



## IIPA NEWSLETTER

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### INSTITUTE NEWS

#### Founder's Day

“Constitution is the supreme document for our country to keep this great country together” advocated by Dr. Hansraj Bhardwaj, former Governor of Karnataka and Kerala, while delivering the special address on “Supremacy of the Constitution in India” on March 30 on the occasion of Founder's Day function. He stated that our democracy is run by rule of law and rule of law can be restored by adhering to all the constitutional institutions in that the people of India come first because it is they who give us this government.

He observed that it is the Constitution which protects our diversity and brings unity. If we need to preserve the federal structure it needs to follow the division of power laid down in the Constitution. Dr. Bhardwaj emphasised that our Constitution contains an inspiring Preamble reflecting the hopes and aspirations of the Indian people, a chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy, indicating the manner in which the people's objectives can be attained by legislative action, with due respect for the fundamental rights of the



*Dr. Hansraj Bhardwaj delivers the lecture. Sitting on his right are Shri T.N. Chaturvedi and Dr. Tishyarakshit Chatterjee.*

citizens, the enforcement of which should only be suspended under compelling necessities. He mentioned that a democratic system, such as ours, depends for its success upon a government under the Constitution, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. In his opening remarks, Dr. Tishyarakshit Chatterjee, Director of IIPA, observed that in recent times this historic institution of learning has forayed into new areas of governance, capacity building and research. He hoped that IIPA will retain its essential character

of bridging the wide divide between the popular management principals of corporate governance and the administrative process of inclusive welfare governance. In his presidential address, Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman of IIPA, emphasised that this is the day we remember our founders particularly Pandit Nehru and others who helped in working out some kind of a charter for this Institute and also this is the day when we also have to remember what we are supposed to do and what we are required to do in the changing times and the complexities which every change involves. During the programme Dr. Bhardwaj released the following publications: (i) *Indian Journal of Public Administration*; (ii) *Lok Prashasan*; (iii) *Legal Metrology and Consumers* by Mamta Pathania and Manoj Prabhakar; (iv) *Electricity and Consumers* by Suresh Misra and S.K. Virmani; (v) *Sustainable Consumption and Lifestyles—Role of Consumers* by Suresh Misra and Sapna Chadah; and (vi) *Non Banking Financial Companies—Rules and Regulations* by Deepika Sur and Sanjeev Talwar. Shri Amitabh Ranjan, Registrar of IIPA, coordinated the programme.

#### **Programme on Training the Trainers**

Sponsored by the National Technical Research Organisation, the captioned programme was conducted at IIPA, for the scientists of National Technical Research Organisation, during March 1-3. The programme was designed to equip the participants with necessary knowledge and skills to enable them to effectively plan, design and manage staff learning and development functions with a view to enhance employee and organisational productivity. Programme-content included: (i) overview of current and emerging organisation context of training and development; (ii) systematic approach to training; (iii) assessment of training and development needs; (iv) designing a learning module; (v) selection of appropriate training methods; (vi) training delivery; (vii) planning and implementing training and development; (viii) transfer of learning; and (ix) evaluating the training effectiveness. Dr. Neetu Jain coordinated it.

#### **Programme on Decision-making and Problem-solving: Tools and Techniques**

Sponsored by the Defence Research and

Development Organisation (DRDO), Ministry of Defence, the programme was conducted at IIPA for DRDO scientists from March 14-18. The programme was based on the tenets that creativity can be effectively taught through systematic learning and training methodologies. The purpose was to encourage the participants to exercise their imagination and originality to become an effective and creative decision-maker. Programme faculty comprised guest speakers and the programme coordinators, Dr. Pawan Taneja and Dr. Roma Mitra Debnath.

#### **Programme for AEEs of CPWD**

Sponsored by the Central Public Works Department, the programme was conducted at IIPA for the assistant executive engineers (civil and electrical) from March 14-April 7. The specific objectives of the programme were: (i) understand the basic management principles for an effective discharge of their duties; (ii) provide with the thorough overview of the communication process and suggest actions for improving listening and presentation skills; (iii) create awareness with regard to the different aspects of interpersonal relations and their relative significance in the context of the functional effectiveness of organisations; (iv) enhancing the communication abilities for an effective managerial role; (v) sensitising about the corporate etiquette and dining etiquettes; (vi) improve managerial capabilities of participants through team building and group dynamics; (vii) sensitise the participants to the customers' expectations for building customer relationship; (viii) acquaint the participants with the concept of conflict management; (ix) understand the importance and need for time management; (x) understand and apply knowledge and skills of project management including the aspects of environment management for efficient planning and completion of socially useful projects; (xi) explore value-driven leadership and develop effective leadership for better administration; (xii) understand the concept of strategic management; (xiii) learn the best practices from the industries; (xiv) comprehend the dynamics of public administration and its changing nature; and (xv) integrate various legal provisions applicable in administrative functioning. Programme faculty

comprised guest speakers and in-house faculty. Dr. Roma Mitra Debnath and Dr. Shyamli Singh coordinated it.

### **Programme on Urban Development**

Sponsored by the Department of Urban Development, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the programme was conducted at IIPA by its Centre for Urban Studies during March 15-17. Besides enhancing the capacity of functionaries of urban local bodies on new urban initiatives in areas of urban finance, process of budgeting, municipal asset management, etc, the programme was designed to enable the participants to: (i) imbibe the personality development to effectively handle urban challenges; (ii) enhance officers' capacity to manage through application of IT; (iii) acquaint them with urban finance; and (iv) discuss the various dimensions of municipal asset management. Programme faculty comprised guest speakers and the programme coordinators, Prof. K.K. Pandey, Dr. Sachin Chowdhry and Dr. Sujit Kumar Pruseth.

### **Programme for the Presidents and Members of the District Consumer Forums**

Sponsored by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution under the guidance of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, the programme was conducted at IIPA by its Centre for Consumer Studies from March 20-24. Apart from elaborating and integrating the various provisions of the Consumer Protection Act and other legislation having a bearing on consumer protection, the programme was designed to enable the participants to: (i) appreciate the intricacies of judicial procedure in general and the requirements of fairness and reasonableness in the functioning of quasi-judicial bodies such as the consumer disputes redressal agencies in particular; (ii) effectively make use of the art of judgement-writing in delivering the orders of the consumer courts; (iii) appreciate the legal dimensions of the case laws developed in the area of consumer protection; and (iv) develop effective leadership for better administration of consumer justice. Programme faculty comprised guest speakers and in-house faculty. Prof. Suresh Misra and Dr. Sapna Chadah coordinated it.

### **Members' Annual Conference**

The sixty-first Members' Annual Conference will be held in October 2017 in the IIPA Auditorium. The theme of the Conference is "Demonetisation and its Impact". (Date will be intimated in due course.) The Executive Council in its meeting, held on March 27, has approved: (i) Economic and Strategic Significance of Coastal India; (ii) Role and Responsibilities of Civil Committees in the Current Environment; and (iii) GST and its Implications as the topics for the ANNUAL ESSAY PRIZE COMPETITION 2017; (II) Discretionary Powers of the President and Governors as the topic for SPECIAL ISSUE OF IJPA (July-September 2017); and (III) Sushasan aur Vikas as the topic for SPECIAL ISSUE OF LOK PRASHASAN (July- December 2017).

### **Programme on Senior Management Course**

Sponsored by the Ministry of Defence, the programme was conducted at IIPA for superintendent Engineers of Military Engineering Services from March 20-31. Besides apprising the participants on various management issues, the programme was designed to: (i) familiarise them with the structure and functions of Parliament; (ii) facilitate them in better management of personnel through understanding of various human resource issues; (iii) provide a comprehensive insight into the philosophy of leadership; (iv) provide in-depth understanding of concepts of financial management; (v) facilitate them in fostering creative and innovative thinking for gaining competitive advantage; and (vi) help them in developing effective communication in the governmental apparatus across hierarchies. Programme faculty comprised guest speakers and in-house faculty. Dr. Neetu Jain and Dr. Pradeep Kumar Parida coordinated it.

### **Faculty News**

Dr. Kusum Lata, Associate Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, spoke on "Salient Features of e-Governance in India" in a workshop on "High Impact Change in the Wake of e-Governance", organised by the Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities, New Delhi on March 17. Earlier, as Guest of Honour for the International Women's Day celebration of PBKI Vishwa Vidyalaya (affiliated to ECOSOC and UNICEF) with theme

of “Richness of Women in the Changing World”, she spoke on “Women Education: Prerequisite for Changing World” on March 8. She was one of the panelist on the theme “Regulatory Mechanism and Guidelines for a City Level Approach towards Renewable Energy” in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Green Building Conference on “Integration of Solar from Buildings to Cities” was organised on February 16 by

Sharp Developments with School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, as knowledge partner.

Dr. Saket Bihari, Associate Professor of Development Studies, delivered the key-note address in a workshop on “High Impact Change in the Wake of e-Governance”, organised by the Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities, New Delhi, at India Habitat Centre on March 17.

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## NEWS FROM BRANCHES

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### **Bihar Regional Branch**

The branch jointly with Chanakya National Law University (CNLU) organised a seminar on “Appointment of Judges in Indian Superior Judiciary” on March 4. Justice G.C. Bharuka, former Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court, was the Chief Guest. Prof. Rash Bihari Prasad Singh, former Vice-Chancellor of Nalanda University; and Shri Anand Vardhan Sinha, Board of Revenue Chairman-cum-Member, were the Guests of Honour. Justice Bharuka emphasised the urgent need for adopting such process of appointment of judges in superior judiciary of India that ensures people’s faith in judiciary, transparency and neutrality. He further opined that in view of Constitution of India and in the interest of justice delivery, the recommendation of persons for appointment as judges in the superior courts should be made by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and collegiums system. Shri Sinha expressed the need of national judicial service commission for appointment of judges from district judge and onwards. Prof. Singh strongly advocated for the assurance of independent and impartial higher judiciary for which he suggested to adopt a foolproof process. Earlier, Dr. R.K. Verma, Secretary of the branch, mentioned the constitutional provisions and suggested to hold direct dialogue between the superior executive and judiciary to end the stalemate on the issue of appointment of judges in superior courts. Prof. A. Lakshminath, Vice-Chancellor of CNLU, presided over the programme.

### **Howrah Local Branch**

The branch organised a seminar on “Crises of Higher Education” on February 25. Dr. Ajay Kumar Roy, Director of IEST, Shibpur was the Chief Guest. He laid stress on structural and qualitative improvement in higher education and observed that for this adequate finance

should be allotted for research and projects. Earlier, he was felicitated by the branch for being awarded Padmashri for his outstanding contribution in science and technology. Rtn. D.K. Das, Chairman of the branch, presided over the programme.

### **Jammu and Kashmir Regional Branch**

The branch organised the fourth Shri Ram Sahai Memorial Lecture on February 25. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Senior Advisor of Deloitte, delivered the key-note address on “Demonetisation”. He traced the history of demonetisation and took a critical perspective on the implications of this major transformational policy of the government. He enlisted the effects of demonetisation from the perspective of various economic indicators and was of the view that the real benefits of demonetisation will accrue with time. He stated that the government is leveraging data analytics which will bring transformational change and improve voluntary compliance in the long run. B.R. Sharma, Chairman of the branch, in his presidential address observed that sledge hammer approach like demonetisation is the way forward if the nation wants to have long-term benefits. He stated that the sheer gut of the common citizens surpasses the scholarly attributes and this move indicates that the citizens of India intend to participate in the governance process.

### **Karnataka Regional Branch**

The branch jointly with the District Consumer Information Centre, Hassan organised the fifth district level training course on “Consumer Protection” for the representatives of voluntary consumer organisations and other civil society groups from the districts of Hassan, Madikeri and Chikmagalur on October 1. Shri Y.G. Muralidharan, Consultant, CCS, explained the concept of consumer protection, its need and the various methods to protect consumer interest. Shri

Lokesh Kumar, President of Hassan District Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum explained the procedures to be followed in filing complaints in the consumer forum, documents to be furnished, procedures to be followed and appeal process. Earlier, Shri Boregowda, President of Consumer Forum/DCIC, Hassan gave the welcome address. On December 7, the branch organised the sixth course on "Consumer Protection" for the VCOs of Chitradurga, Davangere, Haveri, Bellary, Bagalkote and Vijayapura. Smt. Savitha, Principal of District Training Institute, inaugurated the programme. She observed that consumer protection is an important issue that needs to be strengthened and the role of VCOs in this direction is crucial. Shri Y.G. Muralidharan made a presentation on Framework of Consumer Protection Act and explained the different concepts, definitions along with the major decisions issued by consumer forums, courts, etc. Shri Srinivasaiah, President of Chitradurga District Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum, spoke on the functioning of the forums and also highlighted the procedures followed for filing complaints, hearings, passing orders and provisions relating to execution of the orders. The branch organised the seventh programme for the representatives of VCOs from the districts of Mysuru, Chamarajanagara, Mangaluru, Udupi and Shivamoga and students of JSS Law College on February 13. In his inaugural address, Shri H.M. Shivakumara Swamy, President of District Consumer

Grievance Redressal Forum, Mysuru, highlighted the need for spreading the message of consumer protection among the rural consumers. He also explained the main features of the Consumer Protection Act supported by the decisions handed down by the Mysuru Forum. Shri Adoor Krishnarao, Consumer Forum, Mangaluru, made a presentation on the consumer grievance redressal system in the banking sector, with special reference to the Banking Ombudsman Scheme. He highlighted the safeguards to be adopted by consumers and not merely depend on ombudsman to solve the grievances. Shri S. Ramanathan, Chairman of the branch, explained the object of the training programme, its contents and also the outcome expected. He also held discussions with the VCOs and sought their views about strengthening consumer protection awareness in their respective districts.

#### **Rajasthan Regional Branch**

The branch teamed up with the Productivity Council of India in organising a seminar on "From Waste to Profits through Reduce, Recycle and Reuse" on February 14. Shri Vijay Singhal, Chief Environmental Engineer, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, delivered the key-note address. The branch also organised an essay competition on the above topic on February 15. Twenty-seven students from various institutions of higher learning participated.

As per the decision taken by the Executive Council in its 301<sup>st</sup> meeting held on April 11, 2016 as also in its 303<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on October 20, 2016 and in partial modification of the notification dated October 10, 2014, all concerned are hereby informed that for the use of the hostel facilities at IIPA, New Delhi: (A) The members over the age of 70 years may be allowed one attendant to accompany him/her at the rates as applicable for accompanying spouse provided that: (i) the member is not accompanied by the spouse; (ii) the attendant is of the same gender as that of the member subject to the condition that this gender restriction would not be applicable if the member is accompanied by own son/grandson or daughter/granddaughter as attendant; and (iii) the member is willing to adjust the attendant in his/her own room. This facility will be only for the first five days of the stay. (B) In case separate room is demanded for the attendant, the member has to pay the applicable rent for the attendant meaning thereby that if the attendant is a member, rate applicable will be as for member and if the attendant is non-member, he/she shall pay non-member rate.

#### **Attn. IJPA Subscribers!**

It is for information to all concerned that M/s SAGE Publications is going to print the *Indian Journal of Public Administration (IJPA)* from January-March 2017 issue onwards. As such, those interested to subscribe *IJPA* are advised to contact: Ms. Komal Mathur, email ID: [komal.mathur@sagepub.in](mailto:komal.mathur@sagepub.in) (Tel; 011-40539222 Extn. 405), SAGE Publications for subscription/ circulation related queries.

### Solicitation of Articles for IJPA

Like every year the Institute is bringing out a Special Issue (July-September 2017) of the *Indian Journal of Public Administration* on "Discretionary Powers of the President and Governors in India in Constitution and Practice". Articles on the

topic are solicited from willing contributors for this year's Special Issue in 5000 words or thereabout along with an abstract of around 250 words latest by April 15, 2017. Articles may be mailed to [iipa.ijpa@gmail.com](mailto:iipa.ijpa@gmail.com) and copy to [dipankar56@gmail.com](mailto:dipankar56@gmail.com) and [profmpsingh@gmail.com](mailto:profmpsingh@gmail.com). Following is the note on the theme:

#### Discretionary Powers of the President and Governors in India in Constitution and Practice

A reading of the text of Indian Constitution indicates that it does not explicitly grant any discretionary powers, especially after the 42<sup>nd</sup> and 44<sup>th</sup> Amendments (1976 and 1978). The President is expressly required by Article 74 of the Constitution to always have a council of ministers to aid and advise and to always act in accordance with its advice in exercise of his/her functions. The original Constitution had left the presidential action in conformity of the advice of the ministerial council subject to the constitutional convention. The subsequent constitutional amendments made it a matter of a written constitutional provision, leaving the President the only leeway that he/she "may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, or either generally or otherwise", but added that "the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration" (44<sup>th</sup> amendment). The amendments incorporate the view taken on this issue by the Supreme Court of India in *Samsher Singh vs. State of Punjab* (AIR 1974 SC 2192). Article 74 (2) also adds: "The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by ministers to the President shall not be required into any court". The use of "Ministers" in plural implies the Council of Ministers here barring individual ministerial advice to the President. In case law it is, however established that clause 2 of this Article does not bar judicial scrutiny of ministerial advice to the President (*S.P. Gupta V. President of India* AIR 1982 SC 149; *State of Rajasthan v. Union of India* AIR 1977 SC 1361). Moreover, courts can justifiably look into the basis of the advice subject to the provisions of Section 123 of the Evidence Act (*Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab*, (1944) 3 SCC 569).

The President seems to enjoy some discretion in the appointment of the Prime Minister, if not of Ministers. For Article 75 (1) provides; "The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister." However Article 75 (3) goes on to add that "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People". This clause restricts the President's discretion to appointing the leader of the party or coalition of parties enjoying majority in the House of the People after an election and any subsequent contingency as to political realignment, etc., in an existing House. Or are there different interpretations possible as to the constitution, precedents/ or conventions in India?

Despite the blanket provision regarding acting in accordance with ministerial advice mentioned above, does the President have any powers in the functioning or malfunctioning of the Government of India and /or the governments in states in normal or emergency conditions contemplated in Article 352 (National emergency), Article 356 (emergency in a state) and financial emergency in India or any of the states of the Indian Union (Article 360)?

So far, all Presidents have acted in accordance with the constitutional and or nominal role of the President in the affairs of the Union and state governments, including Rajendra Prasad, Giani Zail Singh and R. Venkataraman, who in their notes, speeches, and memoirs gave vent to the opinion that the President does have discretionary role in some normal or abnormal situations even though they never acted upon their interpretations and understanding. Rajendra Prasad, for example, believed that the powers of the British Crown and the Indian President cannot be identical, as is commonly argued, for the simple reasons that the Crown is hereditary whereas the President is elected (even though indirectly); the United Kingdom is unitary whereas India is federal where the President is elected by a federal electoral college; and Crown can do no wrong whereas the President is impeachable. Zail Singh and Venkataraman were called upon to act against Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in the context of corruption charge in relation to Bofors arms supply deal. They did not act in the matter but have left behind controversial opinions.

Does the President (and for that matter Governor of a state) have discretionary powers independent of Cabinet advice in sanctioning prosecution of ministers and civil servants under various Central and /or state laws? The same question applies to the power of the President and Governor under the Constitution to grant clemency to citizens convicted with death sentence.

Does the President (and for that matter a Governor) have discretionary powers as Visitor or Chancellor of universities? These are subject to the parliamentary and state legislative legislations relating to the central and state universities concerned.

Do the President and Governors enjoy any discretionary powers regarding the dissolution of the popularly elected House of the legislative branch of the governments at the Union and state levels? In the United Kingdom the advice of a Prime Minister as to the dissolution of the House of Commons is absolute even when such an advice is made by a Prime Minister who has lost the majority in the Commons. In Canada in 1926, Prime Minister Lyon Mackenzie King who had lost majority requested Governor General Julian Byng to dissolve the Commons and call a fresh election. Byng refused but in the ensuing election King was returned with a clear majority. Since then no Governor General has done so, setting an established constitutional convention in the matter. The practice in India has diverged both at the state level since the late 1960s and at the Centre since late 1970s. There may be only a rare case when a Prime Minister, having lost majority, has advised the President for dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The discretionary power, of the constitutional heads of the federal or regional states in India appear to be well established in refusing automatic dissolution in case of a head of government who has lost parliamentary or legislative majority.

While the Constitution has not expressly provided for discretionary powers of the President, it has, on the other hand, made such provisions in relation to the Governors. Article 163 (1) reads: " There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion". Clause (2) of this article makes the decisions of the Governor final determining the matters in respect of which his discretionary powers apply and the validity of this issue or "shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought not to have acted in his discretion." Clause (3), as in the case of the President, stipulates that "The question where any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court."

An obvious area of gubernatorial discretion is the dismissal of a state government and/or dissolution of the Assembly by the Union executive on account of the failure of constitutional machinery in a state under Article 356.

In terms of express constitutional provisions the Governor is required to act in his discretion in the following matters:

- (i) The powers of the Governor of Assam under paragraph 9 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution :
- (ii) The functions of a Governor appointed to be an administrator of a Union Territory;
- (iii) The functions under Articles 371 (2); 371 A (b); 371C (1); 371F (g).

In other cases the Governor must act on the advice of the Council of Ministers (*Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549; A. Sanjeevi Naidu v. State of Madras, AIR 1970 SC 1102*. Moreover, the function of hearing appeal against Public Service Commission by a Governor is also to be performed on cabinet advice (*UP Public Service Commission v. Suresh, AIR 1987 SC 1953*).

In addition to any of the above issues in general, contributors can also opt to present a detailed case study of any particular formation or dissolution of a regime at the Union level or a specific case of a dissolution of a state government under Article 356, or any aspect of the gubernatorial role, Chancellor of a state University, or discretionary exercise of relation to tribal areas or tribal governance under the Fifth or Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Recommended readings:

- *Constituent Assembly Debates*, New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat in several reprints.

- *Framing of India's Constitution*, Documents and Notes compiled in 5 volumes by B. Shiva Rao and team including Subhash Kashyap who later added a 6th volume in a later edition, New Delhi: Metropolitan Publishers, 1967 and 2006.
- *Presidential Discretion* by Debturu Chatterjee, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2016.
- *The Constitution of India*, Text and Notes by P.M. Bakshi, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, 2015.
- *V. N. Shukla's Constitution of India*, Text and Notes revised and updated in multiple editions by Mahendra Pal Singh.

Turning its focus on post-harvest infrastructure, the Centre has planned to completely revamp the existing 10-year-old Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to take farming in India to a new level.

The revamped plan, which has already been vetted by the department of expenditure of the finance ministry and the government's thinktank Niti Aayog, will be known as RKVY-Raftaar (Remunerative Approaches for the Agriculture and Allied Sector Development).

For the next two years, emphasis will be given to development of agriculture infrastructure, specifically post-harvest infrastructure and promotion of private investment in agriculture across the country in a big way.

"Idea is to fast-track agriculture development and take this to a new level of annual growth trajectory, beyond 4%. The agriculture ministry will soon take the revised version of the RKVY to the Cabinet for its approval," said a senior ministry official.

RKVY was launched during 2007-08 to achieve 4% annual growth in agri sector by ensuring a holistic development as per a resolution of the National Development Council (NDC). The Centre had allocated Rs 25,000 crore for this scheme during 11th plan period (2007-12) and Rs 63,246 crore during 12th plan period (2012-17).

It is being implemented as a 'special additional central assistance' scheme to incentivise states to draw up comprehensive plans taking into account agro-climatic conditions and natural resources for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors.

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