visit of Prime Minister Julia Gilard to India in October 2012, New dialogues were launched with japan on cross–cutting economic issues, maritime affairs and cyber security and new agreement concluded. In strategic areas like the rare earths industry.

India continued its close engagement with Russia. The special and privileged strategic partnership between the two countries guided ever deepening cooperation in diverse sectors such as defence, counter-terrorism, science and technology, space, civil nuclear energy and hydrocarbons. The Prime Valdmir Putin in December, 2012. The government launched a new initiatives, Connect Central Asia; to strengthen India’s relations with the Central Asian region involving strategic and security cooperation; and
enhancing land and air connectivity and people-to-people contacts. Relationship Tajikistan were elevated to the special focus on energy cooperation with the Central Asian region, progress was made in the implementation of the Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India (TAPI) gas pipeline project.

India’s Strategic partnership with the United States of America deepened during the year with the broadening of strategic and political consultations, including the launch of tri lateral consultations involving Afghanistan. Ongoing cooperation in counter-terrorism, cyber security, defence, trade and investment, energy, agriculture, education, science and technology, health and women’s empowerment, reflected the diversity of India–US relations. The US remained India’s largest trading partner in goods and services. India’s relation with Canada, where the country has strong and growing economic, mining, agriculture and energy interests, also strengthened with the establishment of high-level Strategic Dialogue, energy Dialogue and Security Dialogue, as well as completion of modalities to operationalise the bilateral agreement on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. India’s relations with the Latin American and the Caribbean region received an impetus with the institutionalisation of contacts between India and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States group. Trade and economic linkages continue to grow, accompanied by high level official visit from both sides enhanced by the effort of Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Relation with Gulf and West Asia under Dr. Manmohan Singh prime ministership:

India’s engagement in the gulf, West and North Africa, region experiencing turbulence and change, is aimed at protecting the country’s vital interests, including the presence of six million Indians in the region, its
energy security and its expanding trade and investment ties in the region. India’s desires peace and security in the region. India’s engagement with the region was strengthened with the visits of the President of Palestine and the president of Egypt to India in September 2012 and March 2013, respectively. The prime Minister visited Teharan in August, 2012 to participate in the NAM Summit during which he also had bilateral meetings with the Iranian leadership.

**Indi’s Relation with Africa under UPA Government:**

India’s relation with Africa, whose hallmark is lasting political solidarity and South-South cooperation, continued to widen in Dr. Manmohan Singh Prime-Ministership through exchanging of high-level visits and enhanced engagement under the India-Africa Forums Summit initiatives, particularly in human resources development. The president of India visited Seychelles and South Africa in April –May, 2012 and Mauritius visited India in January 2013, and the President of Burundi in September, 2012 Development partnership with Africa is growing rapidly which encompasses duty free access to Indian markets for all Least Development Countries, institution building, human resources development, infrastructure development and concessional lines of credit.

**India’s Relation with European Countries and Dr. Manmohan Singh:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh strengthened through relations with the European countries were through a series of bilateral exchanges at the highest level. The Prime Minister visited Germany in April, 2013 for the second round of the Inter – Governmental Consultations. The King of Spain visited India in October 2012. The visit of the President of France in February, 2013 underlined India’s strategic partnership in space, defence and nuclear energy. The visit of the Prime Minister of UK in February in 2013 reaffirmed the close India-UK ties. The Government also continued its
negotiations with the EU to conclude a balanced India-EU Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement. India’s relations with countries within the Central and East Europe also continued to expand and diversify with several high level political exchanges.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh and Global Issues:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh always focused on global issues like terrorism, climate change, women empowerment, global economic crises. India implemented the ambitious Action Plan that was drawn up at the fourth BRIC Summit in New Delhi. India sought to strengthen BRIC as a platform for coordination on global and regional issues, which could make a meaningful contribution to addressing global challenges and fostering peace, stability, and security. The Prime Minister handed over the chairmanship of BRICS to South Africa at the Fifth BRICS summit in Durban in March 2013, during which a decision was taken to set up a BRICS Development Bank. As a non-Permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, India played a constructive and positive role on important international developments and issues of great interest to us, including terrorism, piracy, and peacekeeping. Under India’s chairmanship, a special meeting of the Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Council’s Working Group concerning threats to international peace and security by terrorist acts. India also organized an open debate of the Security Council on maritime piracy. Dr. Manmohan Singh by participating in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in June, 2012 and highlighted the need for ecological and economic space for sustainable growth for all. Dr. Manmohan Singh participated in the G20 Summit in Mexico in June, 2012 where he stressed the need for financing infrastructure development. India also announced a contribution of US$ 10 billion to the International Monetary Fund as additional firewall. The Prime
Minister also attended the Summit of the Non-Aligned movement in Teharan in August 2012.

**Dr. Manmohan Singh and Public Diplomacy:**

Dr. Manmohan Singh from the inception of his Prime Ministership he takes all necessary steps to enhance people to people contact at international level. The ministry of External Affairs took several initiatives to reach out to a wider cross-section of people. The ministry expanded its presence significantly in the social media and was recognised with the web Ratna Award 2012. The ministry supported seminars and conference on foreign policy issues in India and overseas and conducted dialogue with prominent think-tanks in India and abroad. Including the 9th World Hindi conferences in Jonsburg, South Africa in September 2012.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations organised the ‘Day of India as parts of its efforts to promote Indian culture. The council also organised a conference on ‘Civilisation Dialogue between India And ASEAN in July, 2012.

**Development partnership and Dr. Manmohan Singh:**

Development Cooperation has emerged as a key instrument of Dr. Manmohan Singh foreign policy Doctrine. Major development projects are under implementation in India’s neighbouring countries in infrastructure, India’s neighbouring countries in infrastructure, hydroelectricity, power transmission, agriculture, industry, education, health and social sectors. The New Development Partnership Agency located in Ministry of External Affairs has made the country’s development assistance more effective and efficient. A element of India’s development assistance in recent years has been the extension of Lines of Credit on concessional terms to other developing countries. Over the last decade, 164 locs for an amount of US$
9.2 billion have been allocated for African Countries. And US $ 3.9 billion for non-African countries. In 2012-13, Over 8,500 civilian technical and slots were offered under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa Programme and Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo plan for nominee from 161 developing countries in Asia, Africa, Central Asia and Latin America. The highlight of the 10 year was the successful implementation of the passport Seva Project which was launched in Bengaluru reaching the goal in 2012 when the 77th passport services were rendered, registering almost a three-fold increase since 2000, including issue of 5.94 million passports in India. The UPA Government under the Prime Ministership of Dr. Manmohan Singh takes several steps to make the passport issuance system simpler, speeder and secure, by strengthening of the public grievance redressal system, setting up of a national call centre operating in 17 languages, revamping of the portal, holding of passport Melas and Adalatas to address grievances, timely disposal of the appeal cases, improvement in physical infrastructure in passport offices and introduction of new security features in the passport booklets. The Government has taken several measures to strengthen our links with India’s overseas community. A pension and life insurance fund, named as Mahatama Gandhi pravasi Suraksha yojana for Overseas Indian Workers, has been launched in its pilot phase.
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