

LEM DIVISION

Topic 1: State-wise sectoral trends in Employment especially in the non-farm sector

(i) **Content & Context of the study:** Agriculture sector has noticed a steady decline in employment over the years and the surplus labour has moved predominantly to construction sector. But across States how has been the trend over the past twenty years need to be analyzed to get a better insight of the state-wise worker profile.

(ii) **Objective:** But across States how has been the trend over the past twenty years need to be analyzed to get a better insight of the state-wise worker profile

(iii) **Terms of Reference:** The above three studies can be undertaken using secondary data

(iv) **Time period:** The study can be completed in a maximum time frame of four months inclusive of submission of the final report.

Planning Commission
Water Resources Division

Sub- Priority of Themes proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan in connection with the selected thrust areas for research/study under the research and study scheme.

Topic of the Study (i.e. the themes proposed in respect of "Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation") : "Impact of household piped water supply connection on the use of individual household toilets; and on health of the household population".

1. Introduction:

Provision of clean drinking water, sanitation, and a clean environment are vital to improve the health of our people and to reduce incidence of diseases and deaths. Women spend hours fetching water and that drudgery should be unnecessary. Drudgery is undesirable in itself and it also takes away other opportunities for self-development. Drinking water is less than 1% of the total water demand and should have the first priority among all uses of water.

Out of 16.92 lakhs rural habitations in the country, people residing in about 82,000 habitations (about 5%) have some drinking water sources which are unsafe and have at least one of the five chemical contaminations - arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, iron and salinity. Lack of safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities have an adverse impact on the health of the population which affects the well-being of the individual and productivity of the country.

2. Terms of reference / Scope:

(a) There is a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, open disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene have a direct bearing on the high infant mortality rate and are also the causes of a host of medical problems. There is an effort to provide safe and adequate drinking water to the entire population. To address the issue, Government of India has amended the provisions of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and is focusing on water quality issues.

(b) India cannot achieve real development if majority of its people live in unhealthy and unclean surroundings due to lack of access to safe water and sanitation. Poor water and sanitation facilities have many other serious repercussions. A direct link exists between water, sanitation and, health & nutrition and human wellbeing. Consumption of contaminated drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene and improper disposal of solid and liquid waste have been major causes of many diseases in India. Large number of people suffers from water related illnesses.

(c) Children, particularly girls and women are the worst affected. Many children, particularly girls, drop out of school and are denied their right to education because they are busy fetching water or are deterred by the lack of separate and decent sanitation facilities in schools. Women often suffer from lack of privacy and need to walk large distances to find a suitable place for defecation in the absence of household/ appropriate neighbourhood toilet facilities.

(d) Poor farmers and wage earners are less productive due to illness, and national economies suffer. Without safe water and sanitation, sustainable development is impossible.

3. Objective of the Study:

(a) The study proposes to examine the impact of coverage of habitations with piped water supply through individual household water connection and the use of toilets by comparing the situation between connected and unconnected households on the health of the household inhabitants.

(b) The study may suggest the ways to make the improvement in the situation.

Topic/Subject: "TO EVOLVE A ROAD MAP TO BOOST INDIAN TEXTILE AND APPAREL EXPORTS"

(a) **BROAD PRODUCT CATEGORIES:**

- APPARELS
- MADE-UPS
- FURNISHINGS
- GARMENT ACCESSORIES
- FABRICS
- YARNS
- FIBRES
- TECHNICAL TEXTILES
- KNITWEAR
- NON-WOVENS

SUB CATEGORIES: ALL THE ABOVE CATEGORIES SHALL INCLUDE THE PRODUCTS MADE OF NATURAL FIBERS, MANMADE FIBERS, SYNTHETIC AND REGENERATED FIBERS.

PROPOSED TORS FOR THE STUDY:

1. TO MAP THE EXISTING POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA FACILITATING EXPORTS OF EACH OF THE PRODUCT CATEGORIES
2. TO IDENTIFY MITIGATING FACTORS WITHIN THE ABOVE POLICY WHICH HINDER OR RETARD EXPORTS AND SUGGEST REMEDIAL MEASURES WHICH ARE QUANTIFIABLE AS WELL AS PRACTICABLE.
3. TO MAP THE COMMODITY WISE NON FISCAL EXPORT PROMOTIONAL MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVT. AND INDICATE TO WHAT EXTENT THESE HAVE DELIVERED THE INTENDED BENEFITS AND TO IDENTIFY CRITICAL GAPS IF ANY, INCLUDING A SUGGESTED ROAD MAP TO FULFILL SUCH GAPS.
4. TO MAP THE COMMODITY WISE FISCAL EXPORT PROMOTIONAL MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND INDICATE TO WHAT EXTENT THESE HAVE DELIVERED THE INTENDED BENEFITS AND TO IDENTIFY CRITICAL GAPS IF ANY, INCLUDING A SUGGESTED ROAD MAP TO FULFILL SUCH GAPS ALONGWITH ITS FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OVER A FIVE YEAR TIME SPAN .
5. TO IDENTIFY COMPETING COUNTRIES FOR EACH OF THE ABOVE PRODUCT CATEGORIES, INDICATE THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET SHARES VIS A VIS INDIA'S SHARE OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS.
6. TO MAKE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EXPORT PROMOTION POLICY FRAME WORK OF THE FIVE TOP COMPETING COUNTRIES FOR EACH PRODUCT AND MAP COMPARATIVE LIST OF ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES FROM INDIA'S STAND POINT AND SUGGEST POSSIBLE ROAD MAP TO ADDRESS CONCERNS AFFECTING INDIA'S EXPORTS.

Subject: Priority of themes proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan in connection with Selection of Thrust areas for Research/Study under the Research and Study Schemes.

Research Division may please refer to their letter No. Q-15026/14/13-SER dated 12th December, 2013. The following themes are proposed under the Research and Study Scheme during 12th Plan.

i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana with its thrust on de-centralized planning has been a major initiative of the Government of India taken up during the 11th Plan. RKVY provides additional central assistance to the State Governments for planning and implementing projects under agriculture and allied sectors. RKVY has not laid down conditions on identification, planning and implementation of these projects. It is almost 7 years since this approach has been followed. There is a need of evaluation of the scheme specifically with reference to the following questions.

- a) To what extent RKVY has succeeded in pushing forward the concept of comprehensive district agricultural planning (C-DAP)? What has been the response of the State Government in taking the C-DAP approach forward? What are the constraints in this regard?
- b) Impact of RKVY on the overall agricultural development in the State in terms of filling the gap in financial resources, bringing in institutional changes and provision of additional resources by the States to the agriculture sector.
- c) The nature of projects taken up by the State Governments specially in formulating innovative schemes Vs multiplication of the ongoing activities of the States. Creation of assets with long term benefits to the farmers Vs. providing beneficiary oriented subsidies.
- d) Monitoring mechanisms put in place by the State Governments and Central Ministries.
- e) Mechanisms for deciding costs and subsidies and standards under RKVY by the State.

ii) The 12th Five Year Plan as well as previous plans highlights the necessity for undertaking reforms in the agriculture marketing sectors. Some states have taken steps on an ad hoc basis to allow investment in setting up agricultural marketing infrastructure, contract farming for other alternative marketing channels, however, the overall impression continues that the pace of such reforms have been extremely slow. Study is required to consider, State-wise,

- a) The initiative taken up by the State
- b) The impact of the such reforms
- c) The efforts of the Government both the Central and the State to carry forward the agricultural marketing reforms.
- d) Present State of the functioning of mandies setup under APMC acts and the reforms required for their efficient functioning.
- e) The direction of agricultural marketing reforms for the future.

RO (Res.)

P.u. immediately. All these papers should be brought up for discussion in tomorrow's meeting.

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[Signature]
- 19-12-2013

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I. INTRODUCTION-RESEARCH AND STUDY SCHEME

1. Main Activities supported

India is the second largest in Aquaculture production in the World. Fish production has increased from 41.57 Lakh tonnes (24.47 lakh tonnes for marine and 17.10 Lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 1991-92 to 82.90 Lakh tonnes (32.20 Lakh tonnes for marine and 50.70 Lakh tonnes for inland fisheries) in 2010-11.

The physical resource base under the Fisheries Sector encompasses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, wetlands and other allied versatile water bodies. The biological manipulation of candidate species on harnessing physical resource supports the production process, which ranges from extensive to intensive methods of capture and culture fisheries.

In India, approximately more than 1 million population is directly or indirectly associated with the capture and culture fisheries production systems and classified as fishermen / fisherwomen communities (by caste and creed) besides fish farmers, who are practicing inland fish culture practices by tradition / inheritance.

During the later period of 9th Five Year Plan, the fisheries sector has drawn considerable attention to achieve nutritional security in terms of supplying cheap and easily digestible animal protein to the growing population. In the backdrop of this concept the esteemed Institution, the National Fisheries Development Board was formed as an autonomous body under the DAH, D&F, MoA. The NFDB had implemented series of fisheries developmental activities with the participation of Coastal and Inland States including UTs.

2. The Objective of the Study

The objective of proposed studies is aiming towards to assess and evaluate the ground situations to adopt / upscale the future course of action / activities, enrichment of fisheries enhancement approaches. The studies will assist in finding the gaps and to offer need based efforts to mitigate the shortcomings. The drive related to the studies will be targeted towards :

- Assessment of present situations and evaluation of past activities.
- Addressing the unattended areas.
- Development of a cohesive model and approach towards convergence.
- To improve the delivery mechanisms
- Adoption of comprehensive management practices
- Sustainable growth approaches and designing of bio-economic model.
- Gender neutrality approaches.
- Technology adoption and to explore the possibility of creation for Fisheries Estate.
- Modalities for better operational & financial management involving Central and State Agencies.

II. GENERAL CONDITIONS AS APPLICABLE FOR ENTIRE STUDIES

3. Main components under the proposed studies

Research Studies :

- Participation of women communities in Fisheries Sector with the special reference to Coastal States and opportunities for income securities.
- Impact of auto stocking and external stocking in major reservoirs of India.
- Evaluation Studies of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad.

4. Eligibility of Institutions to carry out Research Studies

The expression of interests to carry out proposed Research Studies will be based on previous record / ability of the Institution. The competency of agencies will be adequately appraised prior to offer the decision for specific study as envisaged under the Fisheries Sector, Agriculture Division. The framework of Research Studies will be designed by the Division; in case of need based requirements other allied agencies may be consulted. The Research Project will invariably adhere the guidelines of the Research Division, Planning Commission as issued during October, 2013.

III. SUPPORT TO RESEARCH STUDY PROPOSALS

5. Procedures for inviting / dealing with disposing of Research Study Proposals under the Scheme

The subject matter division will offer its recommendations in order to take up the studies on selection of Institutions of Repute with appropriate terms and conditions on consideration of studies of special importance, eligibility analysis, procedures as regarded procurement of services and quality parameters. The Research Evaluation Committee will devise its own procedures while selecting the proposed study projects. However, the scope of proposed studies has special importance and priority status in the backdrop of Fisheries Institutional support, promotion of Capture cum Culture Based Fisheries and status of General Neutrality in Fisheries Sector.

6. Amount of Financial Support and Time Limit for proposed Research Studies

The Field Level Proposed Research Studies may involve the financial requirement to the tune of Rs. 20 Lakh / each Project, since Research Studies requiring Detailed Field Survey and Sample Collection activities. The Research Study related to the Institutional Evaluation may involve Rs. 10 Lakh. In all the cases, appropriate time line will be spelt out and the maximum period of extension may be granted for six months.

7. Assessment and Review of Progress of Studies

The details of questionnaires, progress reports will be reviewed quarterly by the subject matter division in pursuance of framework / designs for the proposed Research Projects, as envisaged. The copyright of the Published Project Report of Research Studies shall vest with the Planning Commission. The SMD, Planning Commission may share the report with the respective Ministry / Deptt. to offer the competency / value to future propositions.

8. Research Study Proposal Format.

(i)	Literature Review on the Subject of the Study with Bibliography	(ix)	Tabulation arrangements
(ii)	Relevance and Need of the Study	(x)	Case Studies
(iii)	Objectives	(xi)	Synopsis
(iv)	Hypotheses to be tested	(xii)	Staffing pattern
(v)	Type and Methodology	(xiii)	Budget
(vi)	Reference period / Base year of the proposed study	(xiv)	Time Frame/Project Duration
(vii)	Statistical Design and Tools	(xv)	Bio-Data of the Project Director
(viii)	Major variable for data collection	(xvi)	Brief of the Institution

9. Format for submission of Research Study Proposal

1	Name of the Proposal / Project
2	Study Team Composition
3	Terms and Conditions of Employment/Association
4	Other activities or personal time granted/proposed to be granted by the Institution
5	Name of the Institution
6	Total Budget of the Study Proposed
7	Duration of the Study Proposed

PLANNING COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

Name of Study: Application of Integrated Macro Economic Energy Modelling for Addressing Various Policy-Relevant Issues

Background of Study:

Energy-economy-environment models are used to address various dimensions of sustainable development and the results of these models can inform policy making at both national and international levels. Among such models, computable general equilibrium (CGE) models are useful in highlighting the nature and degree of changes of economic outputs across the different sectors of an economy due to changes in policy interventions in specific sectors. These policy interventions can include green technological interventions, changes in import, export and custom duties, or variation in the tax/subsidy components across sectors.

Rational pricing policies play a key role in shaping energy and resource choices by influencing consumer behavior, development and uptake of technological solutions as well as use of limited resources (i.e. land, water, energy). An appropriate system of incentives and disincentives designed via judicious taxes and subsidies across various sectors can play an important role in guiding investment decisions and steering the economy's growth in a sustainable direction.

A CGE model can indicate how an economy will behave on the supply and demand sides due to changes in different policy parameters. The results of these changes can help in guiding the planning process towards sustainable production and consumption patterns considering the issues of equity and development.

Focus and Scope of the Study:

1. The intent of the study will be to set up the social accounting matrix (SAM) for the Indian economy with greater detailing of the energy resources and related parameters on the demand and supply sides and integrate this with energy system models. Imports and exports of energy resources would be linked with domestic and global prices. The integrated macroeconomic energy model would help planners to examine how households, prices of labour and goods market within the Indian economy behave with a change in global/domestic fuel prices and changes in energy demand across sectors.
2. The main aim of the exercise will be to find out how prices, supply and demand of goods respond to a change in fuel prices due to reduction/elimination of subsidies and imposition of taxes on petroleum and other fuels and variation in sectoral energy

demands. The integrated macroeconomic energy model would help envisage how an elimination of subsidy or a tax imposition on these petroleum and fuel products (which can be diesel, petrol, kerosene, fertilizer, naphtha, etc.) creates an overall change in the demand and supply of goods and services within the Indian economy by triggering changes in energy demand across the sectors of the Indian economy. It will also showcase the changes in income distribution across the various household classes of the Indian economy for elimination of subsidy or a tax imposition on these petroleum and fuel products.

Expected Outcomes/Deliverables:

As a part of the larger strategic research cooperation, the research is envisaged to contribute to a long term policy relevant research agenda to expand the integration between the CGE and pre-existing energy models, going beyond current research themes, to include tax and subsidy issues. Eventually the aim is to be able to examine in an integrated manner a) interventions dealing with energy policy aspects, b) resource modelling, c) emission projections for policy negotiations.