

Annex 12.1

(Para 12.23)

Grants-in-Aid for Elementary Education (Major Head 2202, Sub-major Head-01)

(Rs. crore)

	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	170	179	188	198	207	942
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	5	5	6	24
3	Assam	31	40	49	59	59	238
4	Bihar	585	699	818	946	970	4018
5	Chhattisgarh	136	154	173	194	200	857
6	Goa	2	2	2	2	3	11
7	Gujarat	72	85	98	113	115	483
8	Haryana	40	43	46	49	51	229
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	21	23	24	25	113
10	Jammu & Kashmir	80	85	90	95	99	449
11	Jharkhand	223	266	311	359	369	1528
12	Karnataka	104	119	135	152	157	667
13	Kerala	25	27	28	29	31	140
14	Madhya Pradesh	320	384	452	523	537	2216
15	Maharashtra	131	140	149	159	165	744
16	Manipur	3	3	3	3	3	15
17	Meghalaya	9	10	10	11	12	52
18	Mizoram	1	1	1	1	1	5
19	Nagaland	1	1	1	2	2	7
20	Orissa	170	187	204	223	232	1016
21	Punjab	36	41	45	50	52	224
22	Rajasthan	287	320	356	394	409	1766
23	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	5
24	Tamil Nadu	111	126	141	158	164	700
25	Tripura	4	4	5	5	5	23
26	Uttar Pradesh	723	871	1027	1192	1227	5040
27	Uttarakhand	31	35	40	45	46	197
28	West Bengal	355	416	480	548	560	2359
	All States	3675	4264	4881	5540	5708	24068

Grants-in-Aid for Forests

(Rs. crore)

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2010-15
1 Andhra Pradesh	33.58	33.58	67.16	67.16	67.16	268.64
2 Arunachal Pradesh	90.98	90.98	181.96	181.96	181.96	727.84
3 Assam	23.08	23.08	46.16	46.16	46.16	184.64
4 Bihar	4.80	4.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	38.40
5 Chhattisgarh	51.39	51.39	102.78	102.78	102.78	411.12
6 Goa	4.61	4.61	9.22	9.22	9.22	36.88
7 Gujarat	10.24	10.24	20.48	20.48	20.48	81.92
8 Haryana	1.10	1.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	8.80
9 Himachal Pradesh	12.58	12.58	25.16	25.16	25.16	100.64
10 Jammu & Kashmir	16.63	16.63	33.26	33.26	33.26	133.04
11 Jharkhand	18.93	18.93	37.86	37.86	37.86	151.44
12 Karnataka	27.63	27.63	55.26	55.26	55.26	221.04
13 Kerala	16.94	16.94	33.88	33.88	33.88	135.52
14 Madhya Pradesh	61.29	61.29	122.58	122.58	122.58	490.32
15 Maharashtra	38.70	38.70	77.40	77.40	77.40	309.60
16 Manipur	18.79	18.79	37.58	37.58	37.58	150.32
17 Meghalaya	21.01	21.01	42.02	42.02	42.02	168.08
18 Mizoram	21.40	21.40	42.80	42.80	42.80	171.20
19 Nagaland	17.32	17.32	34.64	34.64	34.64	138.56
20 Orissa	41.37	41.37	82.74	82.74	82.74	330.96
21 Punjab	1.15	1.15	2.30	2.30	2.30	9.20
22 Rajasthan	11.04	11.04	22.08	22.08	22.08	88.32
23 Sikkim	5.07	5.07	10.14	10.14	10.14	40.56
24 Tamil Nadu	17.81	17.81	35.62	35.62	35.62	142.48
25 Tripura	11.94	11.94	23.88	23.88	23.88	95.52
26 Uttar Pradesh	10.06	10.06	20.12	20.12	20.12	80.48
27 Uttarakhand	25.68	25.68	51.36	51.36	51.36	205.44
28 West Bengal	9.88	9.88	19.76	19.76	19.76	79.04
Total	625.00	625.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	5000.00

Annex 12.3

(Para 12.47)

**Projections for Non-plan Revenue Expenditure under Forestry and Wildlife
(Major Head 2406)**

(Rs. crore)

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1 Andhra Pradesh	189.40	204.55	220.92	238.59	257.68
2 Arunachal Pradesh	36.95	39.90	43.10	46.55	50.27
3 Assam	152.17	164.35	177.49	191.69	207.03
4 Bihar	45.40	49.03	52.95	57.19	61.76
5 Chhattisgarh	345.77	373.43	403.31	435.57	470.42
6 Goa	8.83	9.54	10.30	11.12	12.01
7 Gujarat	173.65	187.54	202.55	218.75	236.25
8 Haryana	61.88	66.83	72.18	77.95	84.19
9 Himachal Pradesh	144.45	156.00	168.48	181.96	196.52
10 Jammu & Kashmir	300.15	324.16	350.10	378.10	408.35
11 Jharkhand	89.86	97.05	104.81	113.20	122.26
12 Karnataka	274.34	296.29	319.99	345.59	373.24
13 Kerala	146.06	157.74	170.36	183.99	198.71
14 Madhya Pradesh	534.51	577.27	623.45	673.32	727.19
15 Maharashtra	523.14	565.00	610.20	659.01	711.73
16 Manipur	8.63	9.32	10.07	10.88	11.75
17 Meghalaya	33.28	35.95	38.82	41.93	45.28
18 Mizoram	13.85	14.96	16.16	17.45	18.84
19 Nagaland	17.68	19.09	20.62	22.27	24.05
20 Orissa	107.80	116.42	125.74	135.80	146.66
21 Punjab	33.09	35.73	38.59	41.68	45.02
22 Rajasthan	207.40	223.99	241.91	261.26	282.16
23 Sikkim	13.75	14.85	16.03	17.32	18.70
24 Tamil Nadu	111.30	120.20	129.82	140.20	151.42
25 Tripura	31.41	33.92	36.63	39.56	42.73
26 Uttar Pradesh	228.33	246.59	266.32	287.63	310.64
27 Uttarakhand	202.51	218.71	236.21	255.11	275.51
28 West Bengal	165.30	178.53	192.81	208.23	224.89
Total	4200.88	4536.95	4899.91	5291.90	5715.25

Preconditions for Release :

Year	Condition
2011-12	(a) 2011-12 (BE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2011-12 (b) 2010-11 (RE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2010-11
2012-13	(a) 2012-13 (BE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2012-13 (b) 2011-12 (RE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2011-12 (c) 2010-11 (Actuals) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2010-11
2013-14	(a) 2013-14 (BE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2013-14 (b) 2012-13 (RE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2012-13 (c) 2011-12 (Actuals) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2011-12
2014-15	(a) 2014-15 (BE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2014-15 (b) 2013-14 (RE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2013-14 (c) 2012-13 (Actuals) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPRE for 2012-13

Sample Calculations for Assumed Achievement during Award Period

S. States No.	Total Potential (MW)	Total Installed Capacity (as on 31 March 2009) (MW)	Un-achieved Capacity (MW)	Un-Category of State Assumed Achievement (MW)	Capacity Addition as Ratio of Un-achieved Capacity (MW)	State's Share (I)	Grants Rs. cr. (I)	Capacity Added as % of Total Capacity Addition	State's Share (II)	Grants Rs. cr. (II)	Total Grant Before Cap (I+II)	Incentive per MW (Rs. cr.) (before cap)	Caps /MW (Rs. cr. for GCS; (I+II)	Total Grant Rs. cr. After 1.25
1 Andhra Pradesh	9174	638	8536	Gen	500	0.059	1.78	22.22	8.33	312.29	334.51	0.669	0.669	334.51
2 Arunachal Pradesh	1243	61	1182	Spl	150	0.127	3.85	48.15	2.50	93.69	141.84	0.946	0.946	141.84
3 Assam	120	27	93	Spl	10	0.108	3.27	40.83	0.17	6.25	47.08	4.708	1.500	15.00
4 Bihar	149	55	94	Gen	20	0.212	6.43	80.36	0.33	12.49	92.85	4.643	1.250	25.00
5 Chhattisgarh	704	174	530	Gen	100	0.189	5.73	71.59	1.67	62.46	134.05	1.340	1.250	125.00
6 Goa	5	0	5	Gen	1	0.202	6.13	76.63	0.02	0.62	77.25	77.253	1.250	1.25
7 Gujarat	10992	1440	9552	Gen	800	0.084	2.54	31.77	13.32	499.67	531.44	0.664	0.664	531.44
8 Haryana	1341	69	1272	Gen	100	0.079	2.39	29.81	1.67	62.46	92.27	0.923	0.923	92.27
9 Himachal Pradesh	2019	240	1779	Spl	200	0.112	3.41	42.64	3.33	124.92	167.56	0.838	0.838	167.56
10 Jammu & Kashmir	1294	112	1182	Spl	125	0.106	3.21	40.11	2.08	78.07	118.19	0.945	0.945	118.19
11 Jharkhand	170	4	166	Gen	20	0.121	3.66	45.71	0.33	12.49	58.21	2.910	1.250	25.00
12 Karnataka	9510	2022	7488	Gen	800	0.107	3.24	40.53	13.32	499.67	540.19	0.675	0.675	540.19
13 Kerala	2349	157	2192	Gen	200	0.091	2.77	34.61	3.33	124.92	159.52	0.798	0.798	159.52
14 Madhya Pradesh	7076	260	6816	Gen	500	0.073	2.23	27.82	8.33	312.29	340.12	0.680	0.680	340.12
15 Maharashtra	5916	2205	3711	Gen	500	0.135	4.09	51.10	8.33	312.29	363.39	0.727	0.727	363.39
16 Manipur	92	5	87	Spl	5	0.058	1.75	21.91	0.08	3.12	25.04	5.007	1.500	7.50
17 Meghalaya	197	31	166	Spl	20	0.121	3.66	45.71	0.33	12.49	58.21	2.910	1.500	30.00
18 Mizoram	136	24	112	Spl	10	0.090	2.72	34.01	0.17	6.25	40.26	4.026	1.500	15.00
19 Nagaland	149	29	120	Spl	10	0.083	2.52	31.52	0.17	6.25	37.77	3.777	1.500	15.00
20 Orissa	1918	44	1874	Gen	100	0.053	1.62	20.24	1.67	62.46	82.70	0.827	0.827	82.70
21 Punjab	3415	152	3263	Gen	200	0.061	1.86	23.25	3.33	124.92	148.17	0.741	0.741	148.17
22 Rajasthan	6428	726	5702	Gen	500	0.088	2.66	33.26	8.33	312.29	345.55	0.691	0.691	345.55
23 Sikkim	214	47	167	Spl	30	0.180	5.45	68.18	0.50	18.74	86.92	2.897	1.500	45.00
24 Tamil Nadu	4390	4531	0	Gen	600	0.212	6.43	80.41	9.99	374.75	455.16	0.759	0.759	455.16
25 Tripura	31	16	15	Spl	3	0.200	6.07	75.86	0.05	1.87	77.74	25.912	1.500	4.50
26 Uttar Pradesh	2567	398	2169	Gen	200	0.092	2.80	34.97	3.33	124.92	159.89	0.799	0.799	159.89
27 Uttarakhand	1478	128	1350	Spl	200	0.148	4.50	56.19	3.33	124.92	181.11	0.906	0.906	181.11
28 West Bengal	1034	100	935	Gen	100	0.107	3.25	40.59	1.67	62.46	103.05	1.030	1.030	103.05
Total	7411	13695	60558		6004	3.295	100.00	1,250.00	100.00	3,750.00	5,000.00	0.833		4,572.90

Note: Assumptions regarding Xi's are purely for illustrative purposes.

Annex 12.5

(Para 12.57)

Grants-in-Aid for Water Sector

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total (2010-15)
1	Andhra Pradesh	71	71	71	71	284
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	2	2	8
3	Assam	22	22	22	22	88
4	Bihar	76	76	76	76	304
5	Chhattisgarh	22	22	22	22	88
6	Goa	2	2	2	2	8
7	Gujarat	59	59	59	59	236
8	Haryana	53	53	53	53	212
9	Himachal Pradesh	16	16	16	16	64
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22	22	22	22	88
11	Jharkhand	27	27	27	27	108
12	Karnataka	32	32	32	32	128
13	Kerala	44	44	44	44	176
14	Madhya Pradesh	37	37	37	37	148
15	Maharashtra	92	92	92	92	368
16	Manipur	2	2	2	2	8
17	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	4
18	Mizoram	1	1	1	1	4
19	Nagaland	2	2	2	2	8
20	Orissa	46	46	46	46	184
21	Punjab	80	80	80	80	320
22	Rajasthan	56	56	56	56	224
23	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	4
24	Tamil Nadu	48	48	48	48	192
25	Tripura	2	2	2	2	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	341	341	341	341	1364
27	Uttarakhand	19	19	19	19	76
28	West Bengal	74	74	74	74	296
	Total	1250	1250	1250	1250	5000

**Total Projected NPRE, Normal NPRE (under Major Heads 2700, 2701 and 2702),
Recovery Rate for Irrigation and Grants-in-Aid for Water Sector**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. State No.	Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total (2010-15)
1	Andhra Pradesh Normal Expenditure	613.78	644.47	676.70	710.53	746.06	3391.54
	Grant	0.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	284.00
	Total NPRE	613.78	715.47	747.70	781.53	817.06	3675.54
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	27.00	32.00	37.00	42.00	
2	Arunachal Pradesh Normal Expenditure	29.53	31.00	32.55	34.18	35.89	163.15
	Grant	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
	Total NPRE	29.53	33.00	34.55	36.18	37.89	171.15
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	
3	Assam Normal Expenditure	411.17	431.73	453.31	475.98	499.78	2271.97
	Grant	0.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	88.00
	Total NPRE	411.17	453.73	475.31	497.98	521.78	2359.97
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	3.20	6.20	9.20	12.20	
4	Bihar Normal Expenditure	854.48	897.20	942.06	989.17	1038.63	4721.54
	Grant	0.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	304.00
	Total NPRE	854.48	973.20	1018.06	1065.17	1114.63	5025.54
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	
5	Chhattisgarh Normal Expenditure	225.00	236.25	248.06	260.47	273.49	1243.27
	Grant	0.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	88.00
	Total NPRE	225.00	258.25	270.06	282.47	295.49	1331.27
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	
6	Goa Normal Expenditure	36.06	37.86	39.75	41.74	43.83	199.24
	Grant	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
	Total NPRE	36.06	39.86	41.75	43.74	45.83	207.24
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	32.00	37.00	42.00	47.00	
7	Gujarat Normal Expenditure	446.53	468.85	492.29	516.91	542.75	2467.33
	Grant	0.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	236.00
	Total NPRE	446.53	527.85	551.29	575.91	601.75	2703.33
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	139.00	139.00	139.00	139.00	
8	Haryana Normal Expenditure	693.48	728.15	764.56	802.79	842.92	3831.90
	Grant	0.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	212.00
	Total NPRE	693.48	781.15	817.56	855.79	895.92	4043.90
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	24.00	29.00	34.00	39.00	
9	Himachal Pradesh Normal Expenditure	193.16	202.82	212.96	223.60	234.78	1067.32
	Grant	0.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	64.00
	Total NPRE	193.16	218.82	228.96	239.60	250.78	1131.32
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	3.60	6.60	9.60	12.60	

Sl. No.	State	Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total (2010-15)
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Normal Expenditure	250.56	263.09	276.24	290.06	304.56	1384.51
		Grant	0.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	88.00
		Total NPPE	250.56	285.09	298.24	312.06	326.56	1472.51
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	4.80	7.80	10.80	13.80	
11	Jharkhand	Normal Expenditure	330.29	346.80	364.14	382.35	401.47	1825.05
		Grant	0.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	108.00
		Total NPPE	330.29	373.80	391.14	409.35	428.47	1933.05
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	
12	Karnataka	Normal Expenditure	358.43	376.35	395.17	414.93	435.68	1980.56
		Grant	0.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	128.00
		Total NPPE	358.43	408.35	427.17	446.93	467.68	2108.56
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	24.00	29.00	34.00	39.00	
13	Kerala	Normal Expenditure	297.80	312.69	328.32	344.74	361.98	1645.53
		Grant	0.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	176.00
		Total NPPE	297.80	356.69	372.32	388.74	405.98	1821.53
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	
14	Madhya Pradesh	Normal Expenditure	391.97	411.56	432.14	453.75	476.44	2165.86
		Grant	0.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	148.00
		Total NPPE	391.97	448.56	469.14	490.75	513.44	2313.86
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	24.00	29.00	34.00	39.00	
15	Maharashtra	Normal Expenditure	963.09	1011.25	1061.81	1114.90	1170.64	5321.69
		Grant	0.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	368.00
		Total NPPE	963.09	1103.25	1153.81	1206.90	1262.64	5689.69
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	
16	Manipur	Normal Expenditure	52.42	55.04	57.79	60.68	63.71	289.64
		Grant	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
		Total NPPE	52.42	57.04	59.79	62.68	65.71	297.64
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	24.20	27.20	30.20	33.20	
17	Meghalaya	Normal Expenditure	14.27	14.98	15.73	16.52	17.34	78.84
		Grant	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
		Total NPPE	14.27	15.98	16.73	17.52	18.34	82.84
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	3.40	6.40	9.40	12.40	
18	Mizoram	Normal Expenditure	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	10.78
		Grant	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
		Total NPPE	1.95	3.05	3.15	3.26	3.37	14.78
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	3.60	6.60	9.60	12.60	
19	Nagaland	Normal Expenditure	11.07	11.63	12.21	12.82	13.46	61.19
		Grant	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
		Total NPPE	11.07	13.63	14.21	14.82	15.46	69.19
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	3.10	6.10	9.10	12.10	
20	Orissa	Normal Expenditure	367.31	385.68	404.96	425.21	446.47	2029.63
		Grant	0.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	184.00
		Total NPPE	367.31	431.68	450.96	471.21	492.47	2213.63
		Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	26.00	31.00	36.00	41.00	

Thirteenth Finance Commission

Sl. State No.	Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total (2010-15)
21 Punjab	Normal Expenditure	739.49	776.47	815.29	856.06	898.86	4086.17
	Grant	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	320.00
	Total NPPE	739.49	856.47	895.29	936.06	978.86	4406.17
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	
22 Rajasthan	Normal Expenditure	486.24	510.55	536.08	562.89	591.03	2686.79
	Grant	0.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	224.00
	Total NPPE	486.24	566.55	592.08	618.89	647.03	2910.79
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	27.00	32.00	37.00	42.00	
23 Sikkim	Normal Expenditure	2.14	2.24	2.35	2.47	2.60	11.80
	Grant	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
	Total NPPE	2.14	3.24	3.35	3.47	3.60	15.80
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	9.60	12.60	15.60	18.60	
24 Tamil Nadu	Normal Expenditure	430.12	451.62	474.20	497.91	522.81	2376.66
	Grant	0.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	192.00
	Total NPPE	430.12	499.62	522.20	545.91	570.81	2568.66
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	
25 Tripura	Normal Expenditure	31.35	32.92	34.56	36.29	38.11	173.23
	Grant	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
	Total NPPE	31.35	34.92	36.56	38.29	40.11	181.23
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	4.20	7.20	10.20	13.20	
26 Uttar Pradesh	Normal Expenditure	2853.66	2996.34	3146.16	3303.47	3468.64	15768.27
	Grant	0.00	341.00	341.00	341.00	341.00	1364.00
	Total NPPE	2853.66	3337.34	3487.16	3644.47	3809.64	17132.27
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	
27 Uttarakhand	Normal Expenditure	240.29	252.31	264.92	278.17	292.08	1327.77
	Grant	0.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	76.00
	Total NPPE	240.29	271.31	283.92	297.17	311.08	1403.77
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	8.30	11.30	14.30	17.30	
28 West Bengal	Normal Expenditure	771.10	809.65	850.14	892.64	937.28	4260.81
	Grant	0.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	296.00
	Total NPPE	771.10	883.65	924.14	966.64	1011.28	4556.81
	Required Recovery Rate (%)	--	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	
TOTAL	Normal Expenditure	12096.74	12701.55	13336.60	14003.49	14703.66	66842.04
	Grant	--	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	5000.00
	Total NPPE	12096.74	13951.55	14586.60	15253.49	15953.66	71842.04

Recovery Rate for Irrigation in 2009-10 (BE)

Sl.No.	State	NPRE	NPRR	Recovery Rate (%)	
A. Special Category States					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	27.97	0.00	0.00	<15%
2	Nagaland	10.42	0.01	0.10	
3	Assam	391.59	0.80	0.20	
4	Meghalaya	13.59	0.06	0.44	
5	Mizoram	1.86	0.01	0.54	
6	Himachal Pradesh	183.96	1.14	0.62	
7	Tripura	27.40	0.32	1.17	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	238.63	4.30	1.80	
9	Uttarakhand	228.85	12.02	5.25	
10	Sikkim	1.78	0.12	6.74	
11	Manipur	49.92	10.56	21.15	15% - 75%
	Total - I	1175.97	29.34	2.49	
B. General Category States					
1	Bihar	813.79	12.08	1.48	<15%
2	Kerala	268.10	8.95	3.34	
3	Punjab	573.97	24.56	4.28	
4	West Bengal	734.38	35.98	4.90	
5	Tamil Nadu	342.57	23.09	6.74	
6	Uttar Pradesh	2210.68	166.81	7.55	
7	Jharkhand	314.56	35.77	11.37	
8	Madhya Pradesh	373.30	69.73	18.68	
9	Karnataka	196.90	42.68	21.68	
10	Haryana	575.92	130.31	22.63	
11	Orissa	349.82	90.07	25.75	15% - 75%
12	Rajasthan	333.51	87.96	26.37	
13	Andhra Pradesh	349.50	93.09	26.64	
14	Goa	34.34	10.94	31.86	
15	Maharashtra	917.23	850.01	92.67	>75%
16	Gujarat	368.16	510.94	138.78	
17	Chhattisgarh	125.58	186.00	148.11	
	Total - II	8882.31	2378.97	26.78	
All-States Average		10058.28	2408.31	23.94	

Conditionalities for the Release of Grants-in-Aid for Water Sector

1. These grants should be spent only on non-salary maintenance items for public MMI and MI irrigation schemes.
2. These grants should be budgeted and spent for meeting the non-plan revenue expenditure only under the heads 2700, 2701 and 2702.
3. Recovery rate for irrigation has been taken as the ratio of NPRR under major heads 700, 701 and 702 to NPRE under major head 2700, 2701 and 2702. The states should fulfil the following criteria in respect of recovery rate for irrigation:
 - a) Special category states should step up recovery rate for irrigation by at least 3 percentage points in 2011-12 over 2009-10 (BE) and then by 3 percentage points in every successive year during the forecast period.
 - b) General category states should meet the following conditions:

Sl. No.	Recovery Rate of States (2009-10 BE)	Required Recovery Rate in 2011-12	Step-up in every Successive Year up to 2014-15
1	0% to 15%	At least 20%	By 5 percentage points
2	Above 15% but less than 75%	At least all-states average or their respective recovery rates in 2009-10 (BE) whichever is higher.	By 5 percentage points
3	75% and above	At least at 2009-10 (BE) level of the respective states.	Should maintain at least 2011-12 level during the remaining forecast period.

4. The grants may be allocated in two equal instalments in a financial year subject to the following conditions for the total of NPRE under MH 2700, 2701 and 2702 and required recovery rate as given in Annex-12.6:

Year	Items
2011-12	a) 2011-12 (BE) should not be less than the projected 'total NPRE' for 2011-12
	b) 2010-11 (RE) should not be less than the projected 'total NPRE' for 2010-11.
2012-13	a) 2012-13 (BE) should not be less than the projected 'total NPRE' for 2012-13
	b) 2011-12 (RE) should not be less than the Normal NPRE for 2011-12 plus grants released in 2011-12 and recovery rate in 2011-12 at required rate or higher.
	c) 2010-11 (Actuals) should not be less than the Normal NPRE for 2010-11.
2013-14	a) 2013-14 (BE) should not be less than the projected 'total NPRE' for 2013-14
	b) 2012-13 (RE) should not be less than the Normal NPRE for 2012-13 plus grants released in 2012-13 and recovery rate in 2012-13 at required rate or higher.
	c) 2011-12 (Actuals) should not be less than the Normal NPRE for 2011-12 plus grants released in 2011-12 and recovery rate in 2011-12 at required rate or higher.
2014-15	a) 2014-15 (BE) should not be less than the projected 'total NPRE' for 2014-15
	b) 2013-14 (RE) should not be less than the Normal NPRE for 2013-14 plus grants released in 2013-14 and recovery rate in 2013-14 at required rate or higher.
	c) 2012-13 (Actuals) should not be less than the Normal NPRE for 2012-13 plus grants released in 2012-13 and recovery rate in 2012-13 at required rate or higher.

5. Grants should be released to only those states in the third year (i.e., 2012-13) which have set up statutory and independent water resources regulatory authority through appropriate legislation and notified all relevant provisions by 31 March 2012. However, this condition will not be applicable to north-eastern states except Assam.

Annex 12.9
(Paras 12.69 and 12.71)

Incentive Grant for UID

S.No.	States/U.Ts	Population Below URP Poverty Line 2004-05	Proposed Grant @ Rs. 100 per capita
		<i>lakhs</i>	<i>Rs. crore</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	126.1	126.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.0	2.0
3	Assam	55.8	55.8
4	Bihar	369.2	369.2
5	Chhattisgarh	91.0	91.0
6	Goa	2.0	2.0
7	Gujarat	90.7	90.7
8	Haryana	32.1	32.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.4	6.4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5.9	5.9
11	Jharkhand	116.4	116.4
12	Karnataka	138.9	138.9
13	Kerala	49.6	49.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	249.7	249.7
15	Maharashtra	317.4	317.4
16	Manipur	4.0	4.0
17	Meghalaya	4.5	4.5
18	Mizoram	1.2	1.2
19	Nagaland	4.0	4.0
20	Orissa	178.5	178.5
21	Punjab	21.6	21.6
22	Rajasthan	134.9	134.9
23	Sikkim	1.1	1.1
24	Tamil Nadu	145.6	145.6
25	Tripura	6.4	6.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	590.0	590.0
27	Uttarakhand	36.0	36.0
28	West Bengal	208.4	208.4
	All States	2989.1	2989.1

Source: Planning Commission

Formula for Incentive Grants for Reduction of IMR

1. The methodology employed for awarding points to states (and determining incentives) is based on the following premises: (i) initial conditions of all states should be taken due note of; (ii) the improvement (or deterioration) in their performance over their level in the base year (initial condition) should be duly rewarded (or penalised); (iii) states that are above the benchmark level should receive a minimum level of points *plus* additional points for improved performance, if any, during the period under consideration and (iv) the higher the level of performance in the base year over the benchmark, improvement over their base level (initial condition) would be that much harder and should therefore receive 'elevated weightage'.
2. States would be awarded points based on their incremental performance over the base year in relation to (i) their initial condition and (ii) the predetermined standard or benchmark. Initial condition is defined as the (output or outcome or any other indicator) performance level of a state in the base year. Incremental performance is the difference between the performance level in the year of reckoning (terminal year) and the performance level in the base year (initial year).
3. If the performance level of a state is below the benchmark level in the base year and terminal years, it would be awarded points equal to the percentage by which it narrows the gap with the benchmark. Negative performance would earn zero points.
4. If the performance level of a state is below the benchmark level in the base year but higher than the benchmark level in the terminal year, it will receive 100 points *plus* the percentage increase of the performance level in the terminal year over the benchmark level.
5. States whose achievement is higher than the benchmark level in the base year and in the terminal year would be awarded 100 points *plus* the percentage improvement over the base year *multiplied by* the distance of their performance level in the terminal year from the benchmark as a percentage of the benchmark level. Negative performance in relation to the base or initial year but still above the benchmark would earn only 100 points. Negative performance taking a state below the benchmark (i.e. performance in terminal year less than the benchmark level) would result in the state getting zero points.
6. The points earned by states on this basis (which can be termed incentive coefficient) would be aggregated, and each state's points (incentive coefficient) would be calculated as a percentage of this aggregated total, which would be the state's incentive value or incentive percentage. States would then be eligible for incentive grants on the basis of this incentive percentage.
7. To reiterate, this methodology is predicated on the assumption that the higher (or better) the initial condition in relation to the benchmark, incremental improved performance would be that much more difficult to achieve and would, therefore, deserve to be suitably or appropriately rewarded.
8. The rationale is as follows: states that have attained *relatively* higher levels of performance and are at the high end of the 'performance spectrum' would have *comparatively* restricted scope for further percentage improvement over the base year level. The intention is that states that are already at a *relatively* higher level of performance and are to some extent disadvantaged by the restricted scope for incremental percentage improvement should not stand to lose. Hence, their percentage improvement in performance over the base (or initial) year should be suitably weighted to compensate them for this 'inherent disadvantage'. It is, therefore, proposed to weight their performance by the distance of their output/outcome indicator from the median (benchmark) as a percentage of the median (benchmark).
9. For indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate and Poverty Rate there is an inverse relation between the level of the indicator and performance of the state. i.e. a decrease in the indicator will lead to a incentive while an increase will be penalised. The formula incorporates this requirement.

10. The above methodology is reduced to mathematical notation as follows:

x_y^i is the outcome indicator of the i^{th} State in the base year (y)

x_{y+5}^i is the outcome indicator of the i^{th} State after 5 years i.e in the year ($y+5$)

M is the median value of the outcome indicators of all States in the base year (y)

IC_i is the incentive coefficient of the i^{th} State

IV_i is the incentive value or incentive percentage of the i^{th} State

Scenario 1 $x_y^i > M$

Case 1

When $M < x_{y+5}^i < x_y^i$

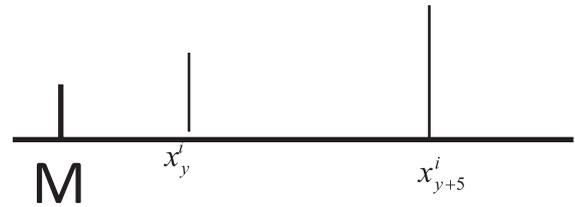
$$IC_i = \frac{(x_y^i - x_{y+5}^i)}{x_y^i - M} * 100$$



Case 2

When $x_{y+5}^i \geq x_y^i$

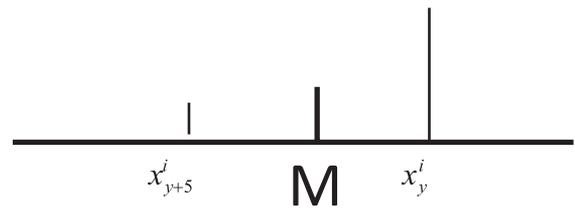
then $IC_i = 0$



Case 3

When $x_{y+5}^i < M$

$$IC_i = 100 + \frac{(M - x_{y+5}^i)}{M} * 100$$

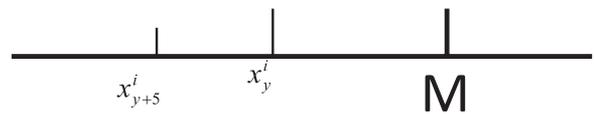


Scenario 2 $x_y^i \leq M$

Case 1

When $x_{y+5}^i < x_y^i$

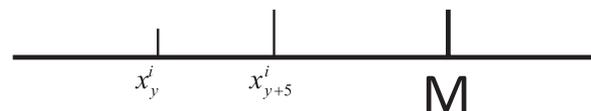
$$IC_i = 100 + \frac{(x_y^i - x_{y+5}^i)}{x_y^i} * 100 * \frac{(M - x_{y+5}^i)}{M} * 100$$



Case 2

When $x_{y+5}^i > x_y^i$ but $x_{y+5}^i < M$

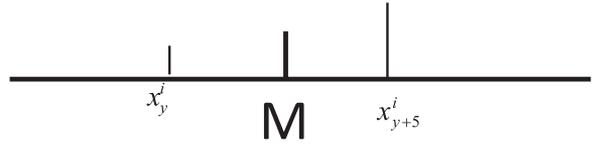
$IC_i = 100$



Case 3

When $x_{y+5}^i > M \geq x_y^i$

$$IC_i = 0$$



Having arrived at the incentive coefficients for all States, the incentive value or incentive percentage is calculated as follows:

$$IV^i = \frac{IC^i}{\sum_i IC^i} * 100 \text{ for } i = 1 \text{ to } n \text{ where } n \text{ is the number of states}$$

Annex 12.11

(Para 12.75)

Simulated Calculations for Change in Infant Mortality Rate

State	2009 SRS	2012 SRS	Incentive Coefficient	Incentive Value (%)
A	36	30	111.76	1.05
B	19	17	626.32	5.86
C	39	35	80.00	0.75
D	42	33	102.94	0.96
E	48	39	64.29	0.60
F	11	12	100.00	0.94
G	35	28	117.65	1.10
H	43	30	111.76	1.05
I	27	25	296.08	2.77
J	37	33	102.94	0.96
K	33	28	367.38	3.44
L	10	8	1629.41	15.24
M	48	38	71.43	0.67
N	23	19	867.26	8.11
O	8	7	1092.65	10.22
P	43	23	132.35	1.24
Q	24	22	394.12	3.69
R	28	21	1055.88	9.87
S	49	40	60.00	0.56
T	33	28	367.38	3.44
U	38	30	111.76	1.05
V	19	17	626.32	5.86
W	49	17.8	147.65	1.38
X	26	20	1050.23	9.82
Y	49	41	53.33	0.50
Z	29	22	951.93	8.90
Median	34			100

Concept Note and Guidelines for Setting Up of the Centre for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS)

Introduction

The responses to the Finance Commission's queries on innovation practices received from various State Governments were analysed.

Some of the innovations or better practices introduced in recent years by some states include:

- i) Distribution of one lakh bulletins in different languages on Right to Information to create widespread awareness among common people, with a particular thrust on creating awareness among the students.
- ii) Amendment of the prevention of corruption Act to provide for attachment of the properties of indicted people resulting in a strong message to bureaucracy.
- iii) Involvement of, and licensing to private surveyors to update land records and facilitating speedy issue of computerised copies of records of ownership to farmers at very low cost.
- iv) Establishment of legal aid clinics, facilitating the provision of free legal aid to citizens. Further, establishment of a dedicated Lok Adalat for redressal of grievances or disputes relating to public utility services.
- v) Launch of an initiative to encourage innovations by public officials using available resources in a time-bound manner.
- vi) Development of a new land use policy for checking shifting cultivation.
- vii) Communitisation of management of education, health and power services.
- viii) Delegation of powers for issue of driving licenses to private sector.

The review of data received from various states about innovations, attempts for business process of re-engineering and incentives for innovations also reveals that there is no dearth of ideas being tried in different states for improving the quality of governance. However, there are a few areas that need systematic attention:

- i) There is not enough effort to isolate the conceptual and operational lessons from different experiments and successful policies across the state.
- ii) There is no data base on innovative best practices in different sectors and at different levels in the state.
- iii) Cross-fertilisation of ideas is not taking place at a sufficient rate and scale.
- iv) Many good ideas attempted once are aborted, and given short public memory, are not recalled very often.
- v) Incentives for innovations in public systems are not enough and sufficient visibility is not given to change agents.
- vi) The systems of training and education in various public administration institutions have not incorporated the lessons of various innovations adequately and systematically.
- vii) The need for synergy between public, private and civil society organisations is being realised almost all over the country, but sufficient mechanisms for achieving this synergy do not exist.
- viii) Sufficient attention is not being paid to build leadership that spots innovations, sustains them, and where necessary, spawns new innovations.

In the light of the above, a Centre for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS) is proposed to catalyse innovative changes in both the culture as well as structure of governance in various states. The Centre would address the various gaps

identified above and contribute towards sustainable outcomes in meeting rising social aspirations. The Centre would also provide assistance to the State Governments in developing policies for promoting an innovative culture for transforming creative ideas into sustainable practices at the local level.

The following sections set out its proposed mission and objectives, functions, its location, governance processes and other aspects related to its establishment.

CIPS: Mission & Objectives

The mission of the Centre for Innovations and Good Practices in Public Systems (CIPS) is to help create a climate and nurture a culture for accelerating and diffusing innovation in public systems.

The objectives of setting up CIPS as an autonomous body are to:

- i) Identify, recognise and promote innovations in public systems in the area of management of people, process (cost and quality), systems (technology) and services, across various states to improve the well-being of the common people.
- ii) Catalyse and trigger lateral learning for initiating action research projects, macro level changes and innovations in the policies and practices across states.
- iii) Provide a range of learning opportunities and services to various stakeholders for building capacity through training programmes, conferences, seminars, surveys, publications and development of a national catalogue/database of innovations in public systems for improving public services.
- iv) Facilitate sharing of international experiences and exposure to best practices in governance of public systems.

Functions of CIPS

The functions of the Centre are to:

- i) Scout, scan and track different innovations at the state as well as at the national level that have positively impacted public service delivery, increased efficiency and led to cost reduction.
- ii) Create a public domain inventory of innovations in public systems, government departments for the purpose of knowledge management and diffusion of innovations.
- iii) Facilitate emergence of eco-systems that are hospitable to cost-effective innovative ideas, provide empowerment and freedom, and encourage risk-taking experiments for promoting innovations.
- iv) Act as a platform for sharing and disseminating knowledge of new ventures and best practices in administration.
- v) Help in developing policies for incentives (reward & recognition) to accelerate the process of innovation and cross-fertilization of ideas for opening up new lines of inquiry for sustainable change and transformation in public systems.
- vi) Design relevant training programmes in partnership with the State Governments for developing an innovative mindset for creating new solutions on an ongoing basis.
- vii) Facilitate pursuit of diagnostic studies to identify possible barriers that block innovation and also factors that facilitate innovations in public systems.
- viii) Facilitate provision of social venture capital/innovation promotion fund and crucial balancing investment for new ideas and last mile investments in the administration.
- ix) Organise annual retreats of top leaders (chief ministers, ministers, principal secretaries, secretaries, etc.) in a conducive setting for encouraging constructive debate, introspection and reflection for developing inclusive policy solutions and operational mechanisms. This will also help in building leadership traits that facilitate learning from below, around and from people at the grassroot level.

- x) Honour outstanding innovations in public systems through a scheme of annual awards so as to incentivise the innovators in public systems/state departments.
- xi) Develop a body of knowledge including research based case studies, comparative analyses of innovations and experience of their diffusion within and across the states using multimedia and multi-language learning materials for becoming more innovative in the delivery of public services.

CIPS: Its Location at ASCI

The Centre for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS) will be located at the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, an autonomous institution, established under the initiative of government and industry in 1956. The college has a record of promoting good practice and innovations in public administration. ASCI has also been involved in supporting the Department of Administrative Reforms and the Prime Minister's Office in recognising innovative change agents in public systems.

CIPS: Governance Structure

The governance arrangements for CIPS, which will be located in ASCI, would be as under:

(a) The Advisory Council

An Advisory Council for CIPS will be formed, comprising:

- i) Chief secretaries of all the states or Union Territories.
- ii) Three representatives of the Union Government, viz. the Finance Secretary, Secretary (Personnel), and Secretary (Administrative Reforms).
- iii) Director of the Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of National Administration.
- iv) Chairman, National Innovation Foundation.
- v) Four independent experts known for their contribution to the field of innovation, to be nominated by the Director-General of ASCI.
- vi) Director of CIPS, who will act as the Convener/Secretary.

The Advisory Council may be chaired by the Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Government, who is also a member of the Court of Governors of ASCI or a person nominated by the Chairman of ASCI Court of Governors.

The Advisory Council will:

- i) Comment and make suggestions on the Center's work programme and monitor its implementation
- ii) Review and comment upon the annual budget of the CIPS and receive an audit report
- iii) Meet twice a year in Hyderabad, subject to a minimum quorum of 25 per cent of its membership

(b) Steering Committee

A Steering Committee will be established to provide space for the representation of the insights of State Governments in giving shape and driving the work programme of the Centre. The Committee will be headed by the Director-General of ASCI. The other members of the Steering Committee will be:

- i) Two chief secretaries to the government or their nominees as invited by the Chairman of the Court of Governors of ASCI (or nominated by the Advisory Council) to serve for one year each, on a rotating basis.
- ii) Director of the Lal Bahadur Sastri Academy of National Administration.
- iii) Two of the four independent nominees represented on the Advisory Council, as invited by the Director-General of ASCI.
- iv) The Director of CIPS (Convener/Secretary), to be appointed by ASCI

The Steering Committee will meet every quarter, with a quorum of one-third of its membership. It will report to the Advisory Council of CIPS and, through it, to the Court of Governors of ASCI, on its work programme twice a year.

Financing

- i) On the basis of Finance Commission grant, a one-time grant of Rs. 20 crore will be vested with ASCI through the government of Andhra Pradesh during 2010-11.
- ii) The funds will be held and managed by ASCI and will be subject to the auditing procedures that apply to ASCI's funding and activities.
- iii) CIPS can generate further funding from other sources, including State Governments, private sector and other funding agencies, such as multilateral and bilateral agencies like the United Nations (UN), World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Department for International Development (DfID), subject to the condition that neither the objectives of the CIPS nor its governance structure will be diluted in any manner whatsoever.

Operational Issues

The grant provided by the Thirteenth Finance Commission will not be applied, either wholly or partially, for the purchase of land or for the construction or purchase of buildings. Any moveable assets such as furniture, computers, books, etc., will become the property of ASCI if the mandate of CIPS concludes at the end of five years.

The audit framework in place for ASCI will be made applicable to CIPS and the accounts of CIPS will be audited annually. The audit report will be placed annually before the Advisory Council of CIPS, which will, in turn, forward it to the Court of Governors of ASCI for its approval.

Staff and Establishment of CIPS

The Centre will work on the principle of a core plus project based staff, with the complement of administrative and clerical staff kept to the minimum. As the funding is guaranteed for a period of five years, no staff earmarked on a whole time basis for CIPS will be recruited for a tenure longer than five years.

Unless specified otherwise, the staff rules and regulations governing ASCI, will apply to CIPS.

For any administration, faculty and other services, such as the use of the infrastructure rendered by ASCI, an appropriate charge, as proposed by the Executive Council of CIPS and approved by the Standing Committee of Governors of ASCI, will be made on the budget of CIPS.

The Director-General of ASCI will be responsible for the good functioning of CIPS within the framework of ASCI's larger governance processes and the specific mandate of CIPS.

Report to the Fourteenth Finance Commission

On 31 March 2014, the Steering Committee will, in discussion with the Advisory Council and with the approval of the Court of Governors of ASCI, furnish to the Fourteenth Finance Commission a review of all the work CIPS has undertaken, including the work undertaken using the grant provided by the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Annex 12.14
(paras 12.96 and 12.101)

**State-wise Grants for District Innovation Fund and for Improving District
and State Statistical Systems**

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Grant for District Innovation Fund (Rs. crore)	Grant for Improving District and State Statistical Systems (Rs. crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16
3	Assam	27	27	27
4	Bihar	38	38	38
5	Chhattisgarh	18	18	18
6	Goa	2	2	2
7	Gujarat	26	26	26
8	Haryana	21	21	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	22
11	Jharkhand	24	24	24
12	Karnataka	29	29	29
13	Kerala	14	14	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	50
15	Maharashtra	35	35	35
16	Manipur	9	9	9
17	Meghalaya	7	7	7
18	Mizoram	8	8	8
19	Nagaland	11	11	11
20	Orissa	30	30	30
21	Punjab	20	20	20
22	Rajasthan	33	33	33
23	Sikkim	4	4	4
24	Tamil Nadu	31	31	31
25	Tripura	4	4	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	70	70	70
27	Uttarakhand	13	13	13
28	West Bengal	19	19	19
	Total 28 States	616	616	616

Template for Employee Data base Format

1. Employee Code
2. Full Name (Employee/Officer) (In Hindi)/(In English)
3. Father/Husband Name
4. Gender
5. Date of Birth
6. Date of Appointment
7. Name of Post/Designation at First Appointment
8. Current Post/Designation
9. Scale of Current Post/Designation
10. Permanent/Temporary Employee
11. Date of Salary Increment in the current Pay Scale
12. Entitlement to Pension (Defined Benefit/NPS/None of the two)
13. Name of the Bank in which Salary Account is Opened
14. Bank Account Number
15. GPF/ NPS Account Number
16. DDO Code
17. Emoluments on which Payment is to be Made Directly from the Treasury
 - a) Basic Pay
 - b) Personal/Special Pay (if counted for pension purposes)
 - c) Non-practice Allowance (NPA)
 - d) Dearness Allowance & Dearness Pay
 - e) Total Salary (including allowances)

Annex 12.16

(Para 12.114)

Grants-in-Aid for Maintenance of Roads and Bridges

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	217	234	253	277	981
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	38	42	47	162
3	Assam	67	75	88	106	336
4	Bihar	94	105	119	146	464
5	Chhattisgarh	69	83	96	114	362
6	Goa	9	10	10	11	40
7	Gujarat	287	304	324	346	1261
8	Haryana	58	63	70	76	267
9	Himachal Pradesh	89	102	115	130	436
10	Jammu & Kashmir	29	31	35	45	140
11	Jharkhand	75	79	84	96	334
12	Karnataka	367	391	418	449	1625
13	Kerala	220	232	244	257	953
14	Madhya Pradesh	194	222	263	307	986
15	Maharashtra	470	504	545	584	2103
16	Manipur	22	24	26	28	100
17	Meghalaya	23	24	26	28	101
18	Mizoram	19	21	23	26	89
19	Nagaland	34	38	42	45	159
20	Orissa	224	242	265	291	1022
21	Punjab	138	148	158	168	612
22	Rajasthan	303	353	409	444	1509
23	Sikkim	14	15	18	21	68
24	Tamil Nadu	428	453	478	506	1865
25	Tripura	26	28	31	37	122
26	Uttar Pradesh	630	674	732	795	2831
27	Uttarakhand	71	78	86	94	329
28	West Bengal	147	160	175	191	673
	Total	4359	4731	5175	5665	19930

**Projections for Non-plan Revenue Expenditure under Roads and Bridges
(Major Head 3054)**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	1115.20	1170.96	1229.50	1290.98	1355.53
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.46	21.89	23.42	25.06	26.82
3	Assam	492.14	526.59	563.45	602.89	645.09
4	Bihar	466.37	489.68	514.17	539.88	566.87
5	Chhattisgarh	346.58	363.91	382.11	401.21	421.28
6	Goa	109.69	115.18	120.94	126.98	133.33
7	Gujarat	557.52	585.39	614.66	645.39	677.66
8	Haryana	416.00	436.80	458.64	481.57	505.65
9	Himachal Pradesh	590.11	619.62	650.60	683.13	717.28
10	Jammu & Kashmir	48.81	52.23	55.89	59.80	63.98
11	Jharkhand	119.72	128.10	137.07	146.66	156.93
12	Karnataka	303.70	318.89	334.83	351.57	369.15
13	Kerala	574.12	602.83	632.97	664.62	697.85
14	Madhya Pradesh	429.79	451.27	473.84	497.53	522.41
15	Maharashtra	1601.16	1681.22	1765.28	1853.54	1946.22
16	Manipur	78.65	84.15	90.04	96.35	103.09
17	Meghalaya	73.85	79.02	84.55	90.47	96.80
18	Mizoram	32.56	34.84	37.28	39.89	42.68
19	Nagaland	53.94	57.72	61.76	66.08	70.71
20	Orissa	506.04	531.34	557.91	585.80	615.09
21	Punjab	135.63	142.41	149.53	157.01	164.86
22	Rajasthan	231.47	243.05	255.20	267.96	281.36
23	Sikkim	28.60	30.60	32.75	35.04	37.49
24	Tamil Nadu	605.04	635.29	667.06	700.41	735.43
25	Tripura	90.95	97.32	104.13	111.42	119.22
26	Uttar Pradesh	757.25	795.11	834.87	876.61	920.44
27	Uttarakhand	88.81	95.03	101.68	108.80	116.41
28	West Bengal	241.67	253.75	266.44	279.76	293.75
Total		10115.83	10644.19	11200.55	11786.41	12403.38

Preconditions for Release :

Year	Condition
2011-12	(a) 2011-12 (BE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2011-12 (b) 2010-11 (RE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2010-11.
2012-13	(a) 2012-13 (BE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2012-13 (b) 2011-12 (RE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2011-12 (c) 2010-11 (Actuals) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2010-11
2013-14	(a) 2013-14 (BE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2013-14 (b) 2012-13 (RE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2012-13 (c) 2011-12 (Actuals) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2011-12
2014-15	(a) 2014-15 (BE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2014-15 (b) 2013-14 (RE) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2013-14 (c) 2012-13 (Actuals) net of grants should not be less than the projected NPPE for 2012-13