

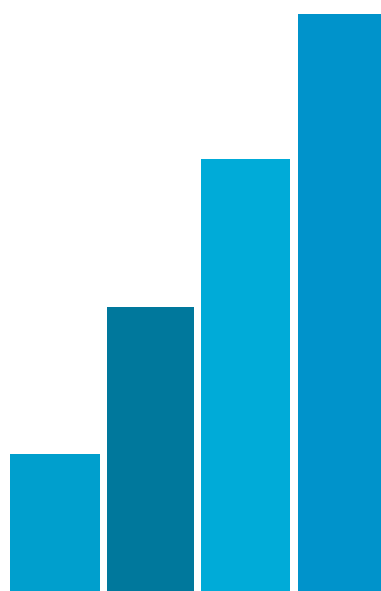


सत्यमेव जयते



ANNUAL REPORT

2020-2021



- ★ National Accounts
- ★ Price Statistics
- ★ Socio-Economic Statistics
- ★ Sustainable Development Goals
- ★ Data Informatics and Innovation
- ★ National Sample Surveys
- ★ National Statistical Systems Training Academy
- ★ Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
- ★ Infrastructure and Project Monitoring

Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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Annual Report 2020-21



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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) came into existence as an independent Ministry on 15th October 1999 after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation. The ministry is the nodal agency for the planned and organized development of the statistical system in the country and coordination of statistical activities among different stakeholders in Government of India, State Governments as well as meeting requirements of the International Agencies. The Ministry has two wings, viz. Statistics Wing, called National Statistics Office (NSO) and Programme Implementation (PI) Wing. The Programme Implementation Wing has two Divisions, namely (i) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring and (ii) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. Besides these two wings, there is a National Statistical Commission (NSC) created through a Resolution of Government of India and one autonomous institute viz. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) which is declared as an institute of national importance by an Act of Parliament, known as “Indian Statistical Institute Act No. 057 of 1959”. The organisation chart of the Ministry is at Annexure–IA to IB. Abbreviations used in this report are at Annexure –IC.

1.2 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country and uses technology to achieve the same. The statistics released by the Ministry are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Central and State Governments and non-official sources and studies. The surveys conducted by the Ministry are based on scientific sampling methods and are supervised by the National Statistical Commission. Data is collected through dedicated field staff who are regularly trained in the concepts and definitions of the items and the scope of the survey. Inline with the emphasis on the quality of statistics released by the Ministry, the methodological issues concerning the compilation of national accounts are over seen by an Advisory Committee on National Accounts, industrial statistics by a Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics and price and cost of living indices by a Technical Advisory Committee on Price Indices. The Ministry compiles data sets based on current data, after applying standard statistical techniques and extensive scrutiny and supervision.

1.3 India is a subscriber to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and is currently fulfilling the Standards. The Ministry maintains an 'Advance Release Calendar' for its data categories covered under the SDDS, which is disseminated on the Ministry's website as well as on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) of the IMF. The Ministry releases the datasets covered under the Real Sector of SDDS through press notes and its web-site simultaneously.

1.4 The Ministry has been designated as the Nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry is entrusted with the statistical tracking of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. The Ministry organises technical meetings on a regular basis on various topics to assess the data-gaps in the system and the quality of statistics currently released. The NSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organised by international and regional organizations, such as, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), on statistical compilations and international practices. India has a strong system of official statistics and is among the leading countries in the area of official statistics. The Ministry's officials have been associated with international agencies on the development of methodologies, particularly in the areas of national accounts, informal sector statistics, large-scale sample surveys, conduct of censuses, service sector statistics, non-observed economy, social sector statistics, environmental statistics and classifications. The contribution of the Ministry's officials in international meetings on these subjects has been highly appreciated.

1.5 The National Accounts Division (NAD) of the NSO is responsible for preparation of national accounts, which include the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), National Income, Government/Private Final Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Saving along with details of transactions of institutional sectors. NAD annually brings out a publication titled "National Accounts Statistics", containing these statistics. NAD releases annual and quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from time to time as per pre-specified schedule given in Advance Release Calendar. The growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2020-21 is estimated at -7.7 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 4.2 per cent in 2019-20. Real Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Prices is estimated at ₹123.39 lakh crore in 2020-21, as against ₹133.01 lakh crore in 2019-20, showing a contraction of 7.2 per cent.

1.6 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in general level of retail prices of selected goods and services that household purchase for the purpose of consumption. CPI numbers are widely used as macroeconomic indicator of inflation, and also as a tool by government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for targeting inflation and monitoring price stability. CPI is also used as deflators in the National Accounts. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) uses CPI, released by MoSPI, as measure of inflation for its bimonthly monetary policy announcement. MoSPI released Consumer Price Index (CPI) on Base 2012=100 for All India Rural, Urban, Combined for the month of December, 2020 (Provisional) which were 158.5, 156.0 and 157.3, showing an annual inflation rate of 4.07%, 5.19% and 4.59% respectively; and for the month of November, 2020 (Final) were 7.20%, 6.73% and 6.93% respectively. All-India Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) for the month of December, 2020 (Provisional) for Rural, Urban and Combined were 159.1, 163.4 and 160.6 respectively. All India year-on-year inflation rates for CFPI for the month of December, 2020 for Rural, Urban and Combined sector were 3.11%, 4.08% and 3.41% respectively. The corresponding inflation rates (Final) for Rural, Urban and Combined for November, 2020 were 9.64%, 9.23% and 9.50% respectively.

1.7 For inter-country validation and compilation of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) at Regional and Global level, the Price Statistics Division (PSD), directly, collected price data for Machinery & Equipment and Construction sector from source agencies and submitted to Asian Development Bank (ADB) under International Comparison Programme (ICP). This indicator helps in comparing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in terms of PPP, of different countries/economies across the world. The World Bank has released new Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for reference year 2017, under International Comparison Program (ICP), 2017, in May, 2020. India is third largest economy in terms of its PPP-based share in Global Actual Individual Consumption and Global Gross Capital Formation.

1.8 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP), which is a unit free number based on data of fixed items from a fixed panel of factories that reflects short term changes in the manufacturing sector, is released on a monthly basis on due date with a time lag of 6 weeks. The IIP for the month of November 2020 stands at 126.3 which is 1.9 percent lower as compared to the level in the month of November 2019.

1.9 The 7th Economic Census (EC) is being conducted by MoSPI as a Central Sector Sub Scheme under the umbrella scheme Capacity Development during the period 2019-21. EC gives the total count of non-farm establishments in the formal and informal sector and number of workers working therein along with other cross-sectional parameters at the lowest level of geography. As on 01.01.2021, more than 37 Crore surveys have been conducted under the 7th EC across the country and information of more than 6 Crore establishments have been captured. Provisional Results (on data collected thus far) have been shared with State/UTs Government for their comments, etc.

1.10 A High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), under the chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India (CSI)-cum-Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) with members from NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Finance and MoSPI, periodically reviews and refines the National Indicator Framework (NIF). Presently, in NIF version 2.1, there are 302 national indicators with identified data sources and periodicity. Under the ambit of HLSC, MoSPI has also constituted Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on SDGs under chairpersonship of Director General, National Statistical Office, MoSPI on 13th March 2020 to provide technical support to HLSC.

1.11 During 2020-21, the Social Statics Division of MoSPI has taken following important initiatives:

- Organized several Inter-Ministerial Consultations/ Meetings to review the SDG indicators, data compilation and possible data disaggregation.
- MoSPI is providing technical assistance to the states/UTs in development of their own State Indicator Frameworks (SIFs) and District Indicator Frameworks (DIFs) for monitoring SDGs at lower administrative levels.
- Four Workshops on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), State Indicator Framework and Global Indices & Gender Indicators were organized for the officers of Directorate of Economics and Statistics of all States/UTs during the months of November and December, 2020.
- In order to cater the requirement of SDG data, MoSPI launched a new Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS) in January 2020, as part of 78th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS).

- In the year 2020, MoSPI has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division, NSO to bridge the data gaps for SDG indicators through Small Area Estimation techniques.
- NSO, MoSPI, along with National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the nodal agency of United Nations, India (Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator) on Support for Data, Indicators and Statistics for Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals in India in July 2020. Under the ambit of this MoU, a Data for Development Coordination Forum on SDGs has been constituted with DG (Statistics), NSO and United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) as Co-chairs and experts from data source Ministries and International Agencies as members.
- In order to create awareness on SDGs, MoSPI has developed a documentary film on SDGs in Hindi and got it dubbed in English and 15 other regional languages.
- To further publicize the goals and targets, MoSPI declared the theme for the Statistics Day for the year 2020 as 'Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) & Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)'

1.12 One of the activities of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is to disseminate statistical information on social, environment and multi-domain statistics. The list of releases made by the Social Statistics Division during 2020 is as follows:

- a) The initial version of the first progress report on SDGs-NIF namely, “Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.0)”, was released during March 2020. Subsequently, the final version of the Progress Report titled “Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (Version 2.1)” was released on 29th June, 2020 on the occasion of National Statistics Day.
- b) A Handbook on National Indicator Framework (NIF) and a Data Snapshot on SDGs National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 were also released on 29th June 2020. These reports and the SDG dashboard can be accessed through the official website of MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in)

- c) The annual publication on environment statistics, “EnviStats India 2020 Vol.I: Environment Statistics” was released in March 2020.
- d) The annual publication on environment accounts, “EnviStats India 2020 Vol. II: Environment Accounts” was released in September 2020.
- e) The annual publication “Women and Men in India 2019” was released in March 2020. The publication provides gender disaggregated data on various socio-economic aspects including population, health, literacy & education, participation in economy, participation in decision making, Impediments in empowerment etc. and envisages to provide the vital inputs to policy makers for evolving appropriate interventions to minimize the data gaps.

1.13 The National Sample Surveys (NSS), NSO is responsible for conducting large scale nation-wide sample surveys on various socio-economic issues to generate statistics and provide statistical products necessary for various planning and decision making exercises of the Government. NSS, NSO has released results and data on the following surveys

- (a) The Annual Report on ‘Periodic Labour Force Survey’ (PLFS) for 2018-19 and Quarterly Bulletin for the quarter April – June, 2019 were released in June, 2020. Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS for the quarters July – September, 2019 and October – December, 2019 have also been released in October, 2020 and Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS for the quarters January - March, 2020 have been released in December, 2020. The main objective of the PLFS is to measure quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market in urban areas as well as to generate the annual estimates of different labour force indicators both in rural and urban areas.
- (b) National Statistics Office (NSO) conducted the first ‘Time Use Survey’ in India during January – December 2019. The primary objective of Time Use Survey (TUS) is to measure participation of men and women in paid and unpaid activities. About 10,000 FSUs were surveyed for the TUS at all India level. It also provides information on time spent on learning, socializing, leisure activities, self-care activities, etc., by the household members. The report of the survey, TIME USE IN INDIA-2019, has been released in September, 2020

- (c) Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) has been launched from 1st October 2019 covering Establishments of unincorporated non-agricultural sector belonging to three sectors, viz. manufacturing, trade and other services in rural and urban areas of whole of India (except the villages in A&N Island which are difficult to access). Area Frame was used for the survey. The first round was from 1st October 2019 to 31st March 2020 in two sub rounds of three months duration each. The next round of ASUSE will be of one-year duration.
- (d) The 78th Round of NSS (January – December 2020) is devoted to the subjects of (i) Domestic Tourism Expenditure and (ii) Multiple Indicator Survey. The survey on ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure’ has been suspended w.e.f. 1st July 2020 on account of requests made by the M/o Tourism. Multiple Indicators Survey (MIS) is being conducted for the first time by NSO for providing estimates relating to some important indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030. For the first time in NSS, a Questionnaire format has been used for collection of data in NSS 78th round instead of the conventional Schedule format used in NSS. The Collection of data for the central sample has being done through Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method. The survey was launched on 1st January 2020. The survey period of NSS 78th Round has been extended up to 31st March 2021.
- (e) The 77th Round of NSS (January – December 2019) was devoted to the subjects of (i) Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and (ii) Debt and Investment. The survey has been completed.
- (f) Report no. 585 (Household Social Consumption on Education in India) based on NSS 75th round (July, 2017 – June, 2018) survey on Household Social Consumption: Education has been released in July, 2020.
- (g) Report no. 586 (Household Social Consumption on Health in India) based on NSS 75th round (July, 2017 – June, 2018) survey on Household Social Consumption: Health has been released in July, 2020.

1.14 In recognition of the notable contributions made by (Late) Professor Prasanta Chandra-Mahalanobis in the field of economic planning and statistical development, the Government of India has designated 29th June every year, coinciding with his birth anniversary, as the Statistics Day in the category of Special Day to be celebrated at the national level. The objective of this Day is to create public awareness, among

the people specially the younger generation for drawing inspirations from (Late) Prof. Mahalanobis about the role of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation.

1.15 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation celebrated 14th Statistics Day on 29th June, 2020 through video conferencing and streamed through social media platforms. The theme of Statistics Day, 2020 was Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) & SDG- 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls).

1.16 The first Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Award in Official Statistics' 2020 was conferred on Dr. Chakravarthi Rangarajan, Former Governor, Reserve Bank of India in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the National Statistical System in India. Dr Arvind Pandey of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Dr. Akhilesh Chandra Kulshreshtha, Ex-Addl. Director General, Ministry of Statistics & PI, Government of India were jointly awarded Prof. P.V. Sukhatme National Award in Statistics 2020 for life time contribution in the field of Statistics.

1.17 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India and Government of Uzbekistan signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 03.03.2020 to develop and deepen cooperation in the field of statistics for mutual benefit. India was represented in the 51st Meeting of the United Nations Statistical Commission held during 02nd-06th March, 2020, New York, USA by a delegation led by Shri Pravin Srivastava, the then Chief Statistician of India and Secretary, MoSPI.

1.18 During 7th session of UNESCAP Committee on Statistics held on 26-28 August, 2020, the CSI and Secretary, MoSPI has been elected as Vice-Chair for the Bureau of the UNESCAP Committee on Statistics for the 1st year of two year term (2020-2022). The UNESCAP Committee on Statistics is the highest level inter-governmental forum for decision making on statistics in the Asian and Pacific region. ESCAP member States are represented at the Committee by leaders of national statistical systems, i.e. heads of national statistical offices or their representatives.

1.19 During 1st April 2020 to 30th November 2020, all the international events were attended virtually due to COVID-19 pandemic. No foreign tour was undertaken to attend overseas events. During the period 104 officers were nominated to attend 32 international events held virtually.

1.20 As a part of the mechanism set up by the Government for coordinating the activities in the field of statistics in different States/UTs and Central Ministries/ Departments, the Ministry organizes Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) periodically. This is a major forum for discussing important statistical issues by the Central and State statistical agencies with the objective of putting in coordinated efforts for availability of reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for informed decision making and good governance.

1.21 The Infrastructure Projects Monitoring Division (IPMD) of the Programme Implementation (PI) wing of the Ministry monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹150 crore and above on time & cost overruns on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies. The concerned Ministries / agencies implementing the Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹150 crore and above upload the data on the Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS), an online platform developed and maintained by the MoSPI. MoSPI collates the data entered by the ministries / agencies and releases monthly Flash Report (FR) and Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report (QPISR). The timeline for the release of monthly Flash Report has been reduced from 50 days to 15 days for the reporting month starting from November 2020. As on 01.01.2021, a total of 1,687 projects costing around ₹21,44,627.66 crore were on the monitor of this Ministry, out of which 558 projects are delayed. A total cost overrun of ₹4,28,042.62 crore were reported by the project implementing agencies for 450 projects. During 2020-21 (April 2020 – December 2020) a total of 61 projects with completion cost of ₹48361.94 crore reported completion.

1.22 The IPMD also monitors the performance of 11 key infrastructure sectors on monthly basis against monthly production as well as cumulative production targets. As per the latest Review Report on the Performance of the Infrastructure Sectors up to the month of November 2020, Power Generation, Upgradation of Highways by State PWD & Border Road Organisation (BRO), Export Cargo handled at Airports and Import Cargo handled at Airports exceeded its targets. The Sectors that fell short of their targets are Coal Production, Fertilizers Production, Crude Oil Production, refinery production, Natural Gas Production, Upgradation of Highways by NHAI, Railways, Passenger traffic handled at International terminal of the Airports and Passenger traffic handled at Domestic terminal of the Airports.

1.23 On 23rd December 1993, Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched as a Central Sector Scheme fully funded by the Government of India. The basic objective of the scheme is to enable Members of Parliament (MPs) to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets based on the locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies/eligible areas. ₹54102.25 crore has been released since the inception of the scheme up to 30.11.2020. As per the information received from the Districts, an expenditure of ₹52561.10 crore has been incurred under the scheme up to 30.11.2020. The expenditure over release is 97.15% as on 30.11.2020, since inception of the Scheme. Nil amount has been released in the current financial year up to 30.11.2020.

1.24 Vide this Ministry's O.M. No. E-4/2020-MPLADS (Pt) dated 08.04.2020 to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the budgetary outlay of ₹3950.0 crores for FY 2020-21 in respect of MPLAD Scheme has been placed at the disposal of Ministry of Finance for managing the economic and health impacts of COVID-19 outbreak pursuant to the Government's decision not to operate the MPLAD Scheme for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22. However, an expenditure of ₹1072.58 crore has been made from the unspent amounts of previous years in current FY 2020-21.

1.25 The National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP) of MoSPI has been envisaged as a platform for automation of the official statistical processes and development of a National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics (NDWOS). The NDWOS is aimed to evolve as a state-of-the-art digital repository of all official statistics with homogenized meta-data. Under the NIIP project, the new integrated module for Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been deployed for business testing on 26/11/2020. It will provide an end-to-end solution for field level data collection, online validation, index compilation, dissemination as well as GIS and analytical visualization.

1.26 The revamped website of MoSPI, with improved functionality and better content accessibility, has been operationalized from 17th November 2020. The new website has been designed using latest portal development technology to provide an integrated digital experience to users. The revamped website has been developed as per GIGW guidelines of DARPG and NIC. The compliance with respect to ensuring of Centralized Banner Publishing Scheme (CBPS) on MoSPI website for effective communications on important Government initiatives has been ensured.

1.27 The Administration Division of the Ministry functions as the Cadre Controlling Authority of offices of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) and Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) cadres including matters relating to their training, career progression and manpower planning.

1.28 This Ministry also acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (Act No. 57 of 1959). It also administers the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (Act No. 7 of 2009).

1.29 The Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is placed at Annexure-II. A website (<http://www.mospi.gov.in>) of the Ministry has been designed, created and is being maintained by the Computer Centre within Data Informatics and Innovation Division of NSO of the Ministry. A large number of reports of the Ministry are available on the website for access/use of various stakeholders. System of on-line registration has also been introduced for downloading/viewing the reports.

1.30 The total budget allocation of the Ministry for the year 2020-21 is ₹5444.00 crore (Scheme and Non-Scheme) out of which ₹4666.00 crore is for Scheme (including ₹3960.00 crore for MPLADS which is a Central Scheme fully funded by the Government of India under which funds are released in the form of Grants-in-aid directly to the District Authorities) and ₹778.00 crore is for Non-Scheme. The requirements and priorities of its attached and subordinate offices were kept in view while making budgetary allocations to them by this Ministry.

1.31 The budgetary outlay of ₹3950 crore of FY 2020-21 for MPLADS has been placed at the disposal of Ministry of Finance, to manage the adverse impacts of COVID pandemic on the society, subsequent of the decision of the union cabinet to make MPLADS non-operational for two FY 2020-21 and 2021-22.

CHAPTER – II

NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION (NSC)

2.1 The Government of India through a Resolution dated 1st June 2005 decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The setting up of the NSC followed the decision of the Cabinet to accept a recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The NSC was initially constituted on 12th July 2006 and it has been functioning since then. The NSC has a part-time Chairperson and four part-time Members, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. Besides, Chief Executive Officer of the NITI Aayog is the ex-officio member of the NSC. The maximum tenure of a part-time Chairperson/Member is three years. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the NSC. He is also the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

2.2 The names of the part-time Chairperson and part-time Members of the NSC with effect from the 15th July 2019 during the period under report are as follows:

- I. Prof. Bimal Kumar Roy, Chairperson
- II. Dr. Kiran Pandya, Member
- III. Shri Pulak Ghosh, Member
- IV. Dr. Gurucharan Manna, Member
- V. Vacant

2.3 The functions of the NSC are laid down in the Government of India Resolution dated 5th November 2019. The Resolution provides for submission of Annual Report on its activities by the NSC for each financial year and its laying in both the Houses of the Parliament or concerned State Legislatures, as the case may be, along with memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein. Hence, the reports of the Commission would be laid before both the Houses of the Parliament, separately.

CHAPTER – III

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

3.1 The National Statistics Office (NSO), an attached office of the Ministry, coordinates the statistical activities in the country and evolves statistical standards. Its activities inter-alia includes compilation of National Accounts, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Indices for Urban/Rural/Combined, Human Development Statistics including Gender Statistics and Economic Census and imparting training in Official Statistics. NSO also assists in the development of statistics in the States and Union Territories and disseminates Energy Statistics, Social and Environmental Statistics and prepares the National Industrial Classification.

National Accounts

3.2 The National Accounts Division (NAD) of the NSO is responsible for preparation of national accounts, which include the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), National Income, Government/Private Final Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Saving along with details of transactions of institutional sectors. NAD annually brings out a publication titled “National Accounts Statistics”, containing these statistics. NAD is also responsible for preparation and release of Supply-Use Tables (SUT) and Input-Output Transaction Tables (IOTT) from time to time. NAD maintains liaison with international organizations on matters related to estimation of national income.

3.3 NAD provides technical guidance and support to the State/ UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DESS) on compilation of estimates of State Income and related aggregates, including estimates of State Domestic Product. State level estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in respect of supra-regional sectors, namely, Railways, Communication, Services related to broadcasting, Financial Services and Central Government Administration are furnished by the NAD for the purpose.

3.4 In order to ensure comparability between the National and State level estimates, the NAD compiles comparable estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) by economic activity and Per Capita Income estimates, in consultation with the DESS.

3.5 In compliance with the Special Data Dissemination Standards of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and as per its own policy, the NAD releases annual and quarterly estimates of GDP from time to time as per pre-specified schedule given in Advance Release Calendar. Schedule of release of various estimates by NAD in year 2021 is given below:

Calendar for Quarterly estimates of GDP

- (1) Q3 OF 2020-21 : 26th February 2021
- (2) Q4 OF 2020-21 : 31st May 2021
- (3) Q1 OF 2021-22 : 31st August 2021
- (4) Q2 OF 2021-22 : 30th November 2021

Q1: April-June, Q2: July-September, Q3: October-December, Q4; January-March

Calendar for Annual estimates of GDP

- (1) FIRST ADVANCE ESTIMATES FOR 2020-21 : 07th January 2021
- (2) FIRST REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 2019-20 : 29th January 2021
- (3) SECOND ADVANCE ESTIMATES FOR 2020-21 : 26th February 2021
- (4) PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 2020-21 : 31st May 2021

3.6 Industry wise estimates of GVA at both Current and Constant Prices along with expenditure side estimates as per First Advance Estimates (FAE) 2020-21 released on 7th January, 2021 are given in the following statements:

**First Advance Estimates of National Income and Expenditures on GDP, 2020-21
(at 2011- 12 Prices)**

(₹ crore)

S.No.	Item	2019-20 (PE)	2020-21 (1 st AE)	Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
				2019-20	2020-21
	Domestic Product				
1	GVA at Basic Prices	13,301,120	12,339,175	3.9	-7.2
2	Net Taxes on Products	1,264,831	1,100,487	7.3	-13.0
3	GDP (1+2)	14,565,951	13,439,662	4.2	-7.7
4	NDP	12,893,977	11,888,607	4.2	-7.8
	Final Expenditures				
5	Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)	8,325,907	7,537,315		
6	Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)	1,652,367	1,747,876		

S.No.	Item	2019-20 (PE)	2020-21 (1 st AE)	Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
				2019-20	2020-21
7	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	4,334,091	3,707,516		
8	Change in Stocks (CIS)	269,489	258,023		
9	Valuables	192,629	99,082		
10	Exports	2,817,660	2,584,918		
11	Imports	3,115,388	2,476,873		
12	Discrepancies	89,196	-18,195		
13	GDP	14,565,951	13,439,662		
	Rates To GDP				
14	Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)	57.2	56.1		
15	Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)	11.3	13.0		
16	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	29.8	27.6		
17	Change in Stocks (CIS)	1.9	1.9		
18	Valuables	1.3	0.7		
19	Exports	19.3	19.2		
20	Imports	21.4	18.4		
21	Discrepancies	0.6	-0.1		
22	GDP	100.0	100.0		
	National Products				
23	GNI	14,405,339	13,269,436	4.2	-7.9
24	NNI	12,733,366	11,718,380	4.2	-8.0
	Per Capita Income, Product and Final Consumption				
25	Population* (in million)	1341	1355		
26	Per Capita GDP (₹)	108,620	99,155	3.1	-8.7
27	Per Capita GNI (₹)	107,422	97,899	3.1	-8.9
28	Per Capita NNI (₹)	94,954	86,456	3.1	-8.9
29	Per Capita PFCE (₹)	62,087	55,609	4.2	-10.4

* Relates to mid-financial year

PE: Provisional Estimates; AE: Advance Estimates

First Advance Estimates of National Income and Expenditures on GDP, 2020-21 (at Current Prices)

(₹ crore)

S.No.	Item	2019-20 (PE)	2020-21 (1 st AE)	Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
				2019-20	2020-21
	Domestic Product				
1	GVA at Basic Prices	18,343,237	17,576,842	7.0	-4.2
2	Net Taxes on Products	1,996,612	1,905,133	9.0	-4.6
3	GDP (1+2)	20,339,849	19,481,975	7.2	-4.2
4	NDP	18,221,249	17,451,892	7.2	-4.2

S.No.	Item	2019-20 (PE)	2020-21 (1 st AE)	Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
				2019-20	2020-21
	Final Expenditures				
5	Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)	12,262,064	11,569,766		
6	Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)	2,446,579	2,724,740		
7	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	5,472,006	4,723,349		
8	Change in Stocks (CIS)	338,357	333,968		
9	Valuables	224,006	137,540		
10	Exports	3,745,473	3,534,555		
11	Imports	4,298,950	3,505,756		
12	Discrepancies	150,314	-36,185		
13	GDP	20,339,849	19,481,975		
	Rates To GDP				
14	Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)	60.3	59.4		
15	Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)	12.0	14.0		
16	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	26.9	24.2		
17	Change in Stocks (CIS)	1.7	1.7		
18	Valuables	1.1	0.7		
19	Exports	18.4	18.1		
20	Imports	21.1	18.0		
21	Discrepancies	0.7	-0.2		
22	GDP	100.0	100.0		
	National Products				
23	GNI	20,118,353	19,239,492	7.2	-4.4
24	NNI	17,999,754	17,209,409	7.2	-4.4
25	GNDI	20,630,319	19,774,410	7.1	-4.1
26	NNDI	18,511,719	17,744,327	7.1	-4.1
	Per Capita Income, Product and Final Consumption				
27	Per Capita GDP (₹)	151,677	143,734	6.1	-5.2
28	Per Capita GNI (₹)	150,025	141,945	6.1	-5.4
29	Per Capita NNI (₹)	134,226	126,968	6.1	-5.4
30	Per Capita GNDI (₹)	153,843	145,892	6.0	-5.2
31	Per Capita PFCE (₹)	91,440	85,359	7.8	-6.6

PE: Provisional Estimates; AE: Advance Estimates

**First Advance Estimates of GVA at Basic Prices by Economic Activity
(at 2011- 12 Prices)**

(₹ crore)

Industry	2019-20 (PE)	2020-21 (1 st AE)	Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
			2019-20	2020-21
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1,948,110	2,013,927	4.0	3.4
2. Mining & Quarrying	355,680	311,621	3.1	-12.4
3. Manufacturing	2,317,280	2,098,912	0.0	-9.4
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	308,832	317,125	4.1	2.7
5. Construction	1,033,276	903,243	1.3	-12.6
6. Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	2,577,945	2,026,128	3.6	-21.4
7. Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	2,915,680	2,891,811	4.6	-0.8
8. Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	1,844,316	1,776,408	10.0	-3.7
GVA at Basic Prices	13,301,120	12,339,175	3.9	-7.2

PE: Provisional Estimates; AE: Advance Estimates

**First Advance Estimates of GVA at Basic Prices by Economic Activity
(at Current Prices)**

(₹ crore)

Industry	2019-20 (PE)	2020-21 (1 st AE)	Percentage Change Over Previous Year	
			2019-20	2020-21
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	3,257,443	3,494,823	11.4	7.3
2. Mining & Quarrying	393,102	294,249	1.0	-25.1
3. Manufacturing	2,775,587	2,553,708	0.3	-8.0
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	486,516	477,111	6.6	-1.9
5. Construction	1,384,895	1,213,717	3.0	-12.4
6. Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	3,316,653	2,711,124	5.5	-18.3
7. Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	3,842,524	3,896,395	6.1	1.4
8. Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	2,886,517	2,935,715	15.7	1.7
GVA at Basic Prices	18,343,237	17,576,842	7.0	-4.2

PE: Provisional Estimates; AE: Advance Estimates

3.7 The NAD's publications, data releases and reports for the year 2020-21 (till 30th November 2020) which are also available on the official website are given below:

S. No.	Description of the publication/ data release/ report	Date of release	Manner of release
1.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective* - February, 2020	24 th April 2020	Press Note
2.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective* - March, 2020	22 th May, 2020	Press Note
3.	Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2019-20 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Fourth Quarter (Q4) of 2019-20	29 th May 2020	Press Note
4.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective* - April, 2020	25 th June, 2020	Press Note
5.	National Accounts Statistics – 2020	July 2020	e-Publication
6.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective* - May, 2020	24 th July, 2020	Press Note
7.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective* - June, 2020	25 th August, 2020	Press Note
8.	Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter (April-June) Of 2020-21	31 st August 2020	Press Note
9.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective* - July, 2020	25 th September, 2020	Press Note
10.	State-wise and Item-Wise Estimates Of Value Of Output from Agriculture and Allied Sectors With New Base Year 2011-2012 (2011-12 To 2017-18)	October 2020	e-Publication
11.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective* - August, 2020	23 th October, 2020	Press Note
12.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective* - September, 2020	25 th November, 2020	Press Note
13.	Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Second Quarter (July-September) Of 2020-21	27 th November 2020	Press Note

* Released on 25th of every month or previous working day if 25th is a holiday.

3.8 Details of meetings/ conferences/ workshops held during 2020-2021 (till November 2020) are given below:

- Annual discussions with the representatives of DESs on estimates of State Domestic Product for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 were held in electronic mode during June 2020.
- A Committee on Sub National Accounts was constituted under Chairmanship of Dr. Ravindra H. Dholakia, Professor (Retd), IIM, Ahmedabad. The Committee submitted its Final Report in March 2020. The recommendations given by the Committee were approved by the CSI cum Secretary (MoSPI) in July, 2020.
- Regional training webinars on compilation of State Domestic Product and other related aggregates for statistical personnel from States/UTs were organized in electronic mode during 12th to 16th October 2020.

Price Statistics

3.9 The National Statistics Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) started compiling Consumer Price Index (CPI) separately for rural, urban, and combined sectors on monthly basis with Base Year (2010=100) for all India and States/UTs with effect from January 2011. It revised the Base Year of the CPI from 2010=100 to 2012=100, incorporating many methodological improvements in consonance with the international practices. The basket of items and weighing diagrams for the revised series has been prepared using the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) data of the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), 2011-12 of the 68th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS). In addition, Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) is also being released as weighted average of the indices of ten subgroups: 'Cereals and products'; 'Meat and fish'; 'Egg'; 'Milk and products'; 'Oils and fats'; 'Fruits'; 'Vegetables'; 'Pulses and products'; 'Sugar and confectionery'; and 'Spices'. It does not include 'Non-alcoholic beverages' and 'Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.'

Trend in CPI based inflation

3.10 All India Year on Year inflation rates (i.e. current month over corresponding month of last year), based on CPI (General) for combined sector, given in Table-3.1, was above 5.00% during the period December 2019 to December 2020 (Provisional) except in December 2020 (Provisional) where it was 4.59%. The said rate has become highest in October 2020 at 7.61%. The minimum rate was registered at 4.59% in December 2020 (Provisional) during the afore mentioned period.

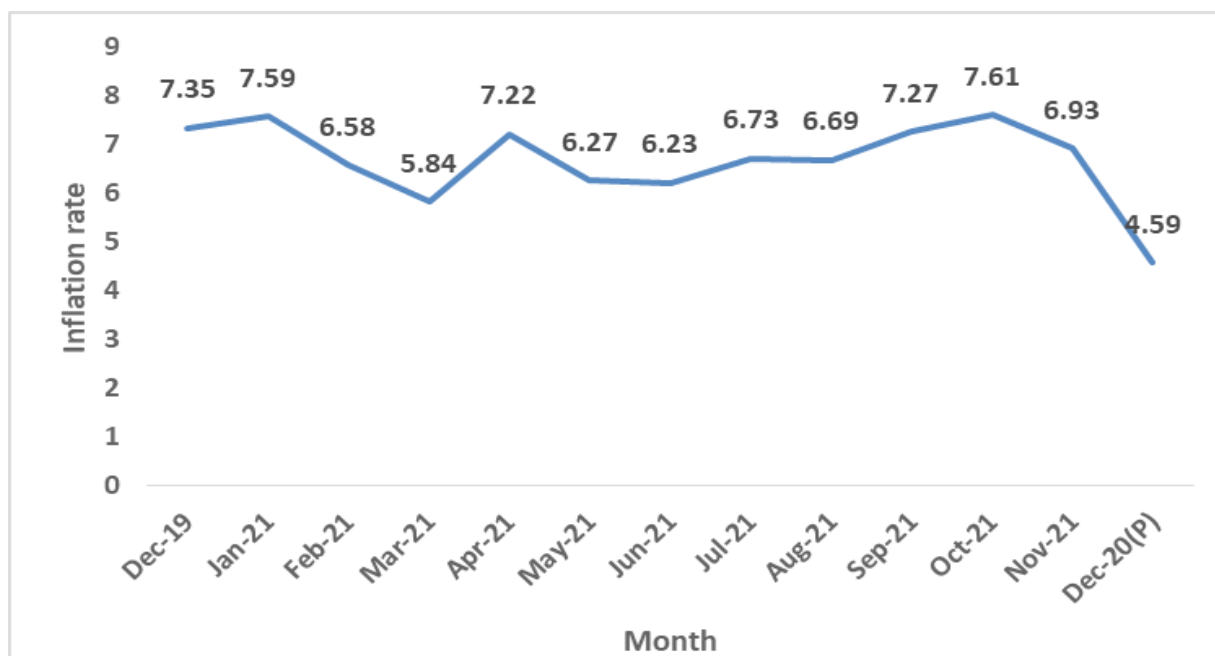
Table 3.1: All India Year on Year inflation rates (%) based on CPI(General)

Month& Year	Inflation Rate
Dec-19	7.35
Jan-20	7.59
Feb-20	6.58
Mar-20	5.84
Apr-20	7.22*
May-20	6.27*
Jun-20	6.23
Jul-20	6.73
Aug-20	6.69
Sep-20	7.27
Oct-20	7.61
Nov-20	6.93
Dec-20	4.59(P)

P: Provisional

*: Imputed figures for April, 20 and May, 20 due to non-availability of data during lockdown period

Figure 1: All India year on year inflation rates (%) based on CPI (General)



3.11 All India Year on Year inflation rates (%) based on CFPI for the combined sector, given in Table-3.2, shows that average inflation rate of food items during December 2019 to December 2020 (Provisional) was 9.99%. CFPI inflation has touched highest level at 14.19% in Dec 2019 and lowest 3.41 % in December 2020 (Provisional).

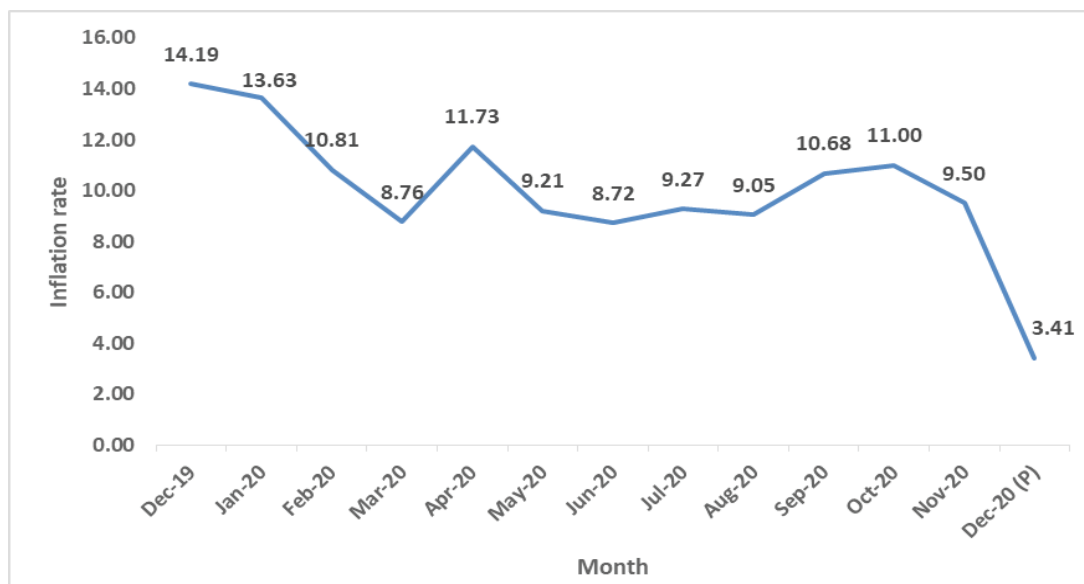
Table 3.2: All India Year on Year inflation rates (%) based on CFPI (General)

Month& Year	Inflation Rate
Dec-19	14.19
Jan-20	13.63
Feb-20	10.81
Mar-20	8.76
Apr-20	11.73*
May-20	9.21*
Jun-20	8.72
Jul-20	9.27
Aug-20	9.05
Sep-20	10.68
Oct-20	11.00
Nov-20	9.50
Dec-20	3.41(P)

P: Provisional

*: Imputed figures for April, 20 and May, 20 due to non-availability of data during lockdown period

Figure 2: All India year on year inflation rates (%) based on CFPI (General)



3.12 NSO releases Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined sectors also at group and sub-group levels. It is to be stated that 'Food and beverages' as a whole has 45.86% share, which includes 39.06% share of CFPI in CPI basket of combined sector. Therefore, food items are generally the major drivers of overall inflation rate based on CPI. In order to know the reasons for such movement of overall inflation rate during last one year, analysis of sub-group level inflation rate is required. Sub-group/Group wise inflation rates and their respective shares (in terms of weight) have been combined together to know their contribution to overall inflation rate during each month of December 2019 to December 2020 (Provisional). These contributions are given in Table 3.3.

Table-3.3

**Break-up of Overall inflation into Group/Sub-Group-wise Inflation Rates, based on CPI (General)
for Combined Sector**

S. No.	Group/Sub Group name	Weight	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20(P)
1	Cereals and products	9.67	0.41	0.50	0.49	0.50	-9.46	-9.42	0.74	0.64	0.55	0.43	0.33	0.23	0.09
2	Meat and fish	3.61	0.37	0.41	0.40	0.36	-3.98	-4.03	0.78	0.70	0.65	0.69	0.74	0.67	0.60
3	Egg	0.43	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	-0.42	-0.41	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.07
4	Milk and products	6.61	0.29	0.38	0.40	0.43	-6.66	-6.63	0.46	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.26
5	Oils and fats	3.56	0.09	0.21	0.24	0.23	-3.07	-3.06	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.46	0.53	0.59
6	Fruits	2.89	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.10	-2.99	-2.98	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.07
7	Vegetables	6.04	3.52	2.84	1.76	1.06	-5.84	-6.08	0.25	0.74	0.80	1.47	1.72	1.24	-0.90
8	Pulses and products	2.38	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.33	-2.07	-2.10	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.40	0.39	0.35
9	Sugar and confectionery	1.36	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	-1.05	-1.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
10	Spices	2.50	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.24	-2.46	-2.46	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.25
11	Non-alcoholic beverages	1.26	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	-1.19	-1.19	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.13
12	Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.	5.55	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	-6.11	-6.08	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28
13	Food and beverages	45.86	5.50	5.33	4.22	3.50	-45.29	-45.50	3.65	3.88	3.79	4.46	4.74	4.13	1.80
14	Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	2.38	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	-2.76	-2.75	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28
15	Clothing	5.58	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.13	-5.85	-5.83	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.19
16	Footwear	0.95	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.94	-0.94	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
17	Clothing and footwear	6.53	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.14	-6.79	-6.77	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22
18	Housing	10.07	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.39	-10.68	-10.65	0.37	0.34	0.32	0.29	0.34	0.33	0.33
19	Fuel and light	6.84	0.05	0.25	0.43	0.45	-6.79	-6.76	0.03	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.19
20	Household goods and services	3.80	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	-3.87	-3.85	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
21	Health	5.89	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.25	-6.12	-6.10	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35
22	Transport and communication	8.59	0.38	0.47	0.39	0.32	-7.60	-7.56	0.63	0.76	0.81	0.84	0.83	0.81	0.69
23	Recreation and amusement	1.68	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	-1.65	-1.65	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.08
24	Education	4.46	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	-4.78	-4.76	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11
25	Personal care and effects	3.89	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.32	-3.67	-3.65	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.42
26	Miscellaneous	28.32	1.15	1.32	1.23	1.23	-27.69	-27.57	1.68	1.87	1.88	1.86	1.88	1.87	1.76
27	All Groups	100.00	7.35	7.59	6.58	5.84	7.22*	6.27*	6.23	6.73	6.69	7.27	7.61	6.93	4.59

P: Provisional

*: Imputed figures for April, 20 and May, 20 due to non-availability of data during lockdown period

International Comparison Programme

3.13 International Comparison Programme (ICP): The International Comparison Program (ICP) is the largest worldwide data-collection initiative, under the auspices of UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), with the goal of producing Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) which are vital for converting measures of economic activities to be comparable across economies. Along with the PPPs, the ICP also produces Price Level Indices (PLI) and other regionally comparable aggregates of GDP expenditure.

3.14 As per decision of the 47th session of UNSC, ICP has become a permanent element of the global statistical programme. India has participated in almost all ICP rounds since its inception in 1970 except 1993. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is National Implementing Agency (NIA) for India, which has the responsibility of planning, coordinating and implementing national ICP activities. India is also proud to have been a co-Chair of the ICP Governing Board along with Statistics Austria for the ICP 2017 cycle. The reference period for price collection for ICP 2017 is April 2017 to March 2018.

3.15 The World Bank has released new Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for reference year 2017 in May, 2020, under International Comparison Program (ICP), that adjust for differences in the cost of living across economies of the World. Globally 176 economies participated in 2017 cycle of ICP.

3.16 Worldwide Status of India

- a) The Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) of Indian Rupee per US\$ at Gross Domestic Product (GDP) level is now 20.65 in 2017 from 15.55 in 2011. The Exchange Rate of US Dollar to Indian Rupee is now 65.12 from 46.67 during same period. The Price Level Index (PLI)—the ratio of a PPP to its corresponding market exchange rate—is used to compare the price levels of economies, of India is 47.55 in 2017 from 42.99 in 2011.
- b) In 2017, India retained and consolidated its global position, as the third largest economy, accounted for 6.7 percent (\$8,051 billion out of World total of \$119,547 billion) of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in terms of PPPs as against China (16.4%) and United States (16.3%), respectively. India is also third largest economy in terms of its PPP-based share in global Actual Individual Consumption and Global Gross Capital Formation.

3.17 Regional Status of India: Asia-Pacific Region

- a) In 2017, India retained its regional position, as the second largest economy, accounted for 20.83% (HK\$ 48,395 billion out of Asia-Pacific total of HK\$ 232,344 billion) of Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in terms of PPPs where China was at 50.76% (first) and Indonesia at 7.49% (third). India is also second largest economy in terms of its PPP-based share in regional Actual Individual Consumption and regional Gross Capital Formation.
- b) Among 22 participating economies in Asia-Pacific region, the Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) of Indian Rupee per Hong Kong Dollar (HK\$) at Gross Domestic Product (GDP) level is now at 3.43 in 2017 from 2.97 in 2011. The Exchange Rate of Hong Kong Dollar to Indian Rupee is now at 8.36 from 6.00 during same period. The Price Level Index (PLI) of India has is now at 64.00 in 2017 from 71.00 in 2011.

3.18 The ICP 2017 results are available on the ICP website and the World Bank's Databank and Data Catalogue. Revised results for 2011, the previous ICP reference year, were also released as well as estimates of annual PPPs for the period 2012-2016. The next ICP comparison will be conducted for reference year 2021.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

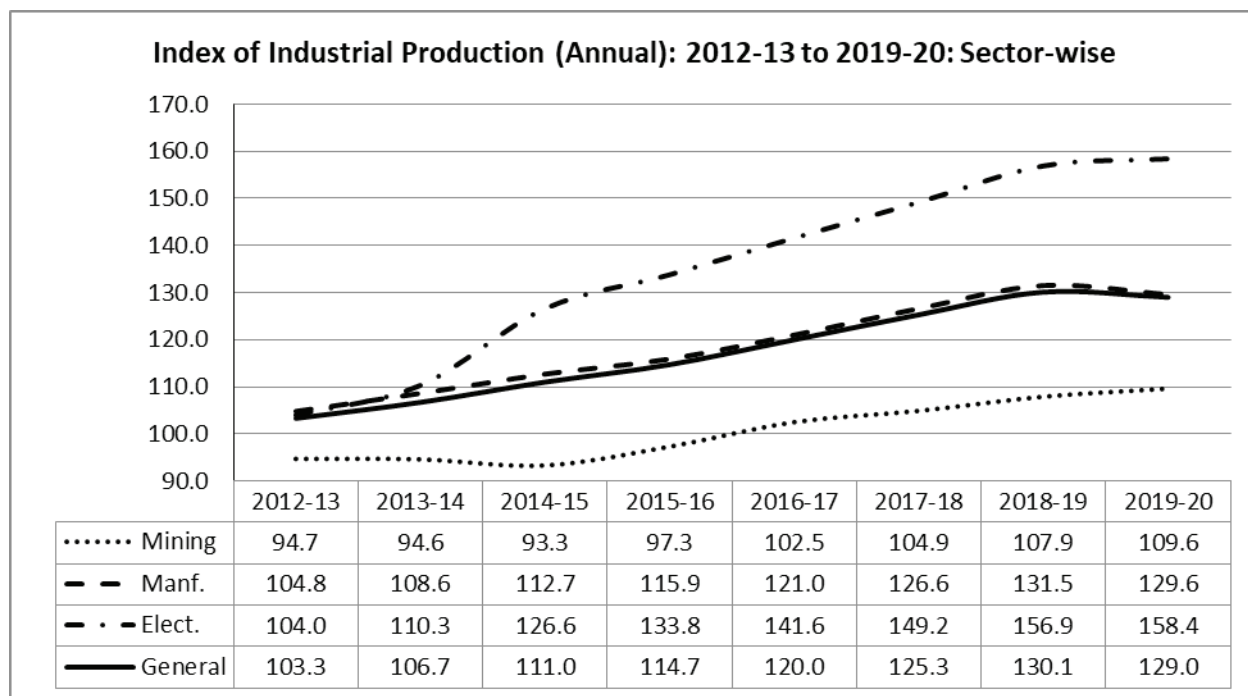
3.19 NSO compiles the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) using secondary data received from 14 source agencies in various Ministries/Departments or their attached/subordinate offices.

3.20 IIP is released every month in the form of Quick Estimates with a time-lag of 6 weeks as per the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) norms of IMF. Apart from breakup of the index for mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors, the estimates are also simultaneously being released as per Use-based classification viz., Primary Goods, Capital Goods, Intermediate Goods, Infrastructure/Construction goods, Consumer durables and Consumer non-durables. These estimates are revised subsequently on receipt of updated production data from the 14 source agencies. The major source of data for IIP is, however, the Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade (DPIIT) that supplies data for 322 out of 407 item groups with a weight of 47.54% in overall IIP.

3.21 The press releases, data (sectoral and use-based category) metadata, and details of methodology of all India IIP with base year 2011-12 are made available in the website (<https://mospi.gov.in/web/mospi/download-tables-data/-/reports/view/templateOne/16301?q=TBDCAT>) for public access.

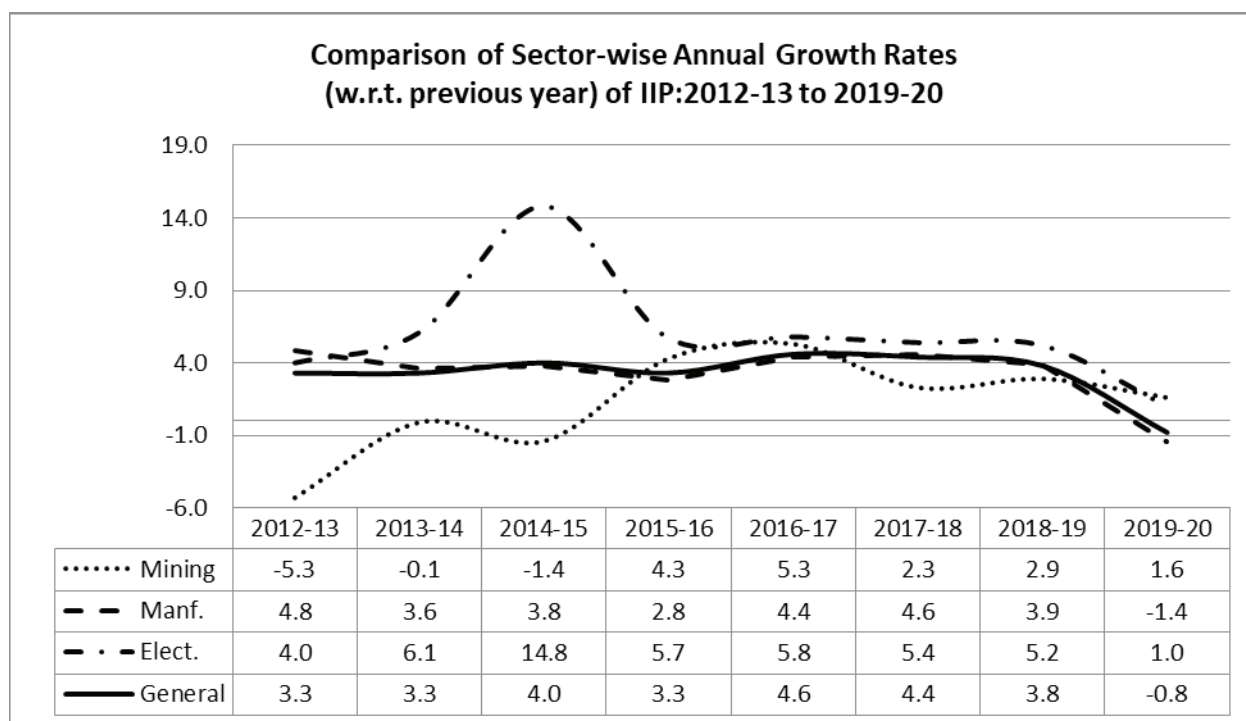
3.22 The sector-wise annual indices of industrial production and its growth rates from 2012-13 to 2019-20, monthly indices & growth rates from January 2020 to November 2020 and the annual indices & growth rates from 2012-13 to 2020-21 (till November 2020) are depicted in the charts given below:

Figure 3



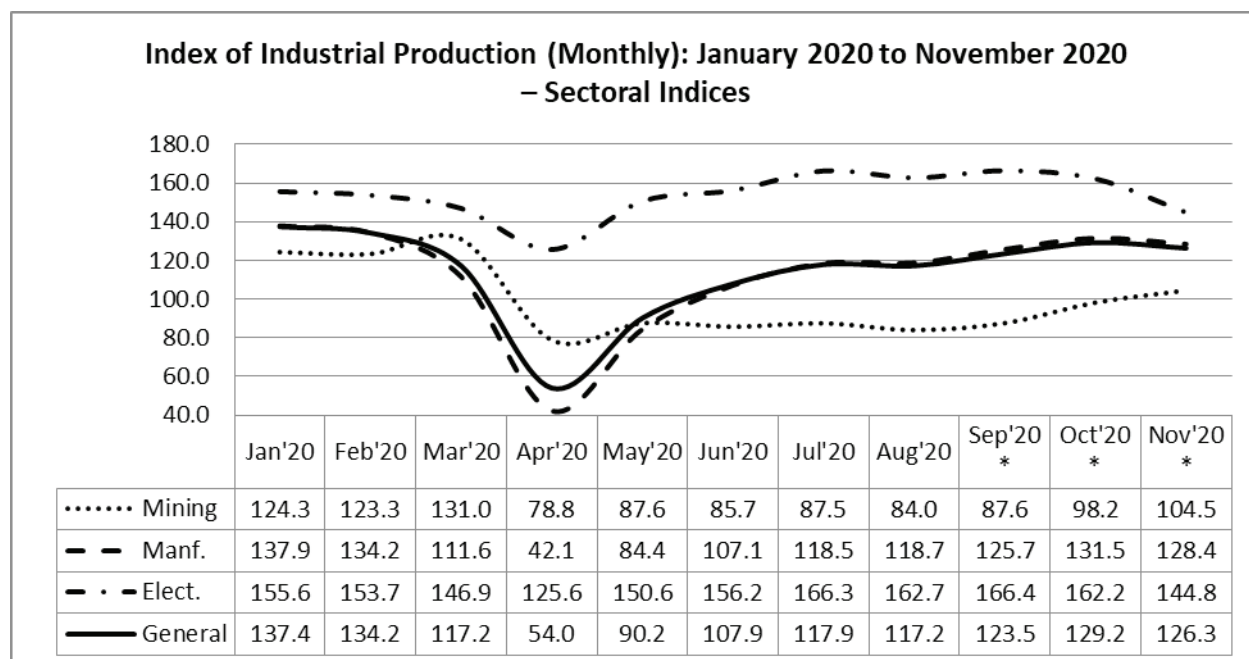
Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

Figure 4



Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

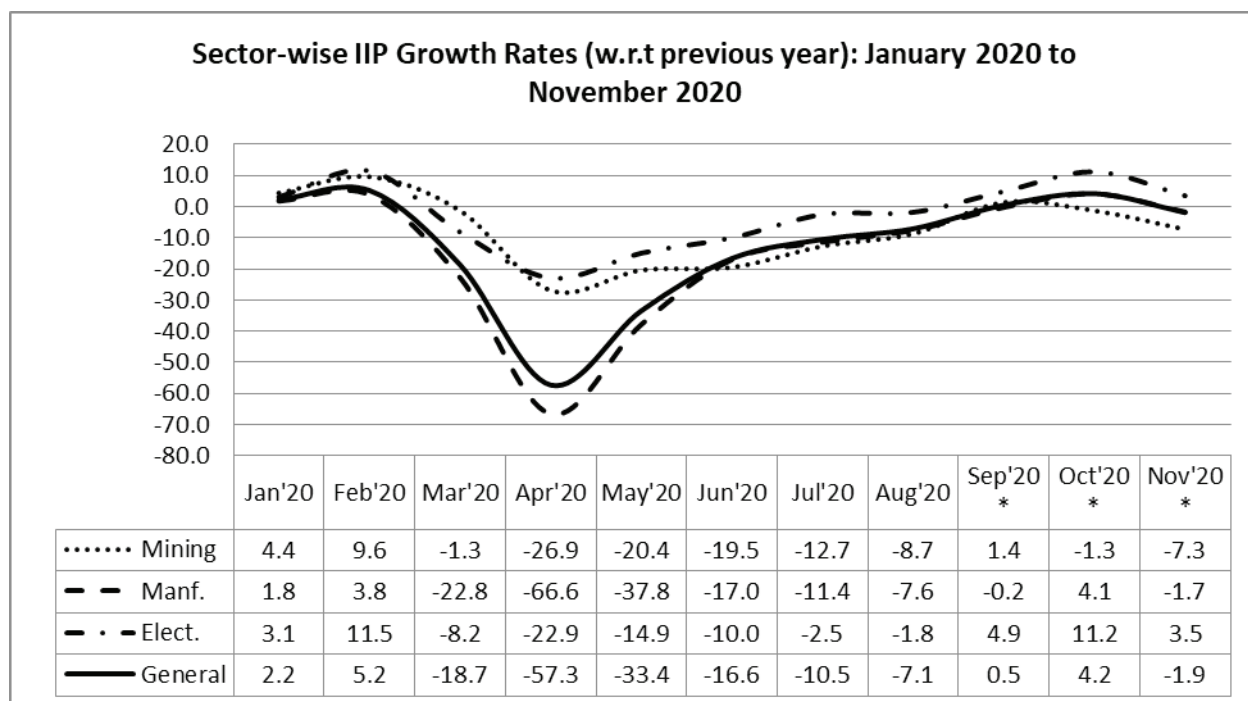
Figure 5



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

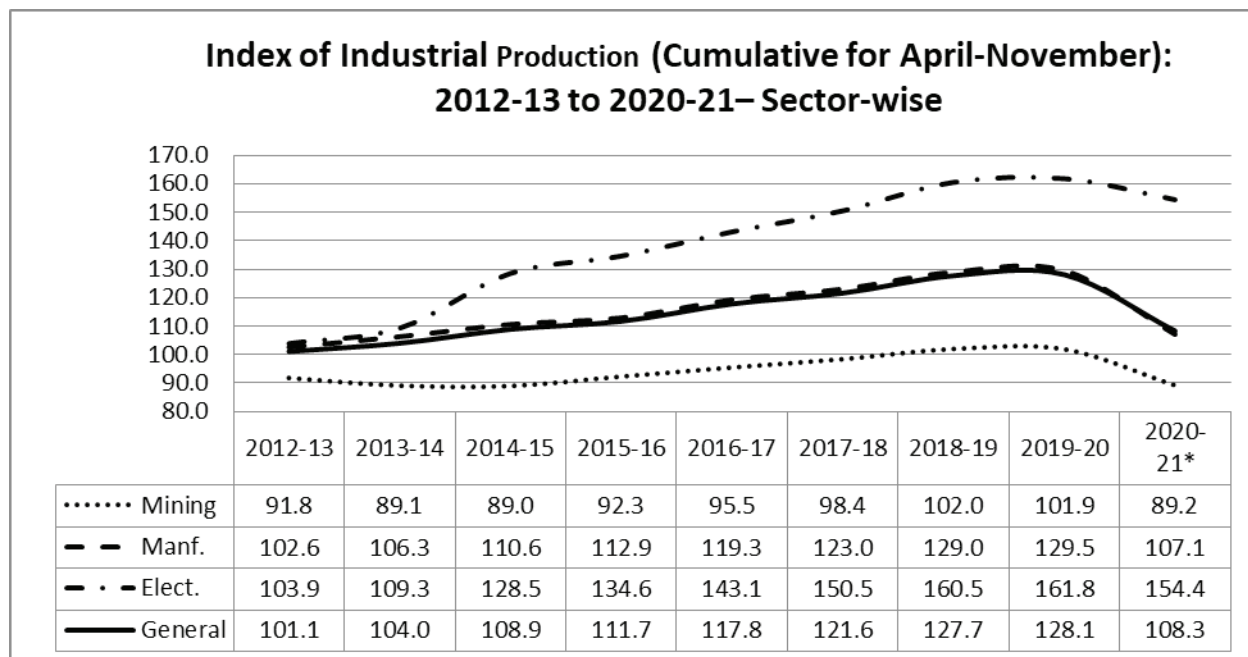
Figure 6



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

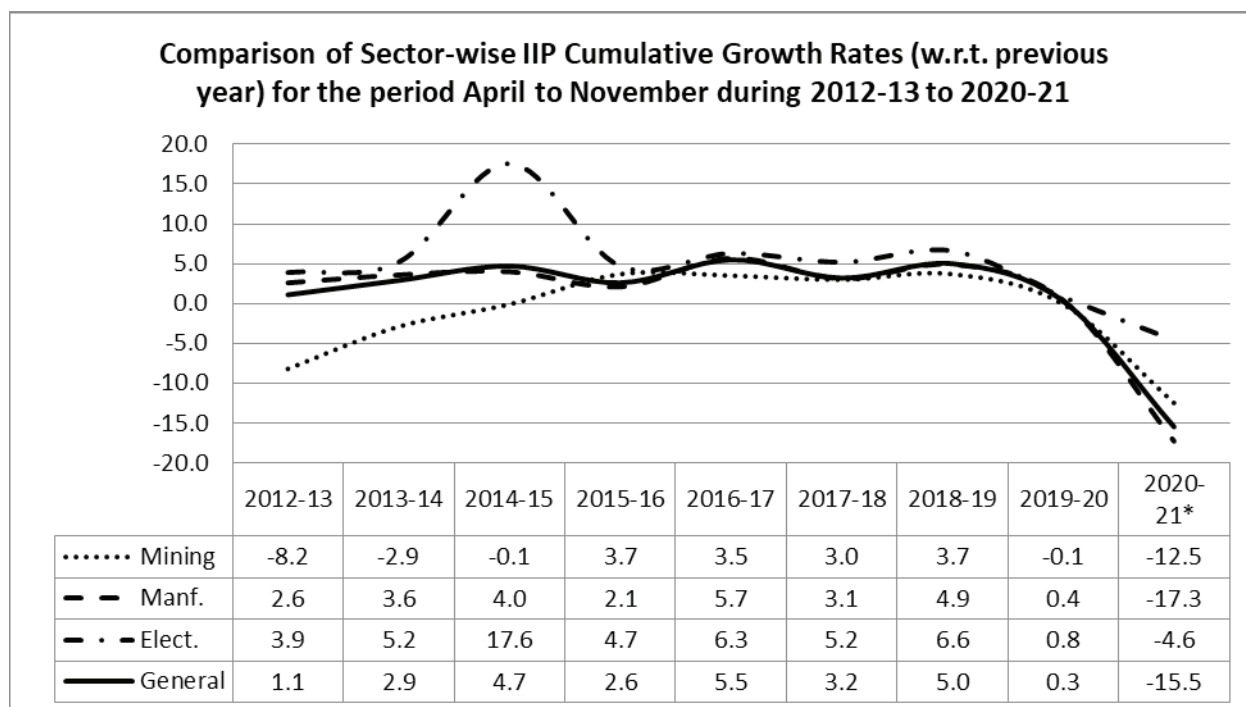
Figure 7



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

Figure 8



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

Energy Statistics

3.23 The publication titled Energy Statistics is annually brought out by NSO and the “Energy Statistics 2020” (27th Edition) is the latest in the series. It is an integrated and updated database of reserves, installed capacity, production, consumption, import, export and wholesale prices of different sources viz. coal, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity. Energy Balance and Sankey Diagram (Energy Flow Diagram) further aim to enhance its utility. This publication caters to the needs of the Planners, Policy-makers and Researchers by making available the energy data at single place.

Seventh Economic Census

3.24 CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd (an SPV under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) has been engaged as the implementing agency by the Ministry to undertake engagement & training of enumerators for data collection/supervision, development of IT platform, etc. for 7th EC. CSC launched 7th EC fieldwork in July 2019 in staggered manner across the country (excluding West Bengal) as per operational readiness, etc. in States/UTs. As on 30th November 2020, fieldwork

is at various stages of completion in 35 States/UTs. Despite several operational challenges (including COVID-19 scenario) all efforts are being made to complete the fieldwork before 31.03.2021 in all these States/UTs. For the first time, end-to-end IT implementation in Economic Census has facilitated near real time fieldwork monitoring, supervision, data analytics and report generation/dissemination. The Ministry held several rounds of discussions with State/ UT Governments provisional results and interim report based on the 7th EC data collected thus far. In addition to developing sampling frame for future surveys, directory of establishments, etc., 7th EC results are expected to benefit policy makers, researchers, businesses, etc. to device targeted interventions to deal with COVID induced economic stress across the country.

Social Statistics

3.25 The Social Statistics Division of the National Statistics Office, MoSPI, is responsible for coordinating development of social, environment and multi-domain statistics. The ambit of social statistics includes population, human development, employment and social justice, while that of multi-domain statistics includes poverty, gender, persons with disabilities and indicators related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3.26 The Division releases annual and adhoc publications on environment and the multi-domain statistics cited above. With the diverse spread of topics to be covered under each of the subjects for these publications, the Division collates and compiles information sourced from national surveys, censuses, administrative data, economic statistics, remote sensing agencies and environmental monitoring systems. These datasets are then combined in standard frameworks prescribed for these statistics, thus providing time-series, comparable across time and space.

3.27 The Division represents the NSO in several expert/technical groups and committees formed in the various Ministries and Departments both at the Centre and State levels and plays a key role in not just ensuring coordination among the different statistical agencies within the country but also in emphasizing the use of standardized concepts, classifications and methods to promote the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all levels.

3.28 The Social Statistics Division is responsible for statistical coordination for India in respect of the BRICS and SAARC related activities and helps to disseminate several social and economic data statistics about these countries.

3.29 The specific activities undertaken by the Division during 2020-21 are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Facilitating monitoring the progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

3.30 United Nations, in September 2015 adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets highlighting the focus areas necessary to achieve sustainable development. At the heart of the SDGs are five critical dimensions - people, prosperity, planet, partnership and peace, each of which are addressed in the Agenda by using the universally applicable SDGs and targets covering the three aspects of sustainable development viz., Economic, Social and Environmental. Subsequently, to monitor the progress of SDGs at global level, a Global Indicator Framework (GIF) consisting of 232 unique indicators was adopted by the UN in 2017. However, after 2020 comprehensive review held during March 2020, there are 231 unique global SDG indicators in GIF.

3.31 The Government of India is committed to ensuring “SabkaSaath, SabkaVikas, SabkaVishwas” which is in the spirit of the SDG motto of “Leaving No One Behind”. In this endeavor, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of development of National Indicator Framework for SDGs, in sync with GIF, which can be used to monitor the progress of SDGs in the country. In compliance, MoSPI has developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF), consisting of 306 indicators along with data sources and periodicity, keeping in view the national priorities. The NIF was developed following national consultation process involving Ministries/Departments of the Government, State Governments, UN agencies and other stakeholders. Following the Cabinet approval, a High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on SDGs was constituted by MoSPI under the chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India (CSI) and Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) with members from NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to periodically review and refine the NIF. Under the ambit of HLSC, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on SDGs has been constituted by the MoSPI in March 2020 under the chairpersonship of DG(Statistics), NSO, MoSPI mainly to provide technical support to HLSC. Any amendment(s) proposed in the NIF or any new proposal relating to SDGs is examined in the TAC and the

recommendations of TAC are placed before HLSC for consideration. HLSC has been periodically refining the NIF. Presently in SDG-NIF version 2.1, there are 302 national indicators with identified data sources and periodicity (as on 29th June, 2020) to monitor the progress of SDGs.

3.32 On the occasion of National Statistics Day, 2020 (celebrated on 29th June 2020), the SDG-NIF Progress Report, 2020 (Version 2.1) was released which can be accessed on the official website of the Ministry. Besides, the India SDG Dashboard on National Indicator Framework was upgraded and hosted on MoSPI website.

3.33 Active collaboration with all the stakeholders including custodian agencies, nodal ministries at the centre, research institutions, state governments and the public, is pivotal to the statistical monitoring of the progress made by the country in respect of the goals and targets specified under SDGs. In this regard, several efforts have been made by the Social Statistics Division (SSD), which are as under:

- (i) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has entered into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NITI Aayog and the United Nations represented by UNRCO, New Delhi in July 2020 relating to support for Data, Indicators and Statistics for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. The overall purpose of the MoU is to collaborate on issues related to support for statistical monitoring of Goals and Targets of SDGs, including the use of new technologies, capacity development to track SDG related outcomes and any other emerging requirements, articulated by MoSPI and NITI Aayog. Under the ambit of MoU, a Data for Development Coordination Forum has been constituted during the year.
- (ii) Six Sectoral Committees on SDGs were constituted by the MoSPI, with members from the subject matter ministries, custodian agencies and research institutions, mainly to work on adoption/adaptation of global methodologies of SDG indicators in Indian context and also for identification of data gaps in monitoring of SDGs-NIF. Recommendations of the Sectoral Committees are being followed-up by SSD during the year 2020 by conducting Sector specific meetings with the concerned Ministries, International Agencies and other stakeholders.

- (iii) The Division organized several Inter-Ministerial Consultations/ Meetings during the year 2020 to review the SDG indicators, data compilation and possible data disaggregation. Further, the Division is also actively participating in various National and International Committees and Technical Groups.
- (iv) The Division is providing technical support to the States, in development of a comprehensive and inclusive SDG Monitoring Framework. The Division has developed and circulated Guidelines on development of State Indicator Framework (SIF) to States/UTs during July 2019 with a view to facilitate and assist them in development of SIF for monitoring the progress on the SDGs at lower administrative levels. Online workshops are being conducted for the States/UTs to provide technical assistance required to the States/UTs in development of State Indicator Frameworks as well as District Level Frameworks (DIF) and also to review the status of development of SIF and DIF.
- (v) Many of the targets specified require active participation of the people, for which awareness building is critical. The Division is addressing this aspect through release of short documentaries on SDGs and also through media interactions. MoSPI has developed documentary film on SDGs in Hindi and dubbed it into English and 15 other regional languages. To further publicize the goals and targets, MoSPI declared the theme for the Statistics Day for the year 2020 as 'Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy and promote well-being for all at all ages) & Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)'.
- (vi) Considering the importance of data in monitoring the progress of SDGs at all levels, several steps have been taken by the MoSPI to bridge the data gaps on SDGs. A few existing surveys of MoSPI are being aligned as per SDG data requirements. MoSPI launched a Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS) from January, 2020 onwards (as part of NSS 78th Round) wherein data for number of SDG indicators are being collected through same survey. This survey will be repeated every three years. MoSPI has also constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division, NSO in 2020 to bridge the data gaps for SDGs indicators through Small Area Estimation techniques.

Monitoring the Environment

3.34 The activities of the Social Statistics Division in respect of official statistics on environment in India can be classified into two major domains - Environment Statistics & Environment Accounts. Some of the activities taken up by the Division in this context during 2020-2021 are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

Environment Statistics

3.35 Continuing its effort to collate and release statistical information on all the aspects of environment, the Division had released the publication “EnviStats India 2020 Vol.I: Environment Statistics” in March 2020. The publication is based on Framework on Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) prescribed by UNSD for compilation of environment statistics and provides information on the six fundamental components namely (i) Environmental Conditions and Quality; (ii) Environmental Resources and their use; (iii) Residuals (iv) Extreme Events and Disasters; (v) Human Settlements and Environmental Health; and (vi) Environment Protection, Management and Engagement. This publication is the third in the series. The latest publication has an improved coverage of the indicators prescribed by FDES, with information provided on 217 indicators of the framework.

Environment Accounts

3.36 With a view to improve the understanding of the relationship between environment and the economy, the Division has released the 2020 issue of the annual publication on environment accounts, “EnviStats India 2020 Vol.II: Environment Accounts” in September 2020. This year’s publication includes not just updates of some of the previously published accounts, like those of Land Cover, but also includes some fresh ecosystem extent and condition accounts and estimates of ecosystem services. Topics covered in the Publication are land cover, croplands, forests, wetlands and biodiversity. The publication also illustrates the use of SEEA for informing on the aspects of sustainable development.

3.37 Apart from these publications, in order to bring natural capital accounts in the mainstream of policy-making, the Division is coordinating the project on “Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services”. This EU-funded project is under implementation as a partnership project between United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Nations Environment and the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity. It has helped the Division in the compilation

of natural capital accounts, which have resulted in the three publications on environment accounts.

Assessing the status of multi-domain statistics

3.38 The National Statistical Office has an important role in the context of multi-domain statistics like gender, poverty, food security etc. Similar to the case of monitoring the progress towards SDGs, NSO also has to play the critical role of setting up collaborations across the different agencies of the government, so that the efforts of each of these agencies could be accumulated to efficiently produce timely statistics that reflect the different aspects of these economically and socially relevant phenomena in the country. One of the roles that the NSO assumes is also that of an aggregator of information of these multi-domain statistics, so that the users have all the necessary information in one place. The function of this consolidated dataset is not just to provide basic information for decision making, evaluations and assessments at all levels. The Social Statistics Division, NSO, produces certain annual publications as also subject-specific ad-hoc publications, which are usually the outcome of certain user demands.

3.39 India is a member of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) and other International forum on Gender Statistics. The IAEG-GS, after reviewing the Global SDG indicator framework, has identified a minimum set of gender indicators comprising 52 quantitative and 11 qualitative indicators, which address issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The indicators are organized into five domains namely (i) Economic Structures and Access to Resources; (ii) Education; (iii) Health and Related Services; (iv) Public Life and Decision-Making; and (v) Human Rights of Women and Child. MoSPI has been participating in the meetings of the IAEG-GS and other Conferences/Forums on Gender Statistics to understand its development in international scenario and to put forth the India's view point. The 14th Meeting of the IAEG-GS was held on 3rd, 4th and 7th December 2020 in which MoSPI participated as a member of the Expert Group.

3.40 With a view to report on a gender-related indicator "Gender gap in wages by occupation, age and persons with disabilities", the Division has developed the methodology for estimating the associated SDG Global Indicator, 8.5.1, i.e., "Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with

disabilities”. The estimates for the indicator have been compiled on the basis of data collected under the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19.

3.41 The Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, has identified 29 significant Global Indices for monitoring their changes at the national level. These indices range across four categories viz., Economy (5 Indices), Industry (11 Indices), Development (5 Indices) and Governance (8 Indices). These Global Indices have been assigned to 18 Nodal Ministries/Departments, and the constituent parameters/indicators (more than 800 in number) have been assigned to 47 Line Ministries/Departments. MoSPI has been given the responsibility to provide data assistance to various nodal Ministries for the assigned Global Indices. The Division represents MoSPI in the coordination committees constituted for the global indices by the respective Nodal Ministries/Departments, with a view to provide the necessary assistance through identification of existing and alternate data sources and also to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of data published for these parameters.

3.42 NITI Aayog has constituted a committee to review the criteria used for estimating the coverage of population under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and the committee has requested MoSPI to re-assess the State/UT-specific NFSA coverage ratios for rural and urban areas using “income” as the base variable instead of “expenditure”. Accordingly, MoSPI has developed the methodology based on income data available in Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2018-19 and state-wise cut off values have been derived by duly adjusting National level cut-off value with inter-state price variation. The methodology, along with the estimates of the compiled state-wise coverage ratios for the years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, have been submitted to NITI Aayog for consideration.

3.43 MoSPI is the designated nodal Ministry for statistical coordination and statistical monitoring of implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in the country. Two publications, SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter were being published by the Division in alternate years to quantify the success in achieving the objectives of social and economic development that are in conformity with the principal goals of SAARC. During the 57th session of the SAARC Programming Committee in Kathmandu during 19-20 December 2019, the delegation of Maldives proposed that these reports should be aligned with the SDGs to avoid duplication. Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India, has, therefore,

suggested that publications of SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter be suspended until further guidance is received from the SAARC Secretariat.

3.44 The Division also has the crucial role of developing capacities across the different agencies so as to improve the robustness and coverage of the existing indicator-set in respect of multi-domain statistics. Some of the activities taken up by the Division during 2020-21 in dissemination of these statistics and capacity-development are outlined in the following paragraphs:

- (i) The annual publication “Women and Men in India 2019” was published in March 2020. The publication provides Gender disaggregated data on various socio-economic aspects including population, health, literacy & education, participation in economy, decision making, impediments in empowerment. The publication includes information related to many of the quantitative indicators, as prescribed by IAEG-GS under the minimum set of gender indicators.
- (ii) The statistics data series of the BRICS Countries, released in the form of an annual Joint Statistical Publication, are the result of annual joint efforts of the National Statistical Offices of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa since 2010. Datasets on varied topics in respect of India were made available to the Russian Federation for publication of Joint Statistical Publication, 2020 of BRICS Countries. The publication was released during the 12th Meeting of Heads of NSOs of the BRICS countries held on 14th December, 2020.

Human Resource Development

3.45 National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) located at Greater Noida along with the Training Unit located at Pushpa Bhawan, Madangir Road, New Delhi functions as the Training Division of the National Statistics Office (NSO).

3.46 National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), earlier known as the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), came into existence on 13th February 2009, is a premier Institute primarily fostering human resource development in official statistics at national and state level. The Academy is actively engaged in building capacities in the area of Official Statistics and related disciplines at the National/Sub- National as also at the international level, particularly amongst developing & SAARC countries. The Academy confronted with the challenge of

keeping the statistical workforce abreast with and updated on the dynamics of the socio-economic environment and technological and methodological advances, has been continuously striving not only to develop updated course material, revise course curriculum, etc. but also to implement effective delivery mechanisms by focusing on pedagogy, all encompassed in its focused training strategy directed at both newly inducted as well as in-service statistical personnel of Central and State/ UT Governments. The main aims and objectives of the Academy are as under:

- a) To create a pool of trained manpower in theoretical and applied statistics to effectively manage both the current and emerging challenges of data collection, collation, Analysis and dissemination for better formulation of policies and plans for the country;
- b) To train statistical as well as non-statistical manpower in undertaking monitoring and evaluation of large scale programmes/projects, through specialized short/medium term training programmes; and
- c) To create a pool of trainers and develop training material via course-ware in consultation and collaboration with academicians, researchers and professionals from universities, external professional institutions and UN/ bilateral agencies.

3.47 The training strategy adopted entails conducting both induction and refresher training programmes at the NSSTA and outsourcing some trainings to several other identified reputed and specialized institutions. The programmes cater to the need based training of the statistical personnel working in the Central Government, namely, the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) officers, Sub-ordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officials of the Central Government, Statistical Officers from State/UT Governments and Public sector Undertakings, in the identified subject areas.

3.48 The NSSTA also regularly provides technical support in terms of capacity development of the statistical personnel of the friendly and neighbouring Asian and African countries. As a result, request based training programmes are regularly conducted and organized at NSSTA.

3.49 The NSSTA has also been making efforts to sensitize the potential human resources through awareness programmes in official statistics, both at its campus

and at various universities. These programmes also include training of faculty and students from various Universities at NSSTA as well as organizing awareness programmes at selected Universities by the officers of the Academy & NSO. NSSTA continues to organize this activity every year, as it has been found very useful by the community of users of official statistics.

Amenities:

3.50 The NSSTA is equipped with the modern state-of-the art facilities for training as well as boarding and lodging for trainees. The complex of the Academy comprises three well organized building blocks, namely, the Academic and Administrative Block, Hostel Block and the Residential Block, surrounded by well-maintained landscapes. The facilities available in the Academic and Administrative Blocks also include a Conference Hall with a seating capacity of around 60 persons; a centrally air-conditioned Auditorium, namely, the 'Mahalanobis Auditorium', with a seating capacity of around 160 persons; five Lecture/Training/Seminar Halls, fitted with latest computerized teaching aids; a library, namely the Sukhatme Library; IT teaching computer laboratory equipped with adequate infrastructure to conduct training for about 30 trainees at any point of time, in terms of hands-on- training and lodging facilities for 100 trainees, with the aid of 40 Single Bed and 30 Double Bed air-conditioned Rooms. The recreational facilities available in the campus include those for indoor games like Billiards, Table tennis etc. & outdoor games like Volleyball and Badminton.

3.51 In order to keep pace with the emerging new technologies, especially in the domain of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the NSSTA has taken various steps towards office automation. For this, a significant IT infrastructure in terms of servers such as blade server, database server, exchange server, etc., along with requisite software has been put in place within the premises of the Academy, in order to make available all the necessary IT facilities not only to the NSSTA officials but more importantly, also to the trainees.

Training Programme Approval Committee (TPAC)

3.52 In order to look after and guide NSSTA on various training programmes, a High Level Committee namely, "Training Programme Approval Committee" (TPAC) has been constituted with senior officers of the Government of India and a few subject experts from reputed Institutes as members. The Committee assesses and

approves the need-based training calendar on an annual basis, besides reviewing the syllabi, duration and training methodology for all the modules. Most of the courses are conducted at NSSTA while some of the specialized courses are outsourced to reputed institutes/ organizations in Delhi or outside, with proven credentials. Subjects covered in the various programmes conducted by NSSTA mainly include those in the areas of Official Statistical Systems, Theoretical & Applied Statistics, Large Scale Sample Surveys, SNA 1993 & 2008, Data Management Techniques, Information Technology, Management, Financial Management, Micro and Macro Economics, Econometrics, etc.

Regular Training Scheduled at NSSTA

3.53 The training programmes conducted or organized by NSSTA are as follows:

- i. Two year Induction Training for the officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS);
- ii. Induction and integrated training programmes for the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) Officers, including Training of Trainers (TOT's) for these courses;
- iii. Refresher Training Courses/Seminars/Workshops for the in-service ISS Officers and senior Officers of Central Ministries/Departments, State/ UT-Directorates of Economics & Statistics & other Line Departments;
- iv. Request- Based Refresher Training Programmes for officers from Central/ State/ UTs;
- v. Online Training Programmes on Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, and Big Data Analytics, etc. for in service ISS/SSS officers.
- vi. Exposure programme on Official Statistical System to the M. Stat. Students from the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata and other centres;
- vii. Awareness programmes in official statistics for students and faculty members of universities; and
- viii. Internship Programmes for post graduate students in Statistics of Indian Universities.

3.54 For the purpose of specialized training, NSSTA collaborates with various reputed/specialized Institutes of Managements viz. IIMs; IIRS, Dehradun; ASCI, Hyderabad; Labour Bureau, Shimla; IIPA, Delhi; IIPS, Mumbai; ISTM, Delhi; Delhi School of Economics, Delhi; IASRI, Delhi; ISEC, Bengaluru, etc.

3.55 Training of State Statistical Personnel: Regular as also demand based Training Programmes are conducted from time to time for State Governments /UTs in certain specified subjects and areas of their interest. Besides these, tailor-made training courses, based on specific requests received from the States and Uts, are also conducted at the NSSTA.

International Training Programmes:

3.55.1 NSSTA in collaboration with International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), Kolkata, under the aegis of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata conducts a 4 Weeks' Training on "Official Statistics & Related Methodology" out of the total 10-month duration International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC) course in Statistics (titled "Statistical Theory and Applications") leading to a Statistical Training Diploma for the international participants, conducted by ISI, Kolkata;

3.55.2 Short term i.e. one-two week training programmes and study visits for the statistical personnel/ participants from countries in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region, Asia & Pacific, Africa and other countries, conducted at the request of Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank or the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the countries; and

3.55.3 International Conferences, Seminars and Workshops on emerging areas of Official Statistics.

Research and Development (R&D) at NSSTA

3.55.4 MoU has been signed between NSSTA, MoSPI and IIT-Madras for collaboration on (a) Capacity Building (b) Committee Participation and (c) R & D of Technologies to further improve the quality of Official Statistics.

3.55.5 Incubation Cell has been established at NSSTA, Greater Noida. This Cell will work in tandem with different Divisions of this ministry as well as other Ministries

and also institutions having expertise in the field of emerging technologies like AI, Big data, etc. for promoting research & development of technologies and methodologies in order to make further improvement in the quality of Official Statistics.

Nomination for participation in the Foreign Training Programmes /Meetings / Workshops /Seminars/ Conferences etc.

3.55.6 The Screening Committee of this Ministry under the chairmanship of the Chief Statistician of India and Secretary (S&PI), is constituted to consider nominations for participation in international meetings, conferences, seminars, workshops and trainings.

3.55.7 During 1st April 2020 to 30th November 2020 all the international events were attended virtually due to COVID-19 pandemic. No foreign tour was undertaken to attend overseas events. During the period 104 officers were nominated to attend 32 international events held virtually.

Scheme of Internship for Post-graduate/Research Students

3.55.8 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is implementing a scheme for internship for post-graduate students/research scholars of recognized universities/ institutes with the objective to create awareness amongst the students about statistical system of India. Under the scheme internship of two months is offered during May to July and a stipend of ₹10,000/- is paid to the students after completion of the internship. For 2020-21, internship scheme, though announced but was not implemented due to COVID-19 pandemic. Process for implementing internship scheme during 2021-22 has been initiated.

Grant-in-Aid to institutions for promoting research studies and for organization of Seminars/Conferences/Workshops etc.

3.55.9 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is implementing Grant-in- Aid scheme to promote research studies and seminars in the area of Official Statistics by way of providing financial assistance. Under the Scheme, funds are provided to the eligible institutions/ organizations for conducting research study/ organizing seminar/ conferences/ workshops, etc. on topics relevant to official statistics. Financial assistance is also provided to present papers in international conference/workshops, etc. abroad. Financial assistance is provided to research institutions/ organizations/ NGOs for conducting surveys / undertaking studies in

Official Statistics as per guidelines laid down for the purpose. During the year 2020-21 (up to November, 2020), ₹5 lakh was released to Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata for two projects. Details are given below:

Project/Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance fund released during 2020-21 (from April 2020 to November 2020)

S. No.	Name of the Organization/ Beneficiary	Event	Fund Released (in ₹)
1	Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata.	Research study “Developing an Appropriate Methodology for Estimating Proportion of Villages with Specific Infrastructure Facility” (3 rd Installment)	2,44,950/-
2	Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata.	Research study “Developing an Appropriate Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) Method for Estimation Domain-Level Aggregates from NSSO Household Surveys” (3 rd Instalment)	2,56,450/-

International/National Awards in Statistics

3.56 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has instituted three national awards in Statistics namely (a) Prof. P.V. Sukhatme National Award in Statistics for Life Time Contribution in the Field of Statistics; (b) Prof. C. R. Rao National Award in Statistics for Young Statisticians; and (c) Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Awards in Official Statistics. The Ministry has also instituted one international award in statistics namely Prof P. C. Mahalanobis International Award in Statistics. During 2020-21, Prof. P.V. Sukhatme National Award in Statistics and Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Awards in Official Statistics were given. Details of these awards are as under:

(a) Prof. P.V. Sukhatme National Award in Statistics for Life Time Contribution in the Field of Statistics

In recognition of the contribution of Prof. P. V. Sukhatme, a renowned statistician for his outstanding contribution and distinguished service to the cause of Statistics and its application to agriculture and allied fields to Statistics, the Government of India has instituted a biennial National Award

in Statistics in his memory for senior statisticians for their significant and life time contribution in the field of Statistics. The Award is given in alternate years and carries a cash prize of ₹5.0 Lakh along with a citation, shawl and a memento. Expenditure on travel (by Air India-economy class) to the venue of the Award presentation ceremony, boarding and lodging is also provided to the awardee for participating in the award presentation ceremony.

Prof. P.V. Sukhatme award for the year 2020 was jointly given to (i) Dr. Arvind Pandey, National Chair (Medical Statistics), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); and (ii) Dr. Akhilesh Chandra Kulshreshtha, Ex-ADG (CSO), MoSPI. Next award will be given in 2022.

(b) Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Awards in Official Statistics

In order to promote excellence and recognizing outstanding contributions made by the Official Statisticians in the area of Official/Administrative Statistics in India, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has instituted Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Award in Official Statistics. The award is given annually in three categories: (i) Category A: for in-service Official Statistician with less than 45 years of age; Category B: for in-service Official Statistician above 45 years of age; and Category C: for non-serving/retired Official Statisticians for their lifetime achievements, who served in the Government/Autonomous Bodies throughout his/her career. The award carries a cash prize of ₹ 2.0 Lakh, along with a citation, shawl and a memento for each category. The awardees are entitled for payment of TA/DA as per rules and entitlement applicable to them.

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Awards in Official Statistics for the year 2020 in the Category C was given to Dr. C. Rangarajan. Process for Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Awards in Official Statistics for the year 2021 has been initiated.

On the Spot Essay Writing Competition

3.57 Since 2005, every year, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation organizes an All India on the Spot Essay writing Competition on subjects relevant to Statistics/official Statistics for the post graduate student of statistics studying in the recognized universities/colleges/institutions to commemorate the birth anniversary of eminent statistician Prof P. C. Mahalanobis.

The competition is generally held at various offices of MoSPI such as the sub regional/ regional/zonal offices of NSSO (FOD) etc. The winners of the competition are felicitated on Statistics Day Celebration held every year on 29th June. One 1st Prize of ₹15,000/-, two 2nd Prizes of ₹12,000/-, three 3rd Prizes of ₹10,000/- and five Consolation Prizes of ₹5,000/- are given under the competition. On the Spot Essay Writing Competition 2020 was organized on February 23, 2020 (Sunday) in which total 113 students appeared. 13 winners of On the Spot Essay Writing Competition 2020 were felicitated virtually on the Statistics Day 2020. Process for organizing On the Spot Essay Writing Competition 2021 has been initiated.

Data Informatics and Innovation Division (DIID)

3.58 Data Informatics and Innovation Division (DIID) has originated from the 'Computer Centre' set up in 1967 as an attached office of the Department of Statistics in Cabinet Secretariat to cater to the data processing needs of not only the Department of Statistics but other Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government as well. With the passage of time and developments in the field of ICT, the role of the Computer Centre underwent change, and accordingly it was renamed first as Data storage and Dissemination Division (DSDD) and later as DIID. The major activities of DIID in 2020-21 are described in the following paragraphs.

Web Site of the Ministry:

3.59 Data Informatics and Innovation Division (DIID) is responsible for development and maintenance of MoSPI's website (<http://www.mospi.gov.in>). Apart from providing information about Ministry's role, activities, contacts, etc., the website is a platform having all the statistical publications/ reports, metadata and dashboards. The revamped website, with improved functionality and better content accessibility, has been operationalized from 17th November 2020.

3.60 The new website has been designed using latest portal development technology to provide an integrated digital experience to users. The revamped website has been developed as per GIGW guidelines of DARPG and NIC. The compliance with respect to ensuring of Centralized Banner Publishing Scheme (CBPS) on MoSPI website for effective communications on important Government initiatives has been ensured. The website design is kept clutter-free and minimalist ensuring clear identity of elements and providing visual appeal with viewer friendliness. The website is mobile device compatible and disable-friendly. Elastic search and global

search are enabled to provide better search results to the users. A structured site map for easy navigation and better understanding of inter linkages of content has been provided. An organogram of MoSPI and its linking to directory details of MoSPI officials is one of the new features added. Visitors can provide information on user experience, adding the desired element of “public participation” and boost potential of e- Governance Visitors can share the content link on social media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc) through share button available across the website. To facilitate the process of smooth transition, link to old website has been made available on the new website for a period of 6 months.

Data Dissemination Applications

3.60.1 Unit level datasets of Socio-economic surveys, ASI, EC, PLFS, IIP, Time use survey are being disseminated online to the users in user-friendly format with proper documentation.

3.60.2 Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Dashboard is hosted on Ministry’s website (www.mospi.gov.in) to access/ monitor the performance of statistical indicators generated by MoSPI.

Cloud Computing

3.61 Benefits of NIC Cloud Services are being harnessed, and currently around 15 web applications of the Ministry including Online Stationery Management, MPLADS, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Event Management System, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Consumer Price Index (CPI), International Household Survey Network (IHSN) etc. are hosted on NIC cloud. This minimizes the cost of infrastructure & manpower and ensures better security.

Consumer Price Index:

3.62 The CPI Archival Web Portal Software application, developed by DIID, is operational for easy retrieval of CPI data. After the monthly press release, details are uploaded on CPI Web Portal, and the users can access the following:

- State/All India/Group-Subgroup Indices
- All India Item Index
- Annual Inflation Rates
- All India Item Inflation Rates
- Press Release
- Cross Tabulation Reports
- Visualization

Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

3.63 Quarterly estimates of GDP at current and constant prices (viz. 2011-12 prices) for the periods 2011-12 (Q1) to 2020-21 (Q2) have been converted into SDMX and disseminated through the Ministry's website.

National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP)

3.64 The National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP) has been envisaged as a platform for automation of the official statistical processes and development of a National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics (NDWOS). The NDWOS is aimed to evolve as a state-of-the-art digital repository of all official statistics with homogenized meta-data. The platform will store data into logical compartments in a manner that is easily accessible and understandable even by non-technical decision makers. NIIP will also provide high-end tools for data analytics to power users for generating desired set of statistics/ graphs/ charts/ GIS visualisations, based on the data stored in NDWOS. Similar facility, but in a limited manner, would also be made available to general users.

3.65 MoSPI collects, compiles and publishes various socio-economic indicators of National Interest for policy making, planning, research and other public users e.g. Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Consumer Price Index (CPI), National Accounts Statistics (NAS), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, etc. There are several portals/ softwares/ manual systems existing in disintegrated manner for performing these tasks and data acquisition is heavily dependent on manual processes. The existing portals of MoSPI, with improved features, are proposed to be brought under the NIIP as part of the NIIP project presently being implemented by MoSPI. Further, under NIIP, data will be obtained from source agencies automatically through Application Programming Interface (API), or through use of web-forms, which will enable the source agencies to feed data directly into MoSPI's databases from their ends. The data processing within MoSPI also involves multiple intermediate processes and stages, with the output of one or more stages/ processes being input for one or more other stages/ processes. Under NIIP, maximum automation in these activities will be incorporated. The enhanced use of ICT will also facilitate improved data validation and carrying out of consistency checks, etc., thus improving the overall quality of statistical process and final outputs, besides leading to better time efficiencies.

3.66 Under the NIIP project, the new integrated module for Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been deployed for business testing on 26/11/2020. It will provide an end-to-end solution for field level data collection, online validation, index compilation, dissemination as well as GIS and analytical visualization. This new portal will run parallelly with the old CPI portal, and the latter will be phased out after full operationalisation of the former.

Setting up of Project Management Unit (PMU) for MoSPI

3.67 A Project Management Unit (PMU) has been set up in MoSPI for furtherance of ICT-related interventions as per MoSPI requirement. It will be responsible for providing management support and technical guidance for various activities undertaken by MoSPI. This Unit would also help in identification of latest IT/e-governance and contemporary technologies and its implementation by the Ministry. The PMU, on-boarded from March 23, 2020, is providing support on procurement, reporting & analytics and monitoring the progress of the NIIP and other MoSPI projects. At present, six resource persons have been deployed in, and this number can vary according to the Ministry's requirements.

Training Activities

3.68 The division provides faculty services to NSSTA for conducting IT courses for officers/ officials of States/UTs and Central Government Departments. This Division also provides internship to the students sponsored by various Universities/ Institutions for developing IT related projects. During the Cyber Security Awareness Month, namely October 2020, the Division had organised two online workshops in collaboration with NIC on (a) End-point Security and best practices, and (b) Application and Site Security and best practices. Under the Digital India Initiative (DII), an online training programme of 30 hours through CDAC was organized during 19thOctober – 3rd November 2020 on Emerging Technologies, covering the subjects of Virtual Reality, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Understanding on Data Visualization, Predictive Analytics Using Python, Cloud Computing, Social & Mobile apps, Cyber Security and Blockchain.

Operation of a Mini Data Centre and maintenance of MoSPI's IT assets

3.69 The servers of the Mini Data Centre maintained at DIID are operating on 24x7x365 basis and troubleshooting of network setup, desktops and printers are done as per users requirement. The Division has also procured hardware and

software for upgrading and maintaining this Mini Data Centre. Maintenance of IT assets of Ministry's offices located in Delhi at Sardar Patel Bhawan, East & West Block R.K. Puram, and Pushpa Bhawan is also carried out by the Operations Unit of DIID through Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (CAMC).

3.70 National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) was created by Government of India in June 2006, under the Department of Science & Technology for the purpose of acquiring, processing, storing, distributing and improving utilization of spatial data, which would be a gateway of spatial data being generated by various agencies of the Govt. of India. MoSPI is one of the 6 nodes for the NSDI project. MoSPI has already shared its sixth EC data with NSDI for the design of the underlying database and development of the Data Model.

Progressive use of official language Hindi

3.71 In accordance with the Official Language policy of the Union, concerted efforts are being made for promotion of progressive use of Hindi as Official Language. Official Language Implementation Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Director General, DIID reviews the progress of Hindi and compliance of Official Language Act and rules thereunder. In each quarter, the meetings of this committee were organized successfully. One Hindi workshop was organized in the office during 2020-21 to impart working knowledge of official language and related policy matters to officials/ officers of DIID. Hindi Pakhwara was observed in the office in September 2020. During this period competitions were organized. Incentive scheme for original work in Hindi continued this year also.

Coordination and Publication (CAP)

3.72 The Coordination and Publication (CAP) Division is mainly responsible for coordinating the statistical activities of various Divisions of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and maintaining a liaison with the Central Government Ministries/Departments and also with State Governments and other Statistical Agencies. The CAP Division is the nodal division for administering the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, and follow-up of National Statistical Commission (NSC) recommendations. The Division is also responsible for overall monitoring of Expenditure under Capacity Development (CD) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, aimed at augmentation of infrastructural, technical as well as manpower resources for making available credible and timely

official statistics for policy-makers and public at large. The Statistical Strengthening Project Unit (SSPU) under this Division deals with the implementation of the Sub-Scheme “Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)”, National Programme for Improving Quality of Statistics in India (NPIQSI) - a World Bank Assisted project and activities towards National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF), etc.

The major activities undertaken by the division during 2020 (up to December 2020) are indicated in the following paragraphs.

Statistics Day

3.73 The 14th Statistics Day was celebrated on 29th June, 2020. This year, due to the prevailing situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, it was celebrated through video conferencing. It was also live streamed nationally and internationally through various social media platforms. The theme of Statistics Day, 2020 was Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) & SDG- 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). Apart from dignitaries and high officials of the Government, representatives from UN bodies, International Organizations and Industry also conveyed their message on the occasion. As part of the Statistics Day Celebration, MoSPI has instituted a new award ‘Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Award in Official Statistics’ for recognizing outstanding achievement of official statisticians in Central Government, State/UT Governments and institutions. Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis National Award in Official Statistics 2020 was conferred to Dr. Chakravarthi Rangarajan, Former Governor, Reserve Bank of India in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the National Statistical System in India.

3.74 Dr. Arvind Pandey, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Dr. Akhilesh Chandra Kulshreshtha, Ex-Addl. Director General, Ministry of Statistics & PI, Government of India were jointly awarded Prof. P.V. Sukhatme National Award in Statistics 2020 for life time contribution in the field of Statistics. The winners of ‘On the Spot Essay Writing Competition’ for Post Graduate Students on the subject relevant to Statistics organized at All India level were also felicitated during the Video Conferencing.

MoU between Govt. of India and Uzbekistan

3.75 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India and Government of Uzbekistan signed a Memorandum

of Understanding (MoU) on 03.03.2020 to develop and deepen cooperation in the field of statistics for mutual benefit. The objectives of the cooperation are the following:

- (i) To foster co-ordination and collaboration in the development of official statistics;
- (ii) To create links and to increase exchanges between statistical services of both sides; and
- (iii) To help support best practices.

51st Meeting of the United Nations Statistical Commission

3.76 India was represented in the 51st Meeting of the United Nations Statistical Commission held during 02nd-06th March, 2020, New York, USA by a delegation led by Shri Pravin Srivastava, the then Chief Statistician of India and Secretary, MoSPI.

3.77 Secretary, MoSPI and Chief Statistician of India in his written intervention appreciated UNSD and Inter Agency and Expert Group for Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDG) Indicators, for their efforts in working on proxy indicators and additional indicators for 2020 comprehensive review. During the meeting, India had expressed its concern on the need for custodian agencies and international organisations to work closely with the concerned National Statistical Offices (NSOs) while estimating and preparing country reports. India also welcomed the role of NSO, member countries and custodian agencies in the work of the IAEG-SDGs and proposed that the observer countries be made co-members so that they can actively participate in the decision-making process of Tier classification of indicators. It reiterated its stand that there must be a meticulous examination of methodology even for proxy indicators before adoption of the same as countries are having different statistical set-ups and the data systems need to mature before being used in direct of proxy SDG indicators. India has expressed its desire to be part of the Working Groups and Technical Committees that lay down statistical standards as India has a very diverse economy that needs special adaptation of the standards.

3.78 India supported the option of updating the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008. It also underlined requirement of regular regional consultation process, capacity building on emerging/ contemporary methodologies for the compilation of National accounts.

3.79 India supported the Price Index Manual and stated that these standards will ensure uniformity in the compilation of Price Indices by member countries. It complimented the World Bank team for the successful completion of International Comparison Programme (ICP) 2017 cycle activities and reiterated its commitment to 2020 Cycle. India emphasized the need for proactive role of regional implementing agencies particularly in rendering capacity building to countries for undertaking activities related to 2020 cycle.

3.80 India supported the decision of UNSD to have an operational reference framework, including overall naming conventions and guidelines for new and existing group on the basis of their nature, expected outcomes and mandate. It also supported the decision of UNSD at the insistence of India to close down the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics. This decision was based on the recommendation of the UNSC in its 50th Session in March, 2019 and India's follow up on the same with ILO and UNSD. India, however, reiterated its commitment to work towards implementation of the ICLS-2019 recommendations in collaboration with ILO and UNSD.

3.81 Besides the main event, the side events on following subjects were also attended by the Indian Delegation:

- Meeting of the Bureau of the UN Convention on Environment and Ecosystem Accounting.
- High Level Panel Discussion on Taking the Environment into Account.
- Effective Communication of Statistics.
- Data Stewardship –A solution for Official Statistics.
- Reconciling the Right to Privacy and need for Statistical Information–Necessity and Proportionality.
- Global Network of Institutes for Statistical Training (GIST).
- Evidence-Based Voluntary National Reviews and United Nations Network of Data Officers and Statisticians.
- 25th meeting of the Bureau of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics.
- Environment Statistics and Climate Change Statistics –The nexus.
- The Role of National Statistical Agencies in Implementing Digital Agenda.
- Preparation and Skilling for Official Statistics Careers.
- Information meeting on the United Nations World Data Forum 2020.
- Quality assurance as a tool of official statistics in the new emerging data ecosystem.

Election of CSI cum Secretary as Vice Chair of the Bureau of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) Committee on Statistics

3.82 During 7th session of UNESCAP Committee on Statistics held on 26-28 August, 2020, the CSI and Secretary, MoSPI has been elected as Vice-Chair for the Bureau of the UNESCAP Committee on Statistics for the 1st year of two year term (2020-2022). The UNESCAP Committee on Statistics is the highest level inter-governmental forum for decision making on statistics in the Asian and Pacific region. ESCAP member States are represented at the Committee by leaders of national statistical systems, i.e. heads of national statistical offices, or their representatives.

Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)

3.83 The 'Support for Statistical Strengthening' (SSS) is an on-going scheme aiming to improve the statistical capacity and operations of State Statistical Systems for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics. The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in March, 2010 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme for improving the statistical capacity and operations of State Statistical System. In 2016-17, the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme was made a Central Sector Sub-Scheme with 100% funding from the Centre under the Umbrella Scheme 'Capacity Development' of the Ministry. It has been implemented/is being implemented in 26 States/UTs.

3.84 In the States, implementation of the Scheme has resulted in improvements in compilation of core indicators, creation of data bases for policy planning in States and improved infrastructure and capacity. The thrust of the Scheme is now on achieving tangible statistical outcomes/products, thereby improving the States Statistical Systems and taking them to the next level of development.

Some Major Activities under SSS during 2020-21

- 3.85** (a) MoU has been signed with the Government of Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir on 22.05.2020 and first installment of ₹1.3775 crore has been released.
- (b) MoU has been signed with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh on 09.09.2020 and ₹1 crore has been released as part of first installment.
- (c) The Ministry has initiated the process of revamping of SSS Sub-scheme with a view to make it more effective and aligned with the emerging requirements of the Centre as well as States/UTs. The Draft Policy

Framework for revamping of Support for Statistical Strengthening Sub – Scheme was prepared in consultation with Divisions of the Ministry and the same has been circulated to States/UTs for their feedback.

Customization of UN National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) in Indian Context

3.86 A Task Force has been constituted on 21.08.2020 under the Chairpersonship of DG (Statistics) with key stakeholders (data producers and users) to develop and recommend for adoption, a proposal in the light of UN National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF), 2019 for a common quality assurance framework in the Indian context.

National Program for Improving Quality of Statistics in India (NPIQSI) Project

3.87 The Ministry has initiated the Project “National Program for Improving Quality of Statistics in India (NPIQSI)” with technical/ financial assistance of World Bank with an objective to improve the quality, efficiency and user relevance of statistics produced by the Ministry and optimizing use of existing data for increased evidence/data-based decision making. The project is for a period of five years starting from April, 2020, for which the loan agreement with the World Bank is yet to be signed. It covers three broad components, namely, (i) Improving survey data quality; (ii) Making most of existing data; and (iii) Enhanced user relevance of published statistics. Activities to be covered under the Project, inter-alia, include:

- Strengthening collection of NSS core Survey data on Multi – Modal Data Capture Platform (MMDC);
- Enhancing quality of NSS Surveys (by implementation of data quality protocols and use of certified investigators);
- Creation of Statistical Business Register (SBR);
- Improving availability of quality and up-to-date socio-economic, environmental and business statistics;
- Data gap reduction in SDGs and EDGE indicators;
- Quality assurance of published national indicators assessed using National Quality Assurance Framework;
- Production of Natural Capital Accounts;
- Innovation funds for supporting research & development activities for leveraging new data sources (Through Data Innovation Lab)

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY (NSS)

3.88 The National Sample Survey (NSS) in Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is responsible for conduct of large scale sample surveys in diverse fields on All India basis. Primary data is collected regularly through nation-wide household surveys on various Socio Economic subjects, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) under the Collection of Statistics Act and Enterprise Surveys as a follow up of the Economic Census. Besides these surveys, NSS collects data on rural and urban prices and plays a significant role in the improvement of crop statistics through supervision of the area enumeration and crop estimation surveys of the state agencies. It also maintains a frame of urban area units for drawing samples for Socio-Economic Surveys in urban areas.

3.89 NSS functions, with requisite autonomy in matters relating to data collection, processing and publication/dissemination of results/data based on its surveys. Director General (NSS) is responsible for overall coordination and supervision of all activities of NSS who is assisted by four Additional Director Generals, each one being in-charge of a separate Division responsible for distinct aspects of large-scale surveys viz designing & planning, field work/ data collection, data processing and coordination between different Divisions of NSS.

Divisions of NSS:

3.89.1 The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD), located at Kolkata, is responsible for technical planning of surveys, formulation of sample design, designing of enquiry schedules, formulation of concepts and definitions, drawing of tabulation plan, analysis and presentation of results and preparation of survey reports.

3.89.2 The Field Operations Division (FOD) with its headquarters at Delhi/Faridabad and a network of 6 Zonal Offices, 53 Regional Offices and 116 Sub-Regional Offices spread throughout the country, is responsible for the collection of primary data for the surveys undertaken by MoSPI.



Director General (NSS) inaugurated the newly constructed building of Zonal office, NSO (FOD) Guwahati in the presence of Additional Director General, Field Operations Division and Additional Director General, North East Zone on 24th December, 2020.

3.89.3 The Data Quality and Assurance Division (DQAD) has its headquarters at Kolkata. It has six Data Processing Centers at Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Delhi, Giridih and Nagpur. It is responsible for sample selection, software development and processing & tabulation of the data collected through surveys. It also assists the States in providing IT solutions for their data processing related activities as also through periodic training/workshop and other interactive methods. Industrial Statistics (IS) Wing also works under this Division. The main function of IS Wing is finalizing sample design, data validation and preparing results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) which is one of source of Industrial Statistics in India. The ASI data is collected and maintained through dedicated ASI Web Portal which leads to data accuracy and time saving. The portal helps to collect ASI data in a timely, transparent and reliable manner in a secured environment without any physical movement of the schedules.

3.89.4 The Survey Coordination Division (SCD) headquartered at Delhi coordinates all the activities of different Divisions. Besides, SCD is also responsible for organising

National Seminar to discuss the survey results of various surveys conducted by the NSO. It also publishes the technical journal of NSO, namely 'Sarvekshana' which includes research papers on various socio-economic surveys of NSO.

Working Groups for recent rounds of NSS

3.90 The Working Group of NSS 78th round (January–December 2020) under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. C. Manna held four meetings on 19th February 2020, 18th June 2020 and 28th August 2020 to finalise the (i) Modalities of survey operation of NSS 78th round , (ii) Tabulation plan and Estimation procedure. Due to Covid-19 situation the surveys were disrupted, hence, Survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure was not undertaken as per decision taken along with Ministry of Tourism.

3.91 The Working Group for Survey on Consumption Basket for Development of Chain- Base Indices, 2020-21 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen held three meetings on 26th February, 2020, 10th June, 2020 and 23rd June, 2020 to decide on the content and structure of the survey instruments.

Standing Committee on Economic Statistics

3.92 Standing Committee on Economic Statistics has been constituted to deliberate upon issues relating to statistics and survey data on economic aspects in place of subject specific Committees. The committee has been constituted under chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Program Director, India Team Researcher, International Growth Centre, New Delhi on 6th December 2019. Consequently, Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS), Standing Committee on Services Sector (SCSS), Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) and Standing Committee on Services Sector and Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (SCSSUSE) have been subsumed in the Standing Committee on Economic Statistics.

3.93 This Standing Committee comprising of professional experts is expected to bring the necessary expertise needed for planning various surveys and also for other related areas.

Activities related to various other NSS Rounds of surveys in the Ministry

3.94 The National Sample Survey (NSS) of the MoSPI was smoothly conducting surveys on all India basis and in normal circumstances, surveys were conducted through face-to-face interviewing until the lockdown begun due to the pandemic. However, due to the lockdown & pandemic, MoSPI, suspended all its field work activity w.e.f. 18.03.2020. Further, MoSPI restarted its Surveys w.e.f

17.05.2020 following all necessary Covid-19 protocols as issued from time to time by the MHA and the MOHFW. It was therefore, not possible to defer the Survey activities of MoSPI beyond 16.05.2020. The Survey professionals of MoSPI has been sensitised to carry sufficient masks, sanitizer and the personal protection kits so that the necessary safety protocols are complied with. NSS is also making use of technological advancements so as to reduce the interactive time with the respondents. NSS has already shifted its survey activities from PAPI to CAPI mode of interviewing.

Socio-Economic Survey

3.95 The Reports on NSS 75th round (July, 2017- June, 2018); Health in India and Education in India corresponding to Household Social Consumption: Health and Education respectively have been released in July, 2020.

3.96 The 77th round of NSS (January - December 2019) is devoted to the subjects of (i) 'Land and Livestock holdings of the households and situation assessment of agricultural households' and (ii) 'Debt and investment'. The survey was launched on 1st January 2019. The survey has been completed.

3.97 The 78th Round of NSS (January – December 2020) is devoted to the subjects of (i) Domestic Tourism Expenditure and (ii) Multiple Indicator Survey. The survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' has been suspended w.e.f. 1st July 2020 on account of requests made by the M/o Tourism. Multiple Indicators Survey (MIS) is being conducted for the first time by NSO for developing some important indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030.

3.98 For the first time in NSS, a Questionnaire format has been used for collection of data in NSS 78th round in place of conventional Schedule format hitherto used in NSS. The Collection of data for the central sample has been done through CAPI method. However, provision has been made to continue with the conventional schedule format in respect of the States/ UTs which are not able to adopt Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for collection of data in the Questionnaire format. The survey was launched on 1st January 2020.

Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) [October 2019 – March 2020]

3.99 Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) has been launched from 1st October 2019 covering Establishments of unincorporated non-

agricultural sector belonging to three sectors, viz. manufacturing, trade and other services in rural and urban areas of whole of India (except the villages in A&N island which are difficult to access). Area Frame was used for the survey. The first round was from 1st October 2019 to 31st March 2020 in two sub-rounds of three months duration each. However, the completion of second sub-round was affected due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

It was also decided that the next round of ASUSE will be of one-year duration and would be conducted through GSS software (e-Sigma).

State Assistance for Socio-Economic Surveys

3.100 States also participate in NSS surveys. DQAD provides all kind of technical guidance to the states by supplying data processing instruments (including sample list, software for data entry, validation and tabulation) and thus provide help in processing the state sample data and also in pooling of central and state sample data through organizing Tabulation and Pooling Workshops.

3.101 A Tabulation Workshop on central and state sample data of NSS 75th (Sch 25.0 and 25.2) and 76th round for the officials of Directorate of Economics and Statistics was organised by DQAD. In the workshops, theoretical and hands on training was imparted. Specialized need-based training for states is also arranged by DQAD as and when requested by the State DES.

National Seminar on the results of NSS 73rd and 74th Rounds

3.102 16th National Seminar was held on 24th September, 2020 virtually as a webinar through Microsoft Team keeping in view the COVID-19 pandemic situation in the country. This seminar was based on the results of NSS 73rd round (July, 2015 – June 2016) & 74th round (July, 2016 – June, 2017) having subject coverage on “Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (excluding construction)” and “Service Sector Enterprises” respectively.

Agricultural Statistics

3.103 Field Operations Division of MoSPI is associated in Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme (ICS) and helps State Govt. in identifying deficiencies in their system of collection of area data and yield rate estimates of various crops. Under ICS, sample check on the area enumeration work done by State primary workers and sample supervision of crop cutting experiment conducted by State worker

for estimating yield rate is conducted with a view to identify deficiencies in the system. The status report on ICS work is presented to State governments. Under the scheme, sample check on the primary field work relating to area enumeration in 10288 (4939 for central & 5349 for State sample) villages in an agriculture season and supervision of about 31324 (15662 for Central and State sample each) crop cutting experiments in each agricultural year are undertaken by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSO. The State Agricultural Statistics Authority (SASAs) of State governments also carry out sample check on area aggregation of 5349 villages of State sample to bolster data on area statistics in Sch. 1.1. The data collected through the supervision of crop cutting experiments at harvest stage are also utilized to compute 204 estimates of yield rate of specified crops under the ICS scheme.

Urban Frame Survey (UFS)

3.104 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is regularly conducted by Field Operations Division of MoSPI for formation and updation of UFS blocks for providing frame for selection of first stage sampling units in urban sector for use in various Socio-Economic Surveys of NSO.

3.105 A decision was taken to undertake Urban Frame Survey (UFS) 2017-22 phase work on digital platform using Mobile and web-portal based applications. The technology for the same has been developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad. The web application includes functionality for uploading the final boundary polygons drawn on QGIS software. Field officials have been given training in use of Mobile application for capturing attribute data, use of QGIS software for finalizing the boundaries and use of web portal for editing and submitting the attribute data. The process is in the stage of evaluation and development.

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

3.106 The nationwide Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was launched from April 2017. The objective of PLFS is primarily two fold (i) to measure the labour force indicators in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) and (ii) to generate estimates of all important labour force parameters in both usual status (ps+ss) and CWS annually for both rural and urban areas.

3.107 Rotational panel sampling design is being used for PLFS in the urban areas. In the rotational scheme of two years duration sampling frame for both urban and rural areas remains unchanged. The initial panel which had been in use for two

years has been replaced with an updated panel from July, 2019. The updated panel will remain unaltered till July, 2021.

3.108 The Annual Report on PLFS for 2018-19 and Quarterly Bulletin for the quarter April – June, 2019 were released in June, 2020. Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS for the quarters July – September, 2019 and October – December, 2019 have also been released in October, 2020 and Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS for the quarter January – March 2020 has been released in December 2020.

Time Use Survey (TUS)

3.109 National Statistical Office (NSO) in India conducted the first Time Use Survey during January – December 2019. The survey measures the participation rate and time spent on paid activities, care activities, unpaid activities, etc. Time Use Survey (TUS) provides a framework for measuring time dispositions by the population on different activities. It is an important source of information about the activities that are performed by the population and the time duration for which such activities are performed. It is also an important source of information on the time spent in unpaid caregiving activities, volunteer work, unpaid domestic service producing activities of the household members. The report of the survey, TIME USE IN INDIA-2019, has been released in September, 2020.

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

3.110 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organized manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission, etc. of electricity, gas and water supply and cold storage. The survey is statutory in nature under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (as amended in 2017) and the rules framed there under.

3.111 The ASI extends to the entire country. The survey covers all factories registered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. All the electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) were covered under ASI up to 1997-98 irrespective of their employment size. Certain services and activities like cold storage, water supply, repair of motor vehicles and other consumer durables

like watches, etc. are covered under the survey. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, café and computer services and the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of this survey. The electricity undertakings registered with the CEA are not being covered under ASI w.e.f. 1998-99. However, captive units not registered with CEA continue to be covered under ASI.

3.112 In addition to the above, now the coverage of ASI has been extended beyond the purview of the section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Bidi& Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 as recommended by the Sub-Group on Sampling Design of ASI. For this purpose, Business Register of Enterprises (BRE) prepared by the respective states and Directory of Establishments based on Sixth Economic Census would be used by Industrial Statistics Wing (IS Wing).

3.113 To start with the implementation of the augmented frame, units with 100 or more employees not registered under Section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 but included in the BRE of the respective states would be included in ASI frame. For this, BRE of Andhra Pradesh (AP) was included in the frame of Andhra Pradesh for ASI 2014-15, BRE of Manipur, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan were included in the frame of respective states for ASI 2015-16, and BRE of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh were included in the frame of respective states for ASI 2017-18 after verification of such units by FOD. This is a significant departure from past practices and it is an improvement in coverage of registered manufacturing sector.

3.114 The data collected through ASI relates to capital, employment and emoluments, consumption of fuel and lubricants, raw materials and other input/output, value added, labour turnover and other characteristics of factories/industrial establishments. Fieldwork for central sample is carried out by the Field Operations Division. The IS Wing processes the data and publishes the results.

The major objectives in respect of ASI in the present plan scheme named as Capacity Development are:

1. To improve the quality of ASI data processing.
2. Up-gradation of computer hardware and software of IS Wing, DQAD, Kolkata for ASI data processing and implementation of e-governance in phased manner as an extension of complete on line data processing.
3. Assistance to state DESs for participating in ASI survey.

State Participation in ASI

3.115 The State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DEs) have been given necessary technical assistance and training for the purposes of participation in ASI. The participating States along with other desiring States have been provided with state sample list to take part in ASI survey work. IS Wing of DQAD has provided all the survey and data processing instruments [sample list, schedule, instruction manual, data entry package (e-schedule), validation rules, validation software, pooling methodology, etc.] to the states. Central sample unit level data for respective states were also shared with the State DEs so as to enable them to generate district/micro level estimates, if necessary, by augmenting samples.

3.116 In the recent past many changes have been made for improvements in the collection, processing and dissemination of ASI data. Over the last few decades, there has been a spurt in the growth of the number of registered factories and consequently in the number of units from which data are to be collected and analyzed annually. Considering operational constraint of NSO (FOD), the sample sizes in ASI were kept 66,283, 70,943, 73,841, 76,977 and 76,613 units during ASI 2013-14, ASI 2014-15, ASI 2015-16, ASI 2016-17 and ASI 2017-18 respectively. In ASI 2018-19, 78,138 units comprising of 54,492 census units and 23,646 sample units have been selected for the survey. The field work of ASI 2018-19 has been completed and the data processing and validation work is in progress. All the schedules from ASI 2012-13 onwards have been canvassed through ASI web-portal.

3.117 Final results of ASI 2017-18 (Volume I and Summary Results for Factory Sector) have been released on ASI web-portal within six months from the closure of the survey. Since ASI 2009-10, Vol-I results are freely available to users in electronic media and can be downloaded from Ministry's website (www.mospi.gov.in).

Glimpses of the ASI Results

3.118 The final results of ASI 2017-18 (Volume I, Volume II and Summary Results for Factory Sector) were released in March, 2020. ASI 2018-19 covered the entire country. The field work for ASI 2018-19 was carried out during the period from November 2019 to October 2020 throughout the country with reference period coinciding with the fiscal year 2018-19.

3.119 Some of the highlights of the results of ASI 2017-18 are given below:

- During 2017-18, estimated number of factories was 2,37,684
- Nearly 156 lakh persons were engaged by these factories.
- All the factories together had an invested capital of worth ₹44,60,944 crores.
- Total net value added by the factories was ₹12,29,674 crores.

3.120 The comparative statements regarding the Principal Characteristics of Industries as covered under ASI are given below:

Table-3.4

Characteristics	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Factories	Number	224576	230435	233116	234865	237684
Fixed Capital	₹Lakh	237371903	247445461	280964722	319038649	328588927
Productive Capital	₹Lakh	303640480	311529492	355017720	385346936	393000817
Invested Capital	₹Lakh	338455535	351396431	385309984	429625490	446094480
Workers	Number	10444404	10755288	11136133	11662947	12224422
Employees	Number	13462061	13808327	14227645	14840929	15546199
Wages to Workers	₹Lakh	12649644	14048488	15600116	17353716	19280066
Emoluments	₹Lakh	27241503	30741306	33975074	37516385	41835716
Total input	₹Lakh	549013952	571910956	558907407	589746374	660520215
Output	₹Lakh	655525116	688381205	686235375	726551423	807217258
Depreciation	₹Lakh	16976977	18954077	20079459	22213138	23729624
Net value added	₹Lakh	89534187	97516172	107248509	114591911	122967418
NFCF	₹Lakh	18396832	13405511	17879299	14696869	7539180
Net Income	₹Lakh	75152048	81228119	90165276	97221421	105078789
Rent paid	₹Lakh	1527272	1709361	1774760	1964321	2147363
Interest paid	₹Lakh	15485061	17286008	18213736	18940173	18768379
Profit	₹Lakh	43956552	46028299	51319338	53935285	57624246

ASI Web-Portal

3.121 Annual Survey of Industries Web-Portal was developed by Industrial Statistical Wing, Kolkata, with the support of NIC for collection and compilation of ASI schedules. The main objective of the portal is collection of ASI data at the source with built-in validation which leads to data accuracy and time saving. The 24×7 availability in a secured environment is an added advantage. The vision is to deliver ASI data in a timely, transparent and reliable manner in a secured environment without any physical movement of the schedules. The ASI web-portal was successfully launched for frame updation, sample selection and e-compilation of ASI schedule from ASI 2012-13.

Price Data

3.122 Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labour & Rural Labour [CPI (AL/RL)]: NSO (FOD) collects monthly rural retail price data for the compilation of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Agricultural and Rural Labourers (AL/RL). Along with the price data for about 260 items, the daily wage rates of 12 major agricultural and 13 major non-agricultural occupations are also being collected in the Schedule-3.01 (R). Data on daily wage rates of important agricultural operations are reported by the State Governments on monthly basis. The Labour Bureau, Shimla under the Ministry of Labour and Employment compiles and publishes the index figures of CPI (AL/RL), which is released every month (20th or preceding working day of the following month) for each of the states as well as at all India level. The current base year for CPI (AL/RL) is 1986-87=100. Data for RPC is collected from 603 villages every month spread across 26 States/UTs and transmitted to Labour Bureau, Shimla.

3.123 The market survey work for Base Year revision of CPI (AL/RL) is currently underway to construct the new series with a new base year. The base year price collection from 787 villages, throughout the country will continue till finalisation of new series. Labour Bureau would use the results of Consumer Expenditure Survey, NSS 68th Round results for compilation of basket for new series. Thereafter, regular price collection will start under the new series and price collection under the existing base year 1986-87=100 will cease.

3.124 Consumer Price Index (Urban): Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for Urban Areas measure the changes over time in general level of retail prices of goods and services

for the purpose of consumption relevant to the entire urban population in the country that households acquire. The price collection under CPI (U) started from May 2008 by Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSO on behalf of Price Statistics Division (PSD), National Statistical Office (NSO). The current base year for CPI (U) is 2012=100. Price data collection is done for 1078 quotations per month from 310 towns across the country. Collection/transmission of monthly retail prices in the urban prices portal of CPI (U) is being done regularly by the NSO (FOD).

3.125 Consumer Price Index (Rural): NSO (FOD) is entrusted with the work of CPI (Rural) from September 2018 after the handover of task from the Department of Posts (DoP). The base year of CPI (Rural) is same as that of CPI (Urban), i.e., 2012=100. Price data collection is being carried out from the markets located in 1181 villages across the country. Collection / transmission of monthly retail prices in the rural prices portal of CPI (R) is being done regularly by the field offices of FOD.

3.126 The market survey work for Base Year revision of CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural) was completed in July 2019 to construct the new series with a new base year. The base year data for 1148 quotations under CPI (U) and 1209 villages under CPI (R) spread throughout the country was being collected from January, 2019 till March, 2020 when the field work was halted to contain the spread of COVID-19 and later on suspended as the collected prices could not have been termed as normal because of the disturbances caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

3.127 Wholesale Price Index (WPI): WPI is an important measure of average change in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of transactions. The index basket of the WPI covers commodities falling under the three Major Groups namely Primary Articles, Fuel & Power and Manufactured products. The prices tracked are ex-factory price for manufactured products, agri-market (mandi) price for agricultural commodities and ex-mines prices for minerals. Weights given to each commodity covered in the WPI basket is based on the value of production adjusted for net imports. WPI basket does not cover services. Data collection/transmission activities for 6765 quotations on monthly basis covering 5905 manufacturing units/factories from organized sector is being facilitated by NSO (FOD) on behalf of the Office of the Economic Advisor in the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

The current base year for WPI is 2011-12=100. The Office of the Economic Adviser is responsible for compiling and releasing monthly WPI data.



Plan Scheme

3.128 NSS is responsible for implementing one of the sub components of Ministry's Plan Scheme 'Capacity Development', namely, 'Strengthening of Survey Capabilities of NSSO'. Under this component, NSO(SCD) has initiated the process of releasing the amount of ₹893.01 Lakh to NE States in one phase in Quarter-3 of 2020-21.

3.129 Under 'Strengthening of Data Processing Capabilities of NSSO', apart

from building of infrastructure, technology up-gradation and human resources development, two Plan Centres, namely, DP Centre, Bengaluru and DP Centre, Ahmadabad were established during the 10th Plan. These two DP Centres have contributed significantly in achieving timeliness of data processing and release of results.

3.130 Purchase of land/construction of accommodation for field offices: The infrastructure in the field offices of the FOD is being regularly developed and strengthened. Further, in the current FY 2019-20, the financial and administrative approval from MOSPI has been conveyed towards the proposal of purchase of land for construction of office building in RO Jalandhar & SRO Nanded.

3.131 Strengthening of Training facilities: Capacity development and knowledge up-dation of the technical manpower of Field Operations Division (FOD) is a continuous process. FOD organizes regular in-service training module for its staff through its Zonal Training Centers (ZTCs) in all six Zonal Offices and Agricultural Statistics Wing, Faridabad. The Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 has seriously affected conducting the training programmes in the conventional way. However, FOD took the challenge and moved to online training system. During 2020-21, online trainings were conducted on various technical schemes viz., Socio-Economic Survey, ASI/ASI Web Portal, Agriculture Statistics, UFS ,etc. besides training on general administrative matters and Right to Information Act. Besides this, regular training is provided to field staff on conduct of surveys before start of each round.

3.132 Publicity: No publicity measures could be carried out due to moratorium imposed on incurring expenditure in 2020-21.

Sarvekshana

3.133 The 108th & 109th issues of NSO journal ‘Sarvekshana’ have been published in June 2020 and December 2020 respectively. The journal carried three research papers on various aspects of official Statistics.

3.134 A rigorous process of review of papers by the Editorial Advisory Board (EAB) and approval by EAB is followed for admitting papers for publication. Various issues of ‘Sarvekshana’ are available on the website of the Ministry.

Use of Modern Technology/New Initiatives

3.135 Digitization of Socio-Economic Survey has been taken up from the 77th Round NSS which started from 1st January 2019. Data in the field is being captured using tablets through web browse module developed by ISI. While improving the quality of field data through in-built checks, it reduces the time lag in transmission of data also.

3.136 The field work of on-going UFS phase (2017-2022) is being undertaken in digitized format through mobile/web applications developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad. Boundaries of blocks/wards/Investigator units/towns are being drawn on satellite imagery obtained from 'Bhuvan' portal using Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) software. Various attributes of structures are captured through the mobile application and embedded on satellite imagery. The digitized mode envisages saving of the UFS maps along with associated attributes on Bhuvan portal for ultimate use as sampling frame for conduct of Socio-Economic Surveys. The new process is in the stage of development.

3.137 NSO (FOD) has made transition from the system of paper-based schedule to e-schedule for transmission of data on Sample Checks on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) (Sch. AS 2.0). To start with, in-house data entry software was developed for AS 2.0 with technical expertise available at NSO that was made available to all Regional offices/ State Governments during 2018-19. For sample checks on area enumeration (Sch. AS 1.0), Android based application software is being developed on GSS (Generalised Survey Solutions) platform and is likely to be implemented on pilot basis at some selected ROs, before complete rollout.

e-Survey Instrument and Generalised Multimodal Application (eSIGMA)

3.138 A General Survey Solution, GSS for all NSS surveys is in the making in DQAD. The same has potential to change the sample survey ecosystem of the country. The solution which has an acronym as eSIGMA (e-Survey Instrument and Generalised Multimodal Application) will not only have the scope of Real-time Data Validation, but also will be supported with the scope of capturing the Lat-Long along with the Time stamp and Audit trail for the entire survey period in the form of para data. The intricately designed and well-articulated eSIGMA will address the essential data

quality issues which are imminent for large scale sample survey data. To begin with, eSIGMA will cover the following.

- (i) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS),
- (ii) Annual Survey of Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Sector Enterprises (ASUSE),
- (iii) Annual Surveys of Services Sector Enterprises (ASSSE),
- (iv) NSS 79th round
- (v) Other future NSS surveys.

3.139 A developing agency (DA)/System Integrator(SI) is already on board with DQAD and they are involved in developing, maintaining and to stabilise the system in the due time.

CHAPTER – IV

STATISTICAL SERVICES

Indian Statistical Service

4.1 The Indian Statistical Service (ISS) was constituted on 1st November 1961 as a cadre of qualified professionals with core discipline of Statistics to control, coordinate, monitor and steer the diversified statistical system to render the crucial statistical needs of planning, policy formulation and decision making by the Government and to consolidate and disseminate these statistics at National and International level.

4.2 The posts of ISS at various Grades are distributed among various Ministries, Departments and other Organisations with the aim to have an appropriate statistical set-up to provide a real time objective data and to analyze it for: (a) policy formulation, implementation and monitoring (including concurrent monitoring & evaluation and outcome/endline assessment) and (b) decision making.

4.3 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation acts as the Cadre Controlling Authority of Indian Statistical Service. The Ministry is concerned with all matters pertaining to the service including recruitment, promotion, training, career and manpower planning, etc. However, day-to-day administrative matters of ISS officers are looked after by the Ministries/Departments where they are posted.

4.4 Recruitment to the service is made through Indian Statistical Service Examination conducted by UPSC annually, promotion from the feeder grade i.e. Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) and through absorption of Statistical Officers working in other Ministries/Departments. The service has grown over the years in terms of relevancy and number of posts. The allocation of posts in various grades of the ISS cadre as on date is given in Table 4.1.

Table - 4.1

Grade	Sanctioned Strength	On cadre strength as on 18.12.2020
Higher Administrative Grade Plus (HAG+)	5	5
Higher Administrative Grade (HAG)	18	16
Senior Administrative Grade (SAG)	136	132

Grade	Sanctioned Strength	On cadre strength as on 18.12.2020
Non –Functional Selection Grade (NFSG) & Junior Administrative Grade (JAG)#	176#	125
Senior Time Scale (STS)\$	179	192\$
Junior Time Scale (JTS)*	300*	214
Total	814	684

Out of these, 30% of senior duty posts (namely posts in Senior Time Scale and above) are operated in NFSG.

* Including 50 posts of leave, deputation and training reserve.

\$ 36 posts of JAG have been temporarily downgraded to STS of ISS.

4.5 The first examination for direct recruitment to the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. Till date, 42 batches of direct recruits have joined the service. The latest batch of 30 officers has already joined in the month of August 2020.

4.6 The ISS Rules, 2016 provide for 50 per cent of the posts in JTS to be filled up by direct recruitment and 50 per cent by promotion from Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) cadre. There is no direct recruitment at any level of the service except in JTS. All the vacancies in other grades are filled up by promotion.

Subordinate Statistical Service

4.7 The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was constituted on 12th February 2002 as a cadre of qualified personnel with core discipline of Statistics to assist in building crucial statistical database covering various aspects of Indian Economy for planning, policy formulation and to facilitate decision making by the government.

4.8 The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) is a Group-B Central Civil Service of statistical function posts which constitutes feeder cadre for Indian Statistical Service (ISS). It comprises Senior Statistical Officer (SSO) (Group-B Gazetted) having Grade Pay of ₹4600/- and Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) having Grade Pay of ₹4200/- in the Pay Band-2: ₹9300-34800/- of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (6 CPC). As per 7th CPC, the Pay Scale of Senior Statistical Officer corresponds to Level-7 and that of Junior Statistical Officer to Level-6 in the Pay Matrix. The officers of the SSS cadre are posted in various Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations of the Government of India across the country.

4.9 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is the Cadre Controlling Authority of Subordinate Statistical Service. The Ministry is concerned with all

matters pertaining to the service including recruitment, promotion, training, career and manpower planning, etc. However, day-to-day administrative matters of SSS officers are taken care of by the respective Ministries/Departments/Organizations where these officers are posted.

4.10 The SSS Rules, 2013 provide for 90 per cent of the posts of Junior Statistical Officer to be filled up by direct recruitment through open competitive examination viz. Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGLE) conducted by the Staff Selection Commission while 10 per cent by promotion from the feeder post holders. As per Recruitment Rules of SSS, there is no direct recruitment at the level of SSO of the service.

4.11 The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position as on 30.11.2020 are as follows:

Table 4.2

S.No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned strength as per RRs of 2013 of SSS	Present Strength	In Position
1.	Senior Statistical Officer	1754	1894*	1755**
2.	Junior Statistical Officer	2189	2231*	1332**
Total Strength		3943	4125*	3087

* The Difference between Sanctioned strength in the relevant schedule of RR of 2013 of SSS and present strength is due to ensuing abolishment/decadrement/encadrement of posts in SSS. The revised RRs are yet to be issued.

** Included officers who are unwilling to join SSS but are working against SSS Posts.

4.12 The following are the important areas of activities undertaken in the Year of 2020:-

- Induction Training Program (ITP) for newly recruited JSOs of SSS Cadre has been conducted through National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida whereby 129 candidates were nominated and 101 have been trained successfully till November, 2020.
- Process for online reporting of APAR for SSS officers on Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window (SPARROW) has been implemented and is operational. 3592 officers of SSS cadre have been registered on SPARROW portal for filing APAR online till now. Out of a total

of 3592 registered officers, 4744 APAR (including part APAR) have been generated online for the year 2019-20.

- Appointment orders have been issued in respect of 39 candidates recruited as JSOs through Staff Selection Commission (CGLE 2017) during the year 2020.
- Departmental Promotion Committee has recommended 320 Junior Statistical Officers fit for promotion to Senior Statistical Officers. Promotion orders have been issued in respect of 203 Junior Statistical Officers.
- The Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP)/Assured Career Progression (ACP) Scheme has been implemented in the SSS cadre in accordance with DOPT guidelines and is being monitored regularly. During the year, around 40 officers of SSS have been granted 1st, 2nd and 3rd MACP in the corresponding Level 7, 8, 9 and 11 as per their eligibility.
- On completion of probation period, the confirmation of the service of 579 Junior Statistical Officers is under consideration.

CHAPTER – V

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

5.1 In the early thirties, realizing the necessity for advancement of theoretical and applied statistics in India, the Indian Statistical Institute came into being following the pioneering initiative and efforts of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The Indian Statistical Institute was registered on 28th April, 1932 as a nonprofit distributing learned society under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860. From the beginning, the Institute started showing its excellence in its own way. As the Institute expanded its research, teaching, training and project activities, it started earning national/international recognitions. The outstanding contributions made by the Institute in theoretical and applied statistical work culminated in the recognition of the Institute as an “Institution of National Importance” by an Act of the Parliament, known as “Indian Statistical Institute Act No. 057 of 1959”, which conferred on the Institute the right to hold examinations and award degrees/diplomas in Statistics. Significantly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, himself piloted the bill in the Parliament in 1959. As a result, degree courses leading to Bachelor of Statistics (B. Stat.) and Master of Statistics (M. Stat.) and Post Graduate Diplomas in SQC & OR and Computer Science were started from June 1960. The Institute was also empowered to award the Ph.D./ D.Sc. Degree from the same year.



5.2 Subsequently, Master of Technology (M. Tech) courses in Computer Science (CS) and in Quality, Reliability & Operations Research (QROR) were also introduced. Scope was further enlarged as the Institute was empowered to award degrees/diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to Statistics by virtue of “Indian

Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, 1995, No. 38 of 1995” by the Parliament, which gave greater encouragement to research activities not only in Statistics/Mathematics but also in various branches of Computer and Communication Sciences, Natural and Social Sciences, Physics and Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research, Library and Information Sciences in a broader way. Over the years, the Institute has been playing a key role in the development of statistical theory and methods by promoting research and practical applications in different areas of natural and social sciences.

5.3 “Sankhya – The Indian Journal of Statistics”, being published by the Institute since 1933, is still considered as one of the leading statistical journals of the world. Pioneering research activities were carried out in many areas of statistical theory, especially in the core areas of multivariate analysis, sample surveys and design of experiments. Such activities were strengthened and new directions were opened up by Professor C.R. Rao and many others who joined the Institute in 1940s and the tradition continues. Research in economics was greatly stimulated when the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru entrusted the preparation of the draft Second Five-Year-Plan of the country to Professor Mahalanobis and the Institute in the year 1954. The “Draft” submitted by the Institute under the leadership of Professor Mahalanobis with the planning models have since been regarded as major contributions to economic planning in India.

5.4 In the field of Computer Science, the Institute has a rich tradition. In 1953, a small analog computer was designed and built in the Institute. In 1956, the Institute acquired a HEC-2M machine from the U.K., which was the first digital computer in India. In early sixties, the Institute, in collaboration with the Jadavpur University, undertook the design, development and fabrication of a fully transistorized digital computer, called ISIJU-1, which was commissioned in 1966 by Shri M.C. Chagla, the then Minister of Education, Government of India. High quality research, publication and development in the different branches of computer sciences had been carried out by the internationally acclaimed computer scientists of the Institute over the last six decades and their concerted efforts have placed the Institute in the forefront in national and international scenario.

5.5 The ISI also played a pioneering role in starting the Statistical Quality Control (SQC) movement in India by organizing a visit of Professor W.A. Shewhart, the father of SQC, to India in November 1947 and later by inviting other experts like

Dr. W.E. Deming, Dr. Ellis R. Ott, Dr. H.C. Tippet and Genichi Taguchi for the same purpose. SQC promotional work of the Institute then gradually spread all over the industrial centres in India under a comprehensive programme covering education and training, applied research and consultancy services. The Institute also became a permanent member of “Quality Council” of India.

5.6 From the early days, the Institute has been interacting with many internationally reputed scientists in different disciplines from the world over. Some of these scientists have worked in the Institute for several months or even longer. Sir Ronald A. Fisher, a pioneer of modern statistics, was a regular visitor and lent considerable support to the Institute. Professor J.B.S. Haldane, a geneticist of international repute, was a member of the faculty for several years beginning from 1957. The celebrated mathematician, Norbert Wiener visited the Institute twice in 1954 and again in 1955-56. The other academic personalities whose longer visits influenced the development of the Institute include the Statisticians like Harold Hotelling, Frank Yates, Herman Wold, Edwin Harper (Jr.) and H. Cramer; the Mathematicians like A.N. Kolmogorov, Yu. V. Linnik, J.L. Doob and there after Vaughan F.R. Jones; Statistical Quality Control experts like Walter Shewhart and G. Taguchi; Economists like Simon Kuznets, Paul A. Baran, Joan Robinson, Jan Tinbergen, Nicholas Kaldor, R.M. Goodwin, David Cox, Ruth Glass and J.K. Galbraith and more recently Amartya K. Sen, Robert Aumann, Lotfi A. Zadeh, Joseph E. Stiglitz, James A. Mirrlees, Eric Stark Maskin, Ei-ichi Negishi, Ada Yonath, David Jonathan Gross, Joachim Frank; Geologist like Pamela Robinson; Biochemists like N.W. Pirie and Linguists like D. Kostic. All along the Institute has tried to live up to Ronald Fisher’s dictum that Statistics is a “Key Technology” in view of its intimate relevance to all scientific endeavours, which involve experimentation, measurement and inference from sample to aggregate.

TEACHING AND TRAINING DIVISION

5.7 During the academic session 2020-2021, a total of 20865 candidates applied for admission and were called for written selection tests for various programmes offered by the Institute, viz., B. Stat. (Hons.), B. Math. (Hons.), M. Stat., M. Math., Master of Science in Quantitative Economics, Master of Science in Quality Management Science, Master of Science in Library and Information Science, M. Tech. in Computer Science, M. Tech. in Cryptology and Security, M. Tech. in Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Post Graduate Diploma in Statistical Methods

and Analytics, Post Graduate Diploma in Agricultural and Rural Management with Statistical Methods and Analytics, Research Fellowships in Statistics, Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science, Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Physics, Development Studies, Biological Science (Human Genetics, Agricultural and Ecological Research) and Library and Information Science. The admission test was conducted at 77 centres. A total of 8356 candidates finally appeared for admission tests. A total of 334 candidates qualified in the written tests for non-research courses and were offered admission. A total of 216 candidates qualified in the written tests for research courses and were called for interviews. Based on performance in the written tests, interview and the academic records, 65 candidates were offered admission. Out of the total of 399 candidates offered admission, 384 candidates accepted the offer till 26th November, 2020 to various research and non-research courses during the academic session under review.

5.8 Post Graduate Diploma in Business Analytics (PGDBA) is a two-year full time diploma programme jointly offered by ISI, IIT Kharagpur and IIM Calcutta. The number of seats in PGDBA programme (2020-22) is 63. 6847 candidates had applied for PGDBA admission 2020. Out of 6847 candidates, 5293 candidates had appeared for the written test. 550 candidates were shortlisted for personal interview and total 62 students had enrolled in the programme.

5.9 In view of the evolving situation on the spread of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19), the 2019-2020 academic session for all regular courses had to be extended till July 2020. Teaching and assessments had to be made on the basis of electronic communication. On-line classes for the academic session 2020-21 commenced from September 2020 for continuing students and is planned for commencement from December 2020 for newly admitted students.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL EDUCATION CENTRE (ISEC)

5.10 The International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), founded in 1950 on the initiative of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis at Kolkata through an agreement between the International Statistical Institute and the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), is currently run by the ISI under the auspices of the Government of India. It functions under a Board of Directors whose current Chairman is Professor S.P. Mukherjee. The centre aims to provide training in theoretical and applied statistics at various levels to selected participants from countries of the Middle East, the Far East, South and South-East Asia as well as the Commonwealth countries of Africa. The primary

training programme is a 10-month regular course in Statistics (titled Statistical Theory and Applications) leading to a Statistical Training Diploma. In addition, special courses on different topics of varying duration are also organized at the request of any such country. The 73rd term of the ISEC Regular Course (2019-20) ended in May 2020. This batch consisted of 15 trainees from 9 countries, namely, Fiji, Tanzania, Sudan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Bhutan, Niger, Burundi and Afghanistan. The course started on August 1, 2019 and officially ended on May 31, 2020. All the trainees were supported by fellowships under the ITEC/SCAAP programmes of the Government of India. The trainees completed the programme successfully and were awarded the Statistical Training Diploma, though a formal convocation could not be organized on account of the COVID-19 situation and the associated restrictions. In view of restrictions on air travel, the trainees had to face unforeseen and extended delays in departure for their home countries, with the last trainee leaving on November 3, 2020. In the current academic year (2020-21), it has not been possible to conduct the regular 10-month course due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, proposals have been submitted for two short-term specialized e-ITEC courses, to be conducted during 2020-21 under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India. They are:

- (1) Big Data Analysis for Policy Planners
- (2) Industrial Experimentation for Engineers and Scientists – its Design and Analysis

Approval from the Ministry of External Affairs for these courses is awaited.

RESEARCH WORK

5.11 The research, development and consultancy activities of the Institute were grouped in the following Academic Divisions:

Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics; Applied Statistics; Computer and Communication Sciences; Physics and Earth Sciences; Biological Sciences; Social Sciences and Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research.

5.12 In addition to above Library, Documentation & Information Sciences Division and Computer & Statistical Services Centre provide services to the Institute.

5.13 There are two national facilities centres i.e. Centre for Soft Computing Research: A National Facility and R.C. Bose Centre for Cryptology and Security.

The “Centre for Soft Computing Research: A National Facility” is functioning in the Institute with its outstanding contribution and achievements in the area of soft computing and machine intelligence. R.C. Bose Centre for Cryptology and Security provides facility for teaching, training and research in Cryptology and Cyber Security to the nation.

5.14 There are also two research centres in the Institute besides the above and these are Centre for research on the Economics of Climate, Food, Energy and Environment (CECFEE) at Delhi Centre and Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (CAIML) at Headquarters, Kolkata. CECFEE is to conduct high-quality policy-relevant research on the economics of climate change, energy security, environmental protection and food security, and to build a network of researchers from various institutions working on these issues in India. Whereas the Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (CAIML) will strive to become the AI hub in India. It will work on development of theories and methodologies of AI with a view to reaping the benefits of AI to the utmost. The centre will leverage the multi-disciplinary nature of research and teaching to establish a world-class pan India centre of excellence for research, development, teaching, and training in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Science (DS) and related areas.

EXTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

5.15 Apart from theoretical and experimental plan research, the Institute also undertook a variety of about one hundred and fifty-three externally funded projects from different Government and non-Government organizations like Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia; Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; UNICEF; ESRC grant through CAGE, Warwick University, UK; UNESCO, France; The Nature Conservancy (TNC), USA; Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada; International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Nepal; International Business Machines, USA; Intel, USA; IWWAGE-IFMR; ESRC Grant, Manchester University; Environment for Development Initiatives (Efd), Gothenburg; United Nations Development Programme; Indo-US Science and Technology Forum; Reserve Bank of India; ISRO-Chandrayaan, Department of Space, Govt. of India; Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India; Research Center/Imarat, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Govt. of India; National Institute of Biomedical Genomics, Govt. of India; Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India; Airport Authority of India; Data Science Research of Interdisciplinary

Cyber Physical Systems (ICPS) Programme, Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India; Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Govt. of India; Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences, Govt. of India; Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Govt. of India; Quality Council of India; Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India; National Highways Authority of India; Science and Engineering Research Board; Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussouri; Ordnance Factory, Small Arms, Ministry of Defense, Govt. of India; Tata Steel; Hewlett Packard Inc.; Larsen & Toubro, India and many other organisations.

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIUMS ETC. ORGANISED

5.16 During the year, the Institute organized several seminars, workshops, conferences, symposia with the participation of leading academicians/scientist from India and abroad. A few of them are highlighted below:

- Workshop on *“HPC in Remote sensing”*, Systems Science and Informatics Unit, Bengaluru, 13th April 2020 in collaboration with IEEE Hyderabad through online mode.
- Seminar on *“Introduction to RFID Technology & Integration with ILMS”*, organised by Library, Documentation and Information Science Division in collaboration with Rapid Radio Solutions Pvt. Ltd., 19th May, 2020 through online mode.
- Seminars on *“Gender Progressive Inheritance Rights Reforms in India: Implications for Women’s Empowerment, Son Preference and child Outcomes”* Economics Analysis Unit, Bengaluru, 05th June, 2020.
- Seminar on *“Essays on the Economics of Conflict”*, Economic Research Unit, Kolkata, 05th June 2020.
- Seminar on *“Irrigation and culture: gender roles and rights”* Economics and Planning Unit, Delhi, 12th June, 2020.
- Seminar on *“Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism: A Game Theoretic Approach”*, Economic Research Unit, Kolkata, 02nd July 2020.
- Seminar on *“Parental Absence in Childhood and Adult Criminal Behaviour: Evidence from Survey and Experimental Data from Prison Inmates in China”*, Economics and Planning Unit, Delhi, 03rd July, 2020.
- Seminar on *“Books or e-books which is new normal”* organised by Library, Documentation and Information Science Division in collaboration with EBSCO, 9th July, 2020 through online mode.

- Training Program on “*Data Management and Analytics*” for Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), Ministry of Corporate Affairs Govt. of India, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bengaluru, during 1st-11th September 2020 through online mode.
- Workshop on “*Geospatial Startups - Academia: Opportunities and Challenges*”, Systems Science and Informatics Unit, Bengaluru; **Part-I:** 11th September, 2020 and **Part-II:** 25th September, 2020 in collaboration with Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST) Trivandrum through online mode.
- Training Programme on “*Analytical Techniques for Process Modelling*”, Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Unit, Mumbai, during 14th-17th September, 05th-08th October and 09th-10th November 2020 through online mode.
- Seminar on “*A subsidy inversely related to the product price*”, Centre for research on the Economics of Climate, Food, Energy and Environment, Delhi, 16th October, 2020.
- Seminar on “*Some Security Aspects of Contact Tracing Protocols for COVID-19*” Applied Statistics Unit, Kolkata, 30th October, 2020 over Google Meet Application.
- Workshop on “*Six Sigma Black Belt Training & Certification Program*”, Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Unit, Mumbai, during October 13th-16th, November 23rd-27th, December 14th-18th, 2020 through online mode.
- Seminar on “*Did Railways affect Literacy? Evidence from India*”, Economics and Planning Unit, Delhi, 06 November, 2020.
- Online Course on “*Business Analytics using R (BA-08)*”: Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Unit, Bengaluru to be held during 18th November 2020, 16th January, 2021.
- Seminar on “*The effect of climate policy on productivity and cost pass-through in the German manufacturing sector*”, Centre for research on the Economics of Climate, Food, Energy and Environment, Delhi, 20th November, 2020.
- Seminar on “*Privacy Issues in Digital Contact Tracing Systems*” Applied Statistics Unit, Kolkata, 24th November, 2020 over Google Meet Application.
- Certification Program on “*Business Analytics and Data Mining*”, Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Unit, Mumbai to be held during December 04th-06th, December 18th-20th, 2020; January 08th-10th, January 22th-24th and February 05th-07th, 2021(16 days) through online mode.

- Winter School on “*Mathematics*”, Theoretical and Applied Sciences Unit, North-East Centre, Tezpur, to be held in second week of January, 2021 through online mode.
- Webinar on “*Air Quality and Climate Change*” Theoretical and Applied Sciences Unit, North-East Centre, Tezpur, to be held in third week of February, 2021 through online mode.
- Workshop on “*Advanced Tools and Techniques for Analysis of Demographic and Health Statistics and Application of Computer Software*”, Population Studies Unit, Kolkata to be held in March, 2021.
- Workshop on “*Programme on Environmental Data Interpretation, Compilation and Reporting*” sponsored by Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India, Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Unit, Delhi to be held during February or March, 2021.
- Certification Program (Online) on “*Business Analytics, Data Mining and Operations Research*” Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Unit, Delhi to be held during December 2020-March 2021 (**Module 1:** December 21-24, 2020, **Module 2:** January 25, 27-29, 2021, **Module 3:** February 16-19, 2021, **Module 4:** March 15-18, 2021).

PUBLICATION OF THE INSTITUTE

5.17 The internationally renowned journal *Sankhyā*, an official publication of the Indian Statistical Institute, was founded by Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in 1932 and began publication under his editorship. It is devoted to original research articles in Probability, Mathematical Statistics and Applied Statistics. Reviews and discussion articles on current research activity in the above areas are also published. A rigorous peer review process is followed for all articles submitted to *Sankhya* for publication. Many seminal articles in Probability, Theoretical Statistics and Applied Statistics have appeared in *Sankhyā*. The journal is published in two separate series – Series A and Series B. Series A with two issues per year, one in February and the other in August, covers Probability and Theoretical Statistics, while Series B with two issues per year, one in May and the other in November, covers Applied and Interdisciplinary Statistics. Beginning in 2010, the Institute has been collaborating with Springer for printing and marketing the international edition of *Sankhyā*, in both prints and electronic editions. The free access to the articles of every edition of *Sankhyā* is available through the *Sankhyā* website (sankhya.isical.ac.in).

5.18 A special issue in Series A (Volume 82, Issue 2) in honour of Professor J K Ghosh was brought out in August 2020. Additionally, two regular issues in Series B (Volume 82, Issues 1 and 2) was brought out in May and November 2020. One more regular issue in Series A (Volume 83, Issue 1) will come out in February 2021 in the normal course.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND PUBLICATION

5.19 During the year, about four hundred and thirty scientific papers were published in different national and international journals.

SCIENTIFIC ASSIGNMENTS ABROAD

5.20 Twenty-two scientists of the Institute visited or virtually attended in a number of international events in different foreign countries either on invitation or under cultural exchange programme to attend international seminars and conferences. Most of them presented scientific papers and delivered lectures in those seminars and conferences. Representative countries are Australia, Bangladesh, China, Columbia, Israel, Italy, Japan, France, Germany, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherland, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, UAE, UK, Uruguay, USA.

VISITING SCIENTISTS

5.21 Eighty-two scientists from Australia, Belgium, Finland, Hong Kong, Nepal, Poland, Singapore, Switzerland, Sweden, South Korea, South Africa, UAE, UK, USA and also within India, virtually participated in various Workshops, Conferences, Seminars etc. organized by the Institute. Some of them also participated in collaborative research, teaching and other scientific activities of the Institute.

RECOGNITION TO ISI SCIENTISTS

5.22 In appreciation of and recognition to the high standard of research and scientific excellence maintained by the researchers of the Institute, several faculty members received laurels in the forms of awards, fellowship from organizations of national and international importance like Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), International Association of Pattern Recognition (IAPR), Indian National Science Academy (INSA), National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI), The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), etc. Several faculty members served as visiting scientist, honorary professor, visiting professor, research advisor in various universities in US and Europe; International Indian Statistical Association; Indian National Science Academy; National Council of Educational Research (NCERT)

etc. Besides, many faculty members were invited by national and international Institutes/bodies to act as chairman, members, chief editor, editor, reviewer in their several committees/editorial boards etc. Among those, some of the most notable recognitions earned by the faculty members are indicated below: -

- Dr. Rajat Subhra Hazra has been awarded *Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize* in Mathematical Sciences, 2020.
- Prof. Arunava Goswami has been elected *Lifetime Fellow by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences*, New Delhi for Pioneering work on nanocides including insecticides, fungicides, antibacterials and antivirals in India.
- Prof. E. Somanathan has been appointed Member of *The Lancet Commission on Covid-19 Task Force* on Green Recovery by The Lancet Covid-19 Commission.
- Prof. Ashish Ghosh has been selected as *Fellow by International Association of Pattern Recognition (IAPR)*, 2020; he has also been appointed *Associate Editor, IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing (JSTARS)* by IEEE and listed in 'world's top 2% scientists' list by Stanford University for Research and Development.
- Prof. B.S. Daya Sagar has been awarded *IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (GRSS) Distinguished Lecturership* by IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society for outstanding professional standing and international recognition in his research speciality, technical involvement.
- Prof. Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay has been listed in 'world's top 2% scientists' list by Stanford University; she has also been selected as Fellow by International Association for Pattern Recognition (IAPR), 2020 and The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), 2020 and awarded INAE Woman Engineer of the Year Award, INAE, 2020 by *The Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE)*, 2020 for research and Development.
- Prof. Sarbani Patranabis-Deb has been selected as *Executive Editor for the thematic issue "Mesoproterozoic Basins recording Earth's Middle Age"* and has been selected *Editorial Board Member*, Geological Magazine of Cambridge University Press.
- Dr. Parthanil Roy has been nominated as *Member in the Committee for Conferences on Stochastic Processes (2018-2021)* and *Bernoulli Society Youth Representative (2017-2020)*.

- Prof. B. Sury has been elected as President of the *Indian Mathematical Society*, April 2020.
- Prof. Sankar K. Pal has been selected as *National Science Chair* and *Scholar-in-Residence* by Science and Engineering Research Board, DST, Govt. of India and IIT Jodhpur respectively.
- Dr. Rituparna Sen became *Member of Publications Committee of International Statistical Institute* and she was also selected *Associate Editor of Journal of Indian Statistical Association*.
- Prof. Devika P. Madalli has been appointed *International Advisory Board Member, FAIR4Health EU project* and she has also been selected as *Scientific Advisory Board Member, SWIB International Conference 2020*.
- Prof. Siva Athreya has been selected as *Chair of Program Committee for IMS/BPS World Conference in Probability 2020*.
- Prof. Rahul Roy has been selected as *Fellow of Indian National Science Academy*.
- Prof. Antar Bandyopadhyay has been elected as *Member of the International Statistical Institute* from September 2020.
- Prof. Madhura Swaminathan has been appointed *Member, Appeals Committee, National Assessment and Accreditation Council, 2018 onwards*; appointed *Member, Governing Body, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, 2019-21*; appointed *Member of Executive Committee of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 2019-20*; appointed *Member, Council of Advisors, World Food Prize, Iowa, USA, 2019-21* and also appointed *Part-time non-official Director, Board of Union Bank of India, 2018-20*.
- Dr. M. Krishnamurthy has been appointed *General Secretary-Karnataka State Library Association, since 2020*.
- Dr. Biswnath Dutta has been selected *Secretary, International Society for Knowledge Organization (ISKO) - India, since 2020* and also has been appointed *Editorial Board Member, International Journal of Metadata, Semantics and Ontology's, since 2018*
- Prof. Bhabatosh Chanda has been selected as *Associate Editor by Pattern Recognition Journal*.
- Prof. Nikhil R. Pal has been selected as *Associate Editor by IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics, IEEE*.

- Dr. Swagatam Das has been selected as *Associate Editor/Editorial Board Member* by *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics, Pattern Recognition Journal, Information Sciences, Neurocomputing, Applied Soft Computing, Information Fusion* and he has also been selected as *Editor-in-Chief* by *Swarm and Evolutionary Computation*, Elsevier.
- Prof. Dilip Saha has been selected Section Editor for Current Science by Current Science Association.
- Prof. Tapan Chakraborty has been selected as *Member of Editorial Advisory Board*, Indian Journal of Geosciences by Geological Survey of India.
- Dr. Hari Charan Behera has been *Invited* as *Speaker* and *Resource Person* (through webinar) in two academic events by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi for organizing workshop and lecture series.

CHAPTER – VI

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECT MONITORING

6.1 The Infrastructure & Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) monitors the implementation status of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing more than ₹150 crore and above taken up by the respective Ministries/ Departments and their Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in 18 infrastructure sectors. Successful Implementation of various projects and schemes constitutes the most significant conditions for development. Effective coordination judiciously matched with regular monitoring becomes an important element in ensuring their successful completion with improved efficiency at a greater speed and at a lesser cost.

6.2 Objectives of Project Monitoring

- To enhance effectiveness of project implementation;
- To facilitate information flow for effective decision making;
- To resolve outstanding implementation issues;
- To bring about system improvement; and
- To promote best management practices.

System of Monitoring:

6.3 The IPMD monitors the implementation of the Central Sector Projects above ₹150 crore through the mechanism of Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS).

- OCMS is an Oracle based Government-to-Government (G2G) application software with front end D2K;
- It provides linkages to Cabinet Secretariat, PMO, NITI Aayog and all Administrative Ministries to view the projects reports and query results;
- It enables the various project executing agencies to enter and view project progress data through a web-based interface on a periodic basis;
- The data submission process undergoes three-level authentication and authorization;
- Any number of milestones can be created and maintained in OCMS;

- Project agencies can select the reasons of delays from certain pre-structured reasons or/ additionally project agencies can write the new reasons of delay or their experience;
- The data submitted for a period is then analysed and published thereby providing a detailed overview of the latest status of the all ongoing Central Sector Infrastructure Projects;
- Any type of file (picture, map, excel sheets, pdf, PERT/CPM charts, etc.) can be uploaded on OCMS;
- It also provides the monitoring of MoU targets/parameters;
- It also provides a communication channel between Administrative Ministry and the Project Implementing Agencies;
- Most of the Ministries like Power, Coal, Telecom, Petroleum, etc. have adopted the OCMS;
- The physical performances are measured in terms of milestones;
- The constant persuasion of the IPMD has resulted in improved reporting and now majority of the Public Sector Enterprises are reporting on-line. However, data pertaining to milestones and the reasons for time and cost overruns are still not being reported to the fullest extent.

6.4 The IPMD has been making improvements in the OCMS as per the feedback received from the PSUs and also ironing out their difficulties through OCMS training and clarifications during interactions. The focus is now more on persuading the PSUs to forward the information online.

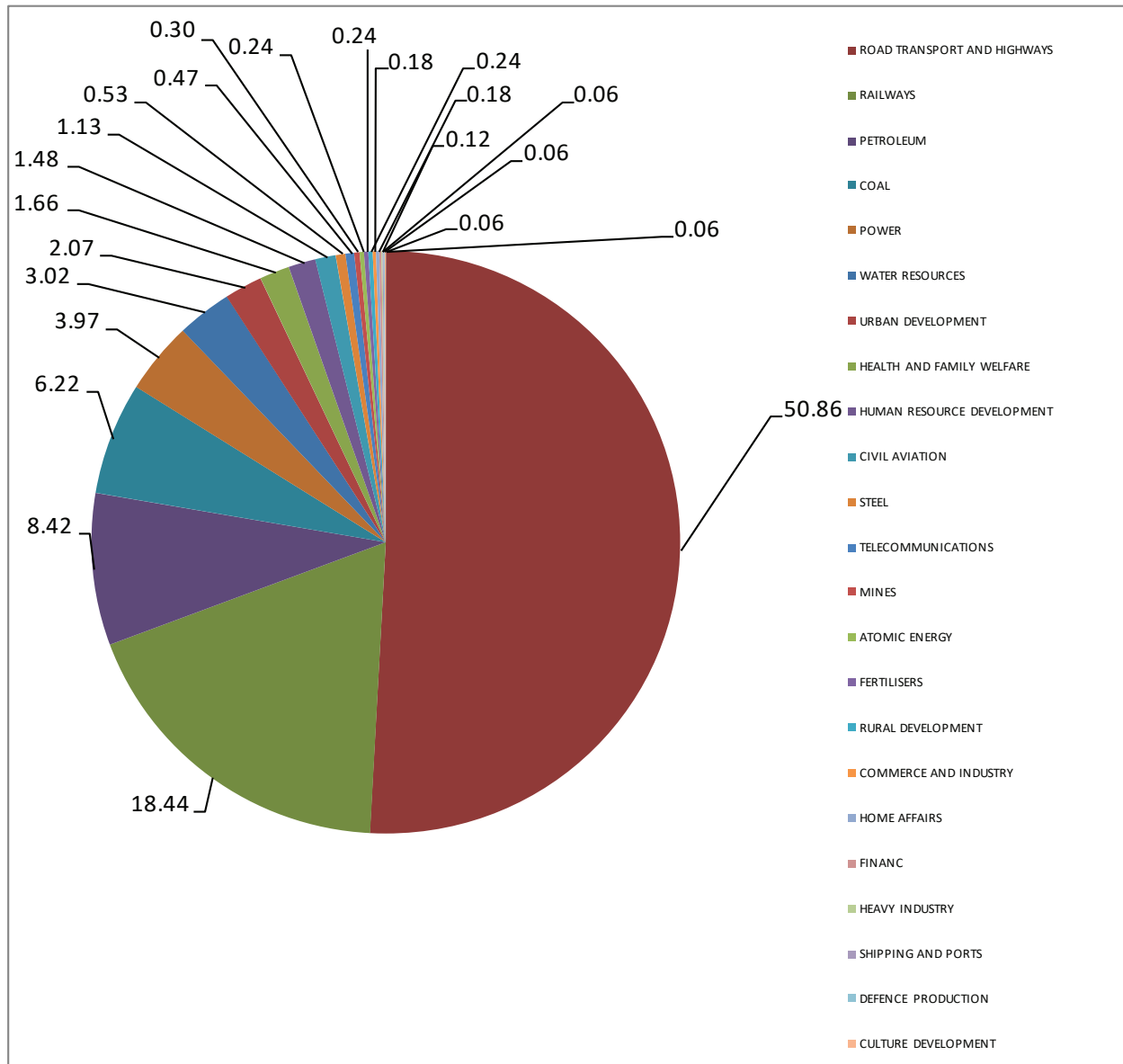
Facilitator in better implementation of Projects

6.5 One of the important contributions of the IPMD has been bringing in systemic improvements from time to time to facilitate better implementation of projects.

6.6 The IPMD has been instrumental/facilitator in flagging/bringing out the projects lagging behind the schedule or facing cost overruns in the periodical review meetings of the projects by the concerned Administrative Ministries. This enables the Administrative Ministries in identifying the constraints for each project and take corrective measures for removal of such bottlenecks.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS DURING 2020-21

6.7 As on 1st January 2021, 1687 projects with an anticipated cost of ₹25,72,670.28 crore were on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects have been grouped into two categories, viz (I) Mega projects, each costing ₹1000 crore and above and (II) Major projects, costing ₹150 crore and above but less than ₹ 1,000 crore. The sectoral break up of on-going 1687 Central Sector Projects are shown in the adjacent pi-chart:-



The details of projects in each category as on 1st January 2021 is given in Table 6.1 below:

Frequency of the projects (as on 1st January 2021)

Table- 6.1

SI No	SECTOR	NO OF PROJECT MAJOR MEGA	COST ORIGINAL (₹in crore)	COST ANTICIPATED (₹in crore)	NO OF PROJECT MAJOR	COST ORIGINAL (₹in crore)	COST ANTICIPATED (₹in crore)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	67120	80348	0	0	0
2	CIVIL AVIATION	5	7613.9	7703.9	14	6172.44	6330.6
3	COAL	21	76251.14	80810.37	84	36714.23	38069.43
4	COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	2	17352.09	18990.3	1	302.64	302.64
5	CULTURE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	1	151.33	151.33
6	DEFENCE PRODUCTION	0	0	0	1	246.31	246.31
7	FERTILISERS	0	0	0	4	1101.28	1101.28
8	FINANC	0	0	0	2	557.77	557.73
9	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	25	10702.4	10890.83
10	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	3	4332	4703	25	9113.26	9063.81
11	HEAVY INDUSTRY	1	1554	1554	0	0	0
12	HOME AFFAIRS	1	1219.21	2000	2	329.86	346.14
13	MINES	1	5540	5540	4	1538.62	1535.17
14	PETROLEUM	58	247613.9	254901.9	84	34744.37	35221.47
15	POWER	41	273295.1	345610.2	26	10680.78	11021.24
16	RAILWAYS	158	392325.1	620659.4	153	69365.97	77537.99
17	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	149	218466.8	234268.8	709	290028.8	293206.3
18	RURAL DEVELOPMENT				4	889.43	899.87
19	SHIPPING AND PORTS	1	5369.18	4633.81	0	0	0
20	STEEL	5	22254.04	28369.04	4	1224.07	1239.41
21	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	3	16522.17	27752.17	5	1404.77	1385.18
22	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	24	280464.1	288350	11	4111.04	4262.78
23	WATER RESOURCES	1	10151.04	55548.87	50	17804.47	17557.07
		478	1647444	2061744	1209	497183.8	510926.6

• As on 1st January 2021, 1687 projects with anticipated completion cost of ₹25,72,670.28 crore was on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, these projects have been categorised into two categories:

As on 1st January 2021

SN	Category	No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	Mega (Rs. 1000 crore and above)	478	20,61,743.71
2	Major (Rs. 150 crore to less than Rs. 1000 crore)	1209	510,926.57
	TOTAL	1687	25,72,670.28

6.8 The projects are monitored on sectoral and geo-physical basis. The key financial parameters of the monitored projects have been highlighted in the Table 6.2 below:

Investment Scenario in Central Sector Projects across the States

Table-6.2

STATE WISE STATUS OF CENTRAL SECTOR PROJECTS COSTING ₹ 150 CRORE AND ABOVE					
(All Cost /Expenditure in ₹ crore)					
S.NO	STATE	NO OF PROJECTS	COST ORIGINAL	COST ANTICIPATED	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE
1	A & N ISLANDS	9	2,888.63	2,893.59	816.45
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	74	119,147.53	166,693.54	71,489.94
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	40	21,795.08	41,308.38	26,852.07
4	ASSAM	46	41,915.67	46,133.18	13,879.64
5	BIHAR	105	121,115.30	156,495.18	73,269.60
6	CHANDIGARH	2	349.15	570.00	0.00
7	CHHATISGARH	44	78,072.89	89,205.29	52,353.34
8	DELHI	37	90,924.18	92,955.69	54,773.28
9	GOA	11	5,629.77	5,640.26	2,280.78
10	GUJARAT	58	86,586.94	97,799.93	54,653.96
11	HARYANA	42	30,149.37	32,670.16	18,062.50
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	15	20,365.24	30,249.67	16,991.85
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	18	30,483.84	56,545.15	40,882.64
14	JHARKHAND	44	62,432.53	68,421.43	32,366.74
15	KARNATAKA	62	73,062.53	78,500.10	26,940.70
16	KERALA	21	37,063.23	41,659.56	18,565.96
17	MADHYA PRADESH	85	91,778.35	105,425.81	52,718.48
18	MAHARASHTRA	243	216,084.44	228,778.81	108,046.32
19	MANIPUR	4	5,785.67	13,535.85	10,894.98
20	MEGHALAYA	7	3,245.09	6,563.59	1,520.62
21	MIZORAM	13	7,757.62	11,706.32	5,915.98
22	MULTI STATE	131	371,661.49	485,400.65	179,264.01
23	NAGALAND	26	14,842.43	19,040.81	3,636.24
24	ODISHA	91	116,984.91	122,804.57	53,660.42
25	PONDICHERY	1	195.00	195.00	16.41
26	PUNJAB	28	14,921.05	18,022.94	10,540.61
27	RAJASTHAN	56	47,334.20	55,321.42	38,205.00
28	SIKKIM	9	3,476.73	10,883.48	1,847.03
29	TAMIL NADU	68	113,045.04	131,786.39	78,282.44
30	TELANGANA	48	36,627.01	39,302.51	18,874.05
31	TRIPURA	7	2,076.64	2,259.45	1,448.87
32	UTTAR PRADESH	132	175,440.76	182,971.92	88,771.29
33	UTTARAKHAND	32	34,539.29	46,026.02	14,542.60
34	WEST BENGAL	78	66,850.06	84,903.63	45,327.57
Total		1,687	2,144,627.66	2,572,670.28	1,217,692.37

Project completed during 2020-21

6.9 There were 61 projects reported completion during the year 2020-21 (up to 1st January 2021). List of completed projects is given at Annexure-V.

6.10 Sector-wise analysis of the time overrun of projects under implementation on OCMS (excluding completed projects) is indicated in Table-6.3 below:

Table-6.3

Extent of time overrun in projects with respect to original schedule ₹150 Crore and above (All Cost/ Expenditure in ₹ crore)									
Sl. No	Sector	No. of Projects				Projects with time overruns			
			Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Cost overrun (%)	No.	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Range of T.O.R (in months)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	67,120.00	80,348.00	19.71	4	67,120.00	80,348.00	36 - 145
2	CIVIL AVIATION	19	13,786.34	14,034.50	1.80	13	10,370.13	10,484.23	5 - 33
3	COAL	105	1,12,965.37	1,18,879.80	5.24	42	26,869.08	30,076.22	12 - 228
4	FINANC	2	557.77	557.73	-0.01	1	209.00	208.96	18 - 18
5	FERTILISERS	4	1,101.28	1,101.28	0.00	4	1,101.28	1,101.28	11 - 16
6	MINES	5	7,078.62	7,075.17	-0.05	3	6,061.62	6,058.17	3 - 20
7	STEEL	9	23,478.11	29,608.45	26.11	7	22,780.27	28,895.27	8 - 74
8	PETROLEUM	142	2,82,358.27	2,90,123.35	2.75	70	1,24,228.91	1,30,628.73	3 - 110
9	POWER	67	2,83,975.91	3,56,631.39	25.59	41	2,12,493.18	2,81,578.59	7 - 155
10	HEAVY INDUSTRY	1	1,554.00	1,554.00	0.00	1	1,554.00	1,554.00	15 - 15
11	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	28	13,445.26	13,766.81	2.39	14	5,215.15	5,028.49	11 - 88
12	RAILWAYS	311	4,61,691.03	6,98,197.39	51.23	159	2,02,957.83	3,31,316.06	2 - 324
13	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	858	5,08,495.62	5,27,475.09	3.73	146	88,846.23	93,679.21	1 - 152
14	SHIPPING AND PORTS	1	5,369.18	4,633.81	-13.70	0	0.00	0.00	-
15	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	8	17,926.94	29,137.35	62.53	3	14,013.36	25,343.36	5 - 71
16	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	35	2,84,575.18	2,92,612.80	2.82	10	57,007.19	58,941.99	2 - 60
17	WATER RESOURCES	51	27,955.51	73,105.94	161.51	17	15,955.05	61,103.24	1 - 72
18	DEFENCE PRODUCTION	1	246.31	246.31	0.00	1	246.31	246.31	16 - 16
19	COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	3	17,654.73	19,292.94	9.28	2	17,352.09	18,990.30	19 - 22
20	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	25	10,702.40	10,890.83	1.76	14	6,261.73	6,450.16	3 - 75
21	HOME AFFAIRS	3	1,549.07	2,346.14	51.45	2	1,382.09	2,179.16	23 - 32
22	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4	889.43	899.87	1.17	3	527.83	538.27	51 - 62
23	CULTURE DEVELOPMENT	1	151.33	151.33	0.00	1	151.33	151.33	42 - 42
	Total	1687	21,44,627.66	25,72,670.28	19.96	558	8,82,703.66	11,74,901.33	

6.11 Reasons for Time Overrun

(1) Issues with Union Ministries

- (i) Environment, Forest and Wildlife Clearances;
- (ii) Eco Sensitive Zone Clearance;
- (iii) Tree Cutting Permission;
- (iv) Grant of Working Permission;
- (v) Approval for private railways siding construction;
- (vi) Industrial License Permission;
- (vii) Road Crossing of Pipelines/Transmission lines;
- (viii) Grant of Right of Way;
- (ix) Shifting of Utilities.
- (x) Delay in tie-up of project financing
- (xi) Delay in finalization of detailed engineering
- (xii) Delay in tendering, ordering and equipment supply

(2) Issues with State Governments

- (v) Land Acquisition issues;
- (vi) Removal of encroachments;
- (vii) Relief and Rehabilitation plan;
- (viii) No Objection Certificate under Forest Rights Act;
- (ix) Power and Water supply;
- (x) Consent to establish and operate from State Pollution Control Board;
- (xi) Transfer of Government Land;
- (xii) Law and Order issues;
- (xiii) Right of Way permission;
- (xiv) Removal of encroachment;
- (xv) Diversion of forest.
- (xvi) Lack of infrastructure support and linkages
- (xvii) State-wise lockdown due to COVID-19

6.12 Causes of Cost Escalation

- (i) Under-estimation of original cost
- (ii) Changes in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties
- (iii) High cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures
- (iv) Spiralling land acquisition costs
- (v) Changes in scope of projects
- (vi) Monopolistic pricing by vendors of equipment services
- (vii) General Price rise / inflation
- (viii) Disturbed conditions
- (ix) Time Overrun

6.13 Sector-wise analysis of the cost overrun of projects under implementation on OCMS (excluding completed projects) is indicated in Table-6.4 below:

Table 6.4

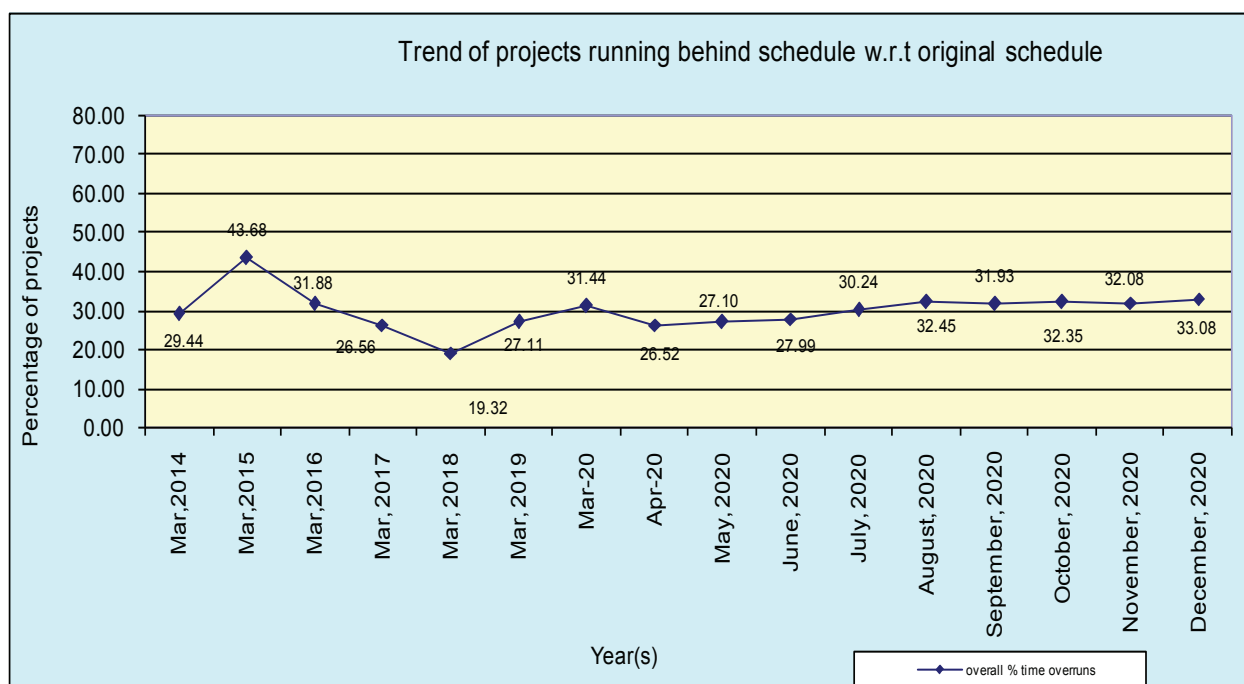
Extent of cost overrun in projects with respect to original cost (Sector Wise) ₹150 Crore and above (All Cost/ Expenditure in Rs. crore)									
Sl.No	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Anticipated cost	Cost overrun (%)	Projects with cost overrun			
						No.	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Cost overrun (%)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	67,120.00	80,348.00	19.71	3	27,271.00	40,499.00	48.51
2	CIVIL AVIATION	19	13,786.34	14,034.50	1.80	3	1,905.50	2,153.66	13.02
3	COAL	105	1,12,965.37	1,18,879.80	5.24	19	30,741.56	37,531.44	22.09
4	FINANC	2	557.77	557.73	-0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	FERTILISERS	4	1,101.28	1,101.28	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	MINES	5	7,078.62	7,075.17	-0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	STEEL	9	23,478.11	29,608.45	26.11	2	15,845.66	22,276.00	40.58
8	PETROLEUM	142	2,82,358.27	2,90,123.35	2.75	29	64,350.04	83,925.21	30.42
9	POWER	67	2,83,975.91	3,56,631.39	25.59	28	1,60,515.47	2,33,688.00	45.59
10	HEAVY INDUSTRY	1	1,554.00	1,554.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	28	13,445.26	13,766.81	2.39	12	5,589.39	6,253.60	11.88
12	RAILWAYS	311	4,61,691.03	6,98,197.39	51.23	209	2,27,287.87	4,74,869.26	108.93
13	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	858	5,08,495.62	5,27,475.09	3.73	126	90,922.81	1,16,551.16	28.19
14	SHIPPING AND PORTS	1	5,369.18	4,633.81	-13.70	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	8	17,926.94	29,137.35	62.53	1	13,334.00	24,664.00	84.97
16	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	35	2,84,575.18	2,92,612.80	2.82	5	34,933.05	43,049.87	23.24
17	WATER RESOURCES	51	27,955.51	73,105.94	161.51	2	10,382.83	55,782.90	437.26

**Extent of cost overrun in projects with respect to original cost (Sector Wise) ₹150 Crore and above
(All Cost/ Expenditure in Rs. crore)**

Sl.No	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Anticipated cost	Cost overrun (%)	Projects with cost overrun			
						No.	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Cost overrun (%)
18	DEFENCE PRODUCTION	1	246.31	246.31	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	3	17,654.73	19,292.94	9.28	2	17,352.09	18,990.30	9.44
20	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	25	10,702.40	10,890.83	1.76	5	2,009.81	2,240.41	11.47
21	HOME AFFAIRS	3	1,549.07	2,346.14	51.45	2	1,382.09	2,179.16	57.67
22	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4	889.43	899.87	1.17	2	352.34	362.78	2.96
23	CULTURE DEVELOPMENT	1	151.33	151.33	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1687	21,44,627.66	25,72,670.28	19.96	450	7,04,175.51	11,65,016.75	65.44

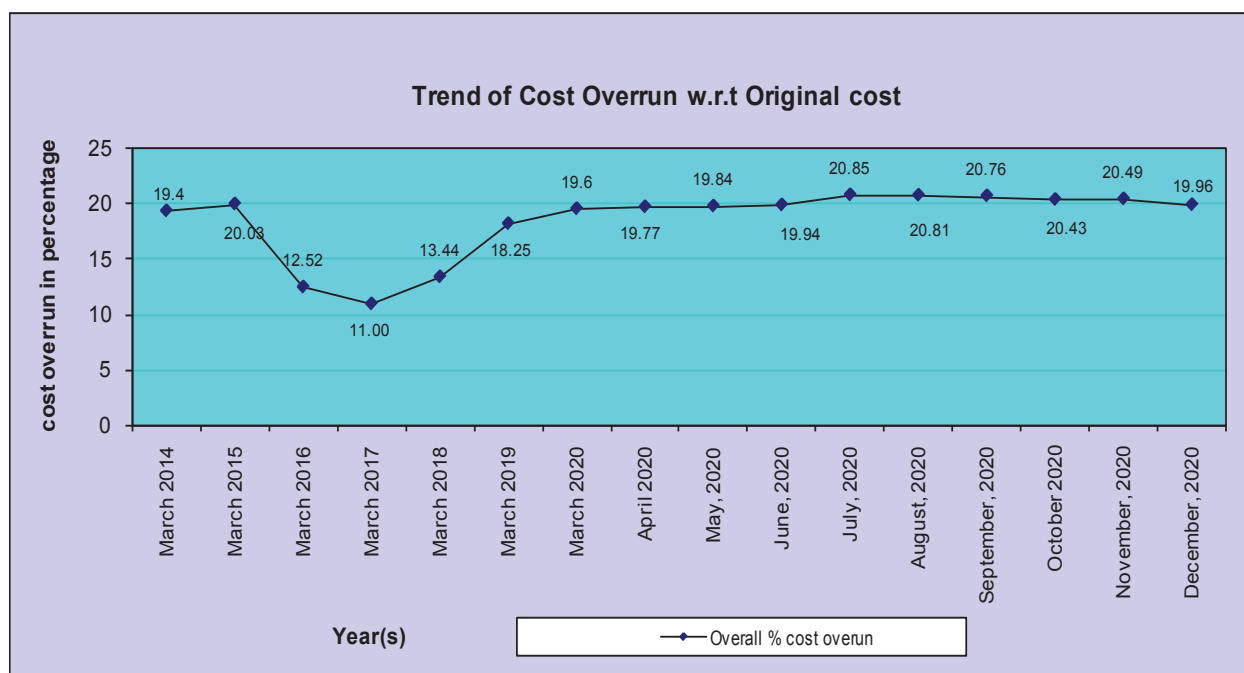
Time and cost overruns in projects – Trend analysis

6.14 An analysis of Time overrun in the last 7 years with respect to the original schedule may be seen in the following graph:



Trend of cost overrun in projects.

6.15 An analysis of cost overrun in the last 7 years with respect to the originally approved costs may be seen in the following graph:



Remedial Measures/Systemic Improvements

6.16 The IPMD from time to time has brought in systemic improvements to reduce delays in project implementation, which inter-alia includes:

- (i) Regular monitoring of time & cost overruns in projects costing ₹150 crore and above;
- (ii) Detailed review of projects on quarterly basis;
- (iii) Setting up of Standing Committees by the Govt. in the respective Ministries/ Departments headed by Addl. Secretaries to fix responsibility for time & cost overruns;
- (iv) Stricter appraisal of projects;
- (v) Adoption of computer network based monitoring;
- (vi) Emphasis on project management and imparting training to project managers of CPSUs; and
- (vii) Setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating speedy implementation of projects.

Initiatives taken during the year

6.17 Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCC):

The Ministry had advised all the State Governments to constitute a Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve project related issues faced by CPSUs in their States. So far, twenty-seven States had constituted such CSPCCs. The mechanism of CSPCC has been very effective in resolving issues related with the State Governments like land acquisition, shifting of utilities, resettlement & rehabilitation and law and order problems.

6.18 Taking up of issues with Ministries/reviews of Sectors:

Meetings were held in PMO & Deptt. of Expenditure regarding updation and uploading of projects on OCMS portal. The decision taken in the meeting has been communicated to the concerned Ministry/Department. During the year the progress of implementation of projects in various sectors and highlighting of delayed projects, were taken up at the different levels with the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

6.19 Active participation in MOU/Review/EBR Meetings:

The IPMD is actively raising the issues of time & cost over runs in the project implementation item of the draft MOUs in the meetings of the MOU Task forces conducted by the Department of Public Enterprises for assessing the performance of the CPSEs.

6.20 Re-designing and redevelopment of OCMS:

The Ministry is in the process of re-designing and redeveloping the OCMS. The revamping of OCMS software is being taken up through NIIP portal of Ministry.

6.21 Development of Software for Infrastructure Performance:

The Ministry is in the process of developing the software for Infrastructure Performance under NIIP for better monitoring.

Infrastructure Performance Monitoring

6.22 The monitoring of important infrastructure sectors in the country aims to provide an overview of the performance and highlight slippages, if any, before the decision making authorities. This Ministry monitors the performance of the country's eleven key infrastructure sectors, viz., Power, Coal, Steel, Cement, Fertilizers, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads, Railways, Shipping, Civil Aviation and Telecommunications. The performance of these sectors is analyzed with reference to

the pre-set targets for the month and the cumulative period vis-a-vis achievements during the corresponding month and cumulative period of the last year.

6.23 Infrastructure performance is reported through the Review Report on Infrastructure Sector Performance.

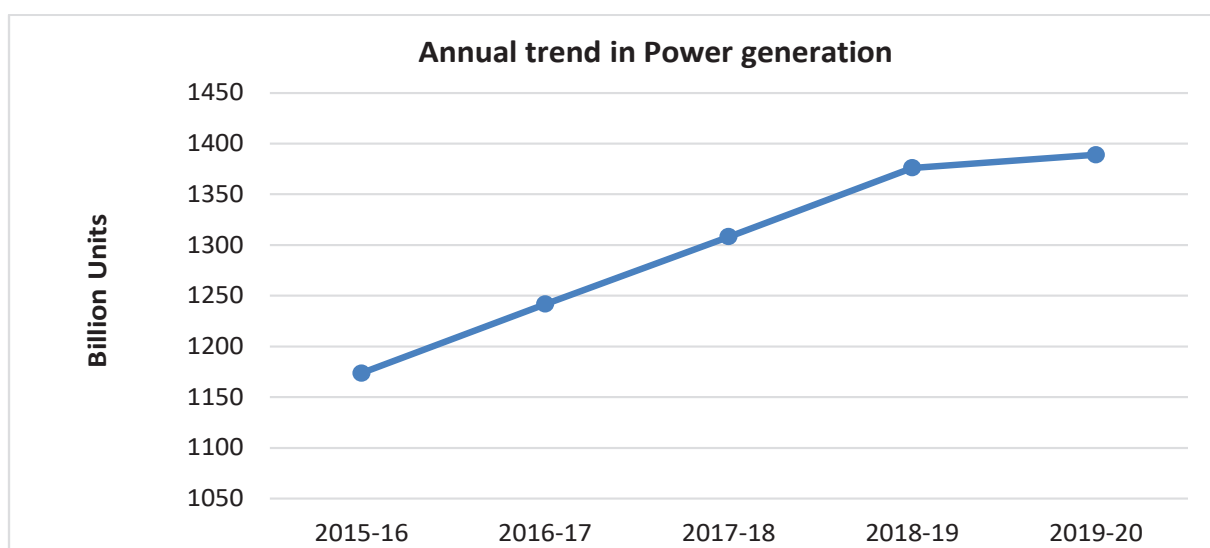
Overall Performance of Infrastructure Sector

6.24 The production performance of the infrastructure sector during the last three years and 2020-2021 (April- November) is at Annexure - IV.

Infrastructure Performance during 2020-21 (April-November)

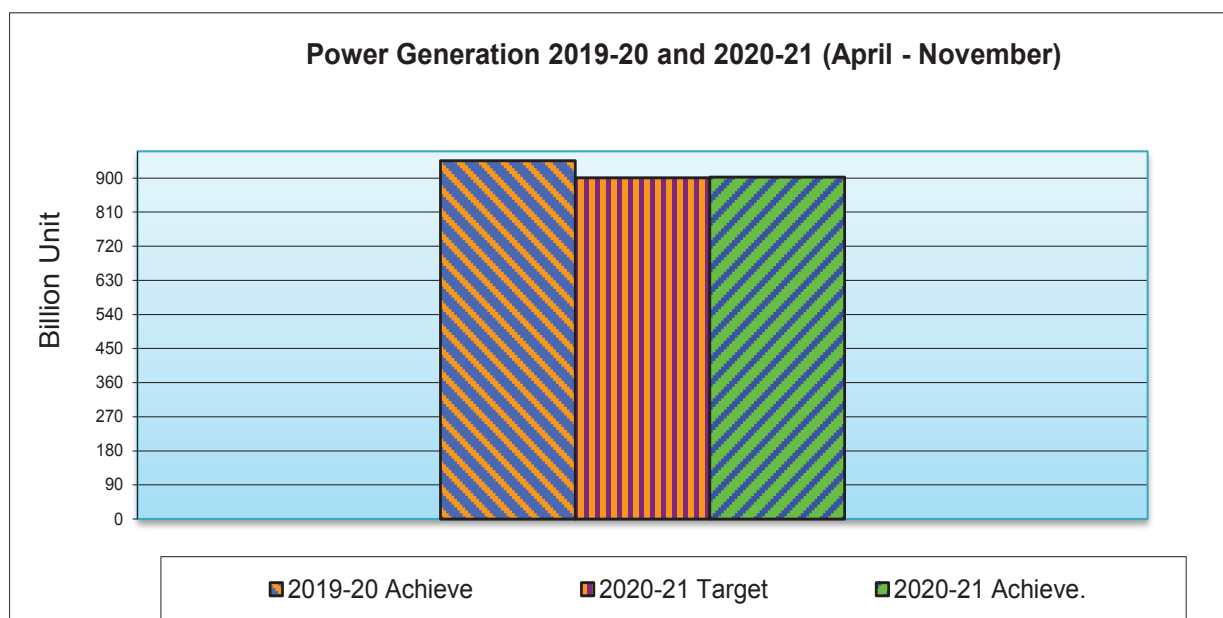
6.25 The overall infrastructure performance during 2020-21 (April - November) has shown mixed trend of growth. During the period only production of fertilizers and upgradation of Highways by state PWD and Border Road Organization(BRO) recorded a positive growth over the performance during the corresponding period of the previous year. However, as compared to the targets set for the period April-November 2020, most of the sectors except Power generation, upgradation of highways by state PWD and Border Roads Organization(BRO) and export and import cargo handled at airports have lagged behind their targets for the period. The growth trend in the overall infrastructure performance during last three years and 2020-21 (April - November) is at Annexure-IV. Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

Power



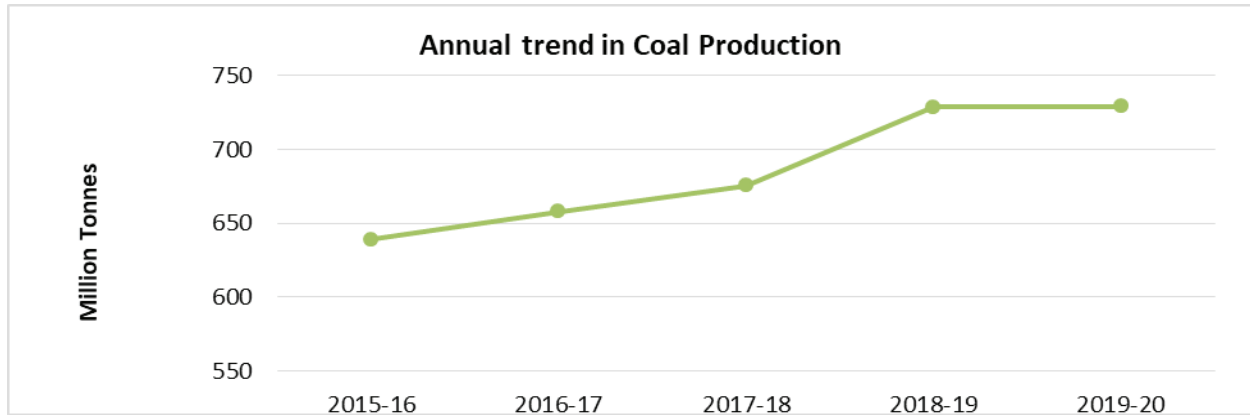
6.26 The overall power generation scenario during past five years has shown continuous growth as indicated in the adjoining chart. During (April - March) 2019-

20 the power generation at 1389.02 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 0.95% over the power generation for the year 2018-19. The growth of 0.95% was lower than the 5.19% growth achieved during the corresponding period of previous year (2018-19). The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) during 2019-20 was 55.99%, which was lower than the PLF of 60.30% achieved during 2018-19.



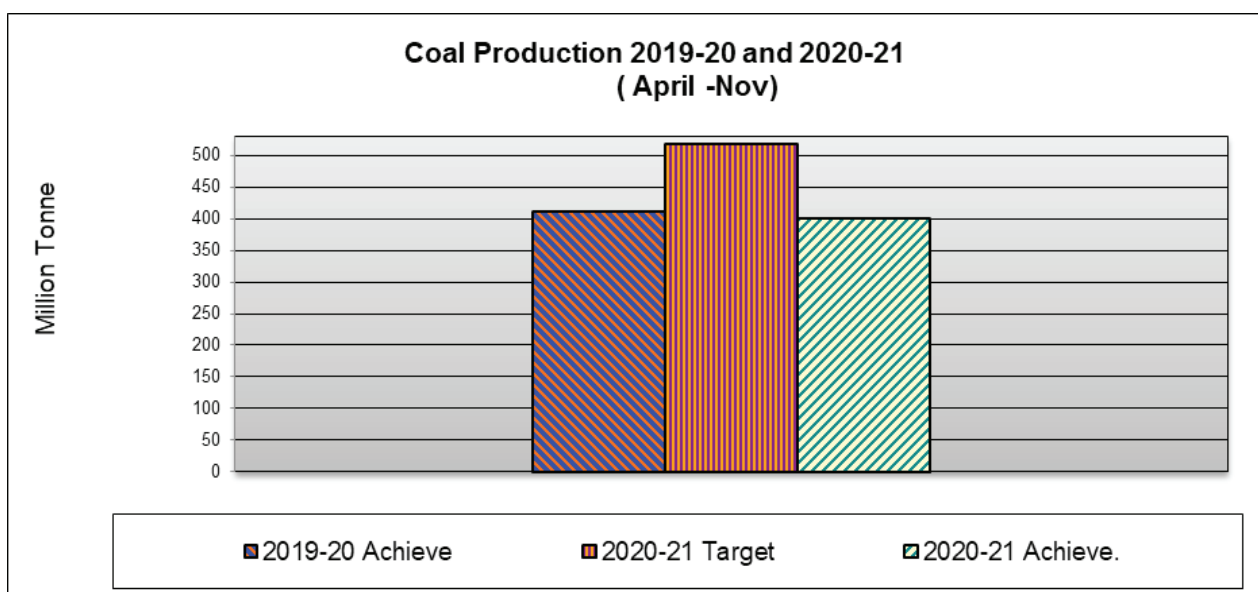
6.27 During 2020-21 (April-November), the power generation in the country at 902.41 Billion Units (BU) was 0.24% higher than the target of 900.28 BU for the period and it recorded a negative growth of 4.61% over the power generation during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining chart shows the position of power generation vis-a-vis target and the achievement of the previous year. The thermal generation at 645.51 BU recorded a negative growth of 6.92% and it was 14.54% lower than the target of 755.31 BU for the period. The PLF of 50.78% was lower than the PLF of 58.61% achieved during the corresponding period of last year. So far as sector-wise thermal power generation is concerned, the generation in the private sector, state & central sector was lower than the target for the period by 7.28%, 29.48% and 7.23% respectively. The nuclear power generation at 30.05 BU was higher than the target for the period but lower than the generation during the corresponding period of the previous year by 1.86% and 6.46% respectively.

Coal

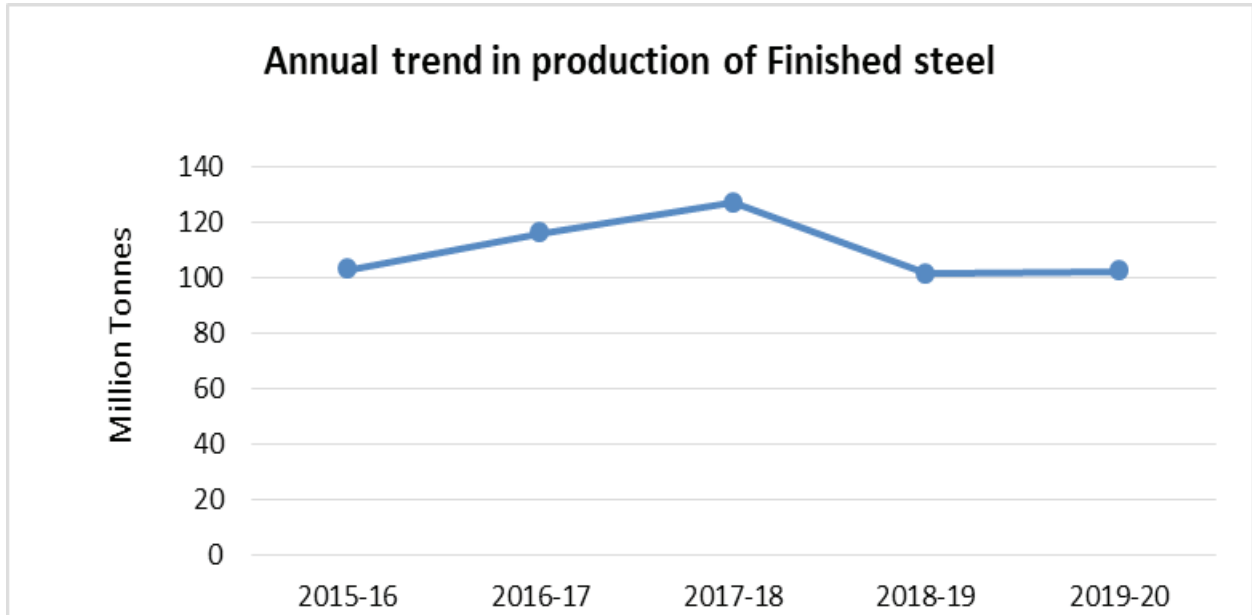


6.28 The coal production during 2019-20 at 729.102 Million Tonnes (MT) was 0.05% higher than the production of 728.72 MT during 2018-19. The trend of coal production during past five years is brought out in the adjoining graph.

6.29 The overall coal production during 2020-21 (April – November) at 400.08 MT was lower than the target for the period as well as the production of 410.49 MT during the corresponding period of the last year by 22.55% and 2.54% respectively. The production of coking coal at 26.34 MT registered a negative growth of 12.94% but the production of washed coal at 0.58 MT was 43.41% lower than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The overall coal dispatches during 2020-21 (April-November) at 424.33 MT was lower than the target of 534.77 MT for the period as well as the dispatches during the corresponding period of previous year by 20.65% and 4.44% respectively.



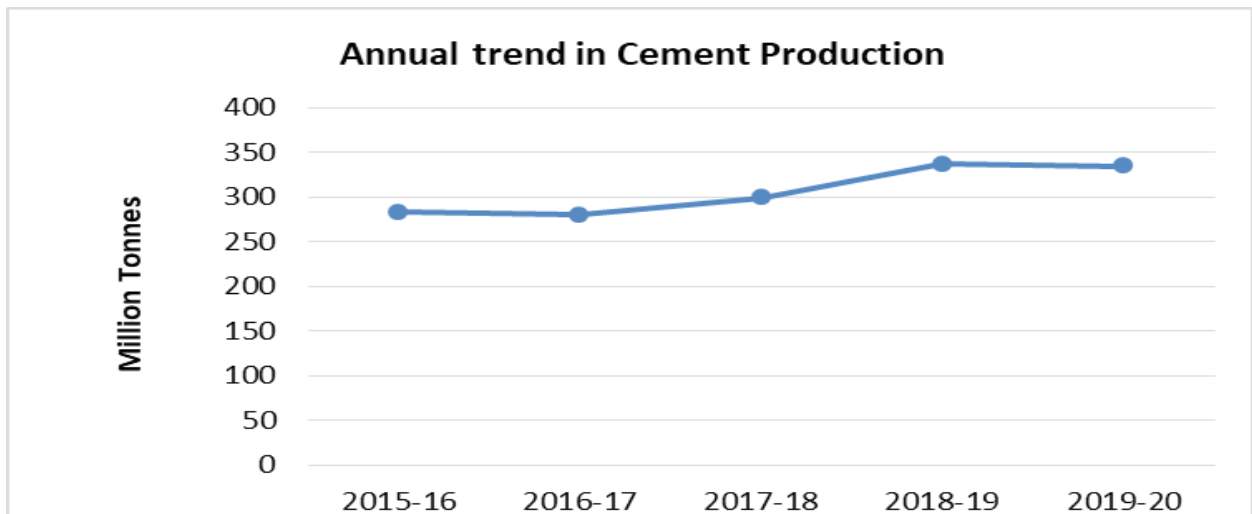
Steel



6.30 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2019-20 was 102.06 MT which recorded a growth of 0.76% over the production of 101.29 MT during the year 2018-19. The production of finished steel during past five years indicates the trend as brought out in the adjoining chart.

6.31 During 2020-21 (April-November), the production of finished steel at 56.61 MT recorded a negative growth of 17.37% over the production of 68.52 MT during the corresponding period of last year.

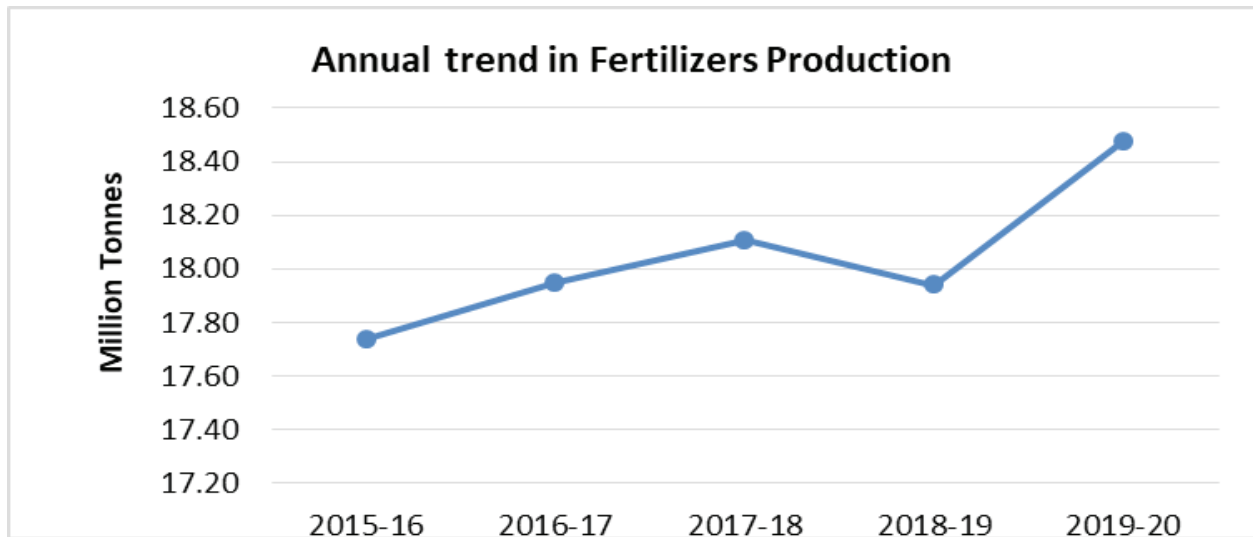
Cement



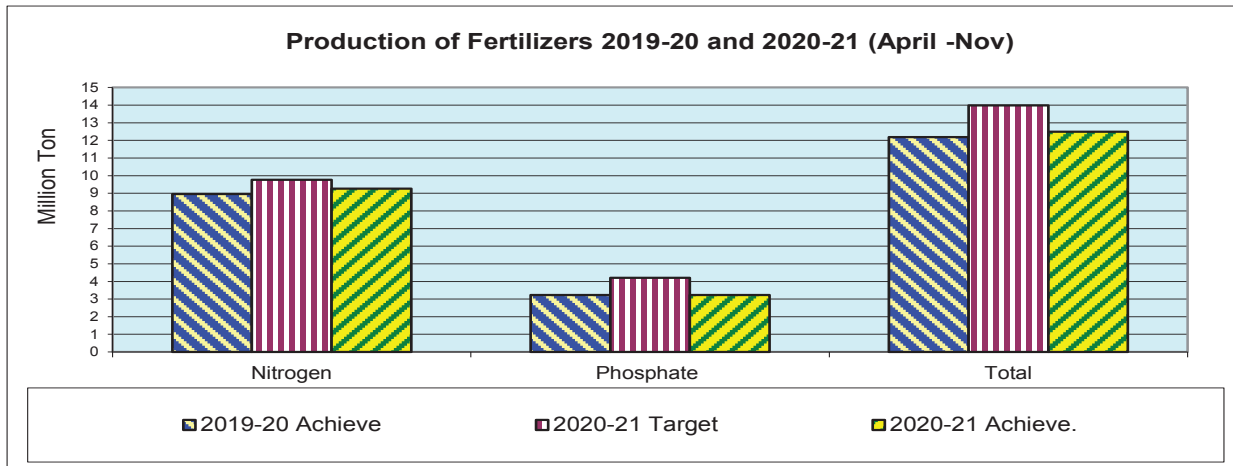
6.32 The production of cement during 2019-20 at 334.48 MT was 0.84% lower than the production of 337.32 MT during the previous year. The growth rate has decreased to 0.84% compared to 12.77% during 2018-19. The trend in cement production during past five years is indicated in the adjoining chart.

6.33 The production of cement during 2020-21 (April – November) at 174.79 MT was 19.42% lower than the production of 216.90 MT during the corresponding period of last year.

Fertilizers

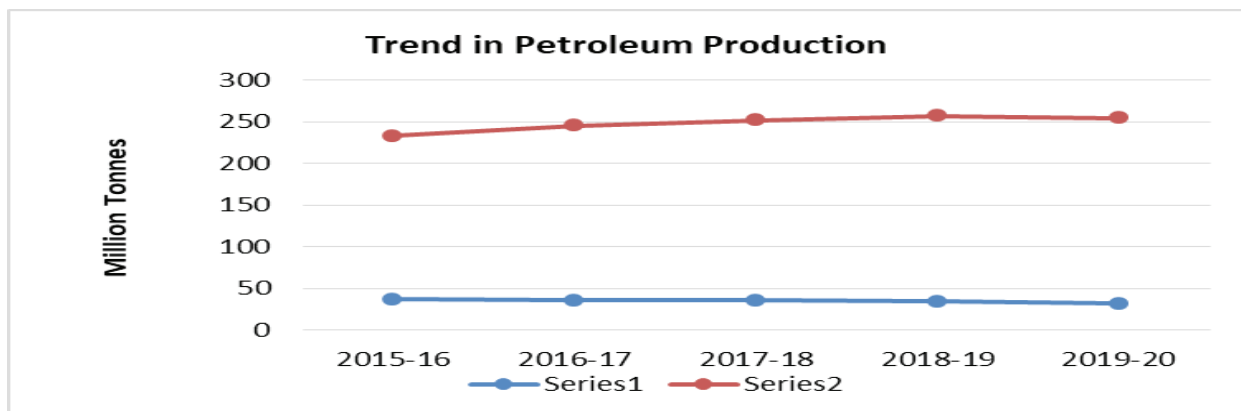


6.34 The overall production of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) during 2019-20 at 18.48 MT was 3.00% higher than the production during the year 2018-19. During the year, the overall capacity utilization (Nitrogen + Phosphate) was 87.40%, which was higher than the capacity utilization of 84.90% during 2018-19. The production trend during the past five years is given in the adjoining chart.



6.35 During 2020-21 (April-November), the production of fertilizers at 12.49 MT was 10.64% lower than the target for the period but 2.43% higher than the production during the corresponding period of the last year. The overall capacity utilization of 88.10% was higher than 86.10% of the capacity utilized during the corresponding period of the previous year. The production of nitrogen at 9.26 MT was 5.22% lower than the target for the period but 3.30% higher than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The production of phosphate fertilizers at 3.23 MT was 23.18% lower than the target for the period and 0.07% higher than the production during the corresponding period of the last year. The production of fertilizer (nitrogen & phosphate) during 2019-20 & 2020-21 (April-November) is given in the adjoining graph.

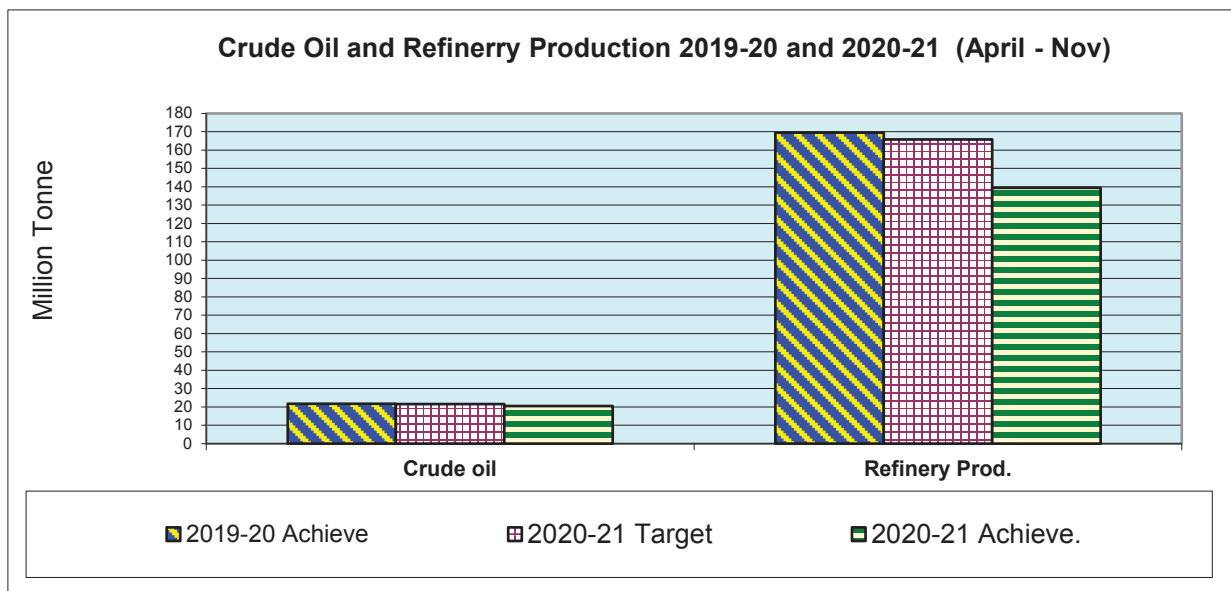
Petroleum



6.36 Crude Oil: The production of crude oil during 2019-20 at 32.17 million tonnes (MT) was lower than the target of 35.04 MT as well as the production of

34.20 MT during the year 2018-19 by 8.20% and 5.95% respectively. The trend in crude oil & refinery production during last five years is indicated in the adjoining chart.

6.37 The production of crude oil during 2020-21 (April-November) at 20.43 MT was lower than the target of 21.57 MT for the period and the production of 21.72 MT during the corresponding period of last year by 5.28% and 5.97% respectively.



6.38 The refinery production during 2020-21 (April-November) at 139.34 MT was lower than the target of 165.77 MT as well as the production of 169.55 MT during corresponding period of the last year by 15.95% and 17.82% respectively. The overall capacity utilization was 83.40% for the period which was lower than 102.00% of capacity utilized during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining graph shows the target and the achievement of crude oil and refinery production.

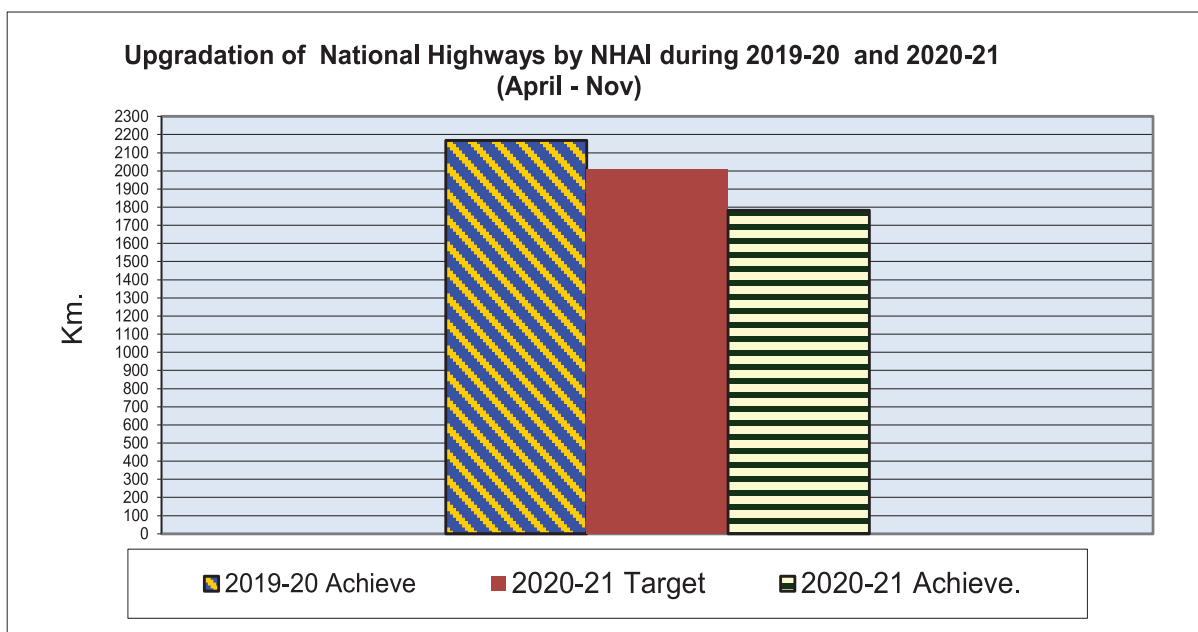
6.39 Refinery Production: The refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during 2019-20 at 254.39 MT was lower than the target of 254.74 MT as well as the production of 257.21 MT during the year 2018-19 by 0.16% and 1.10% respectively. The overall capacity utilization at 102.01% during 2019-20 was lower than 103.89% achieved in the previous year.

6.40 Natural Gas: The overall natural gas production during 2019-20 at 31,180 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 9.76% lower than the target of 34,553 MCM and 5.15% lower than the production of 32,873 MCM during 2018-19.

6.41 The natural gas production during 2020-21 (April-November) at 18,704 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was lower than the target of 21,950 MCM as well as the production of 21,210 MCM during the corresponding period of the previous year by 14.79% and 11.81% respectively.

Roads

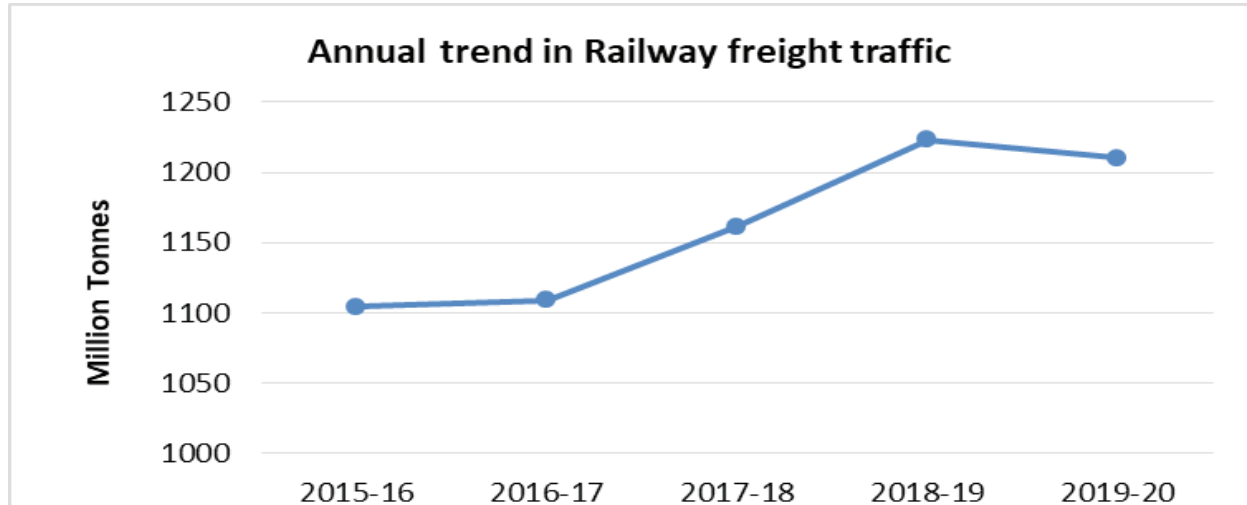
6.42 The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and State PWD & Border Road Organisation (BRO) are engaged in construction and up-gradation of highways. During 2019-20, the NHAI has constructed/strengthened 3979 Kms national highways to four/six/eight lanes against the target of 3350.00 Kms and the achievement of 3380.28 Kms during 2018-19. The State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) have widened / strengthened 354.41 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 3870.75 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 590.29 Kms of existing weak pavement. In addition, they have improved riding quality of 1160 Kms highways. As part of up-gradation of highways 101 bridges were also rehabilitated/ constructed.



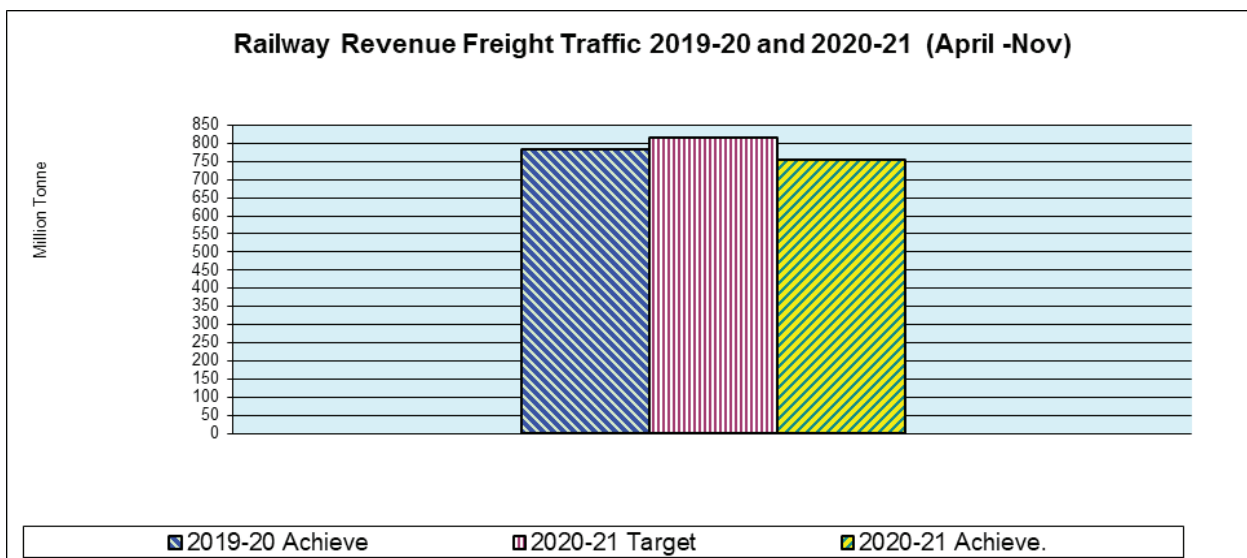
6.43 During 2020-21 (April-November), the NHAI has widened/strengthened 1783.00 Kms highways against the target of 2005.00 Kms and the achievement of 2168.00 Kms during the corresponding period of the last year. The trend in up-gradation of highways is indicated in the adjoining graph. The State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) widened 95.86 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 1752.43 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 1807.14 Kms of existing weak pavement. They have

also improved 1289 Kms of riding quality of highways. As part of the up-gradation, during this period 57 bridges were also reinforced /constructed against the target of 53 bridges for the period.

Railways

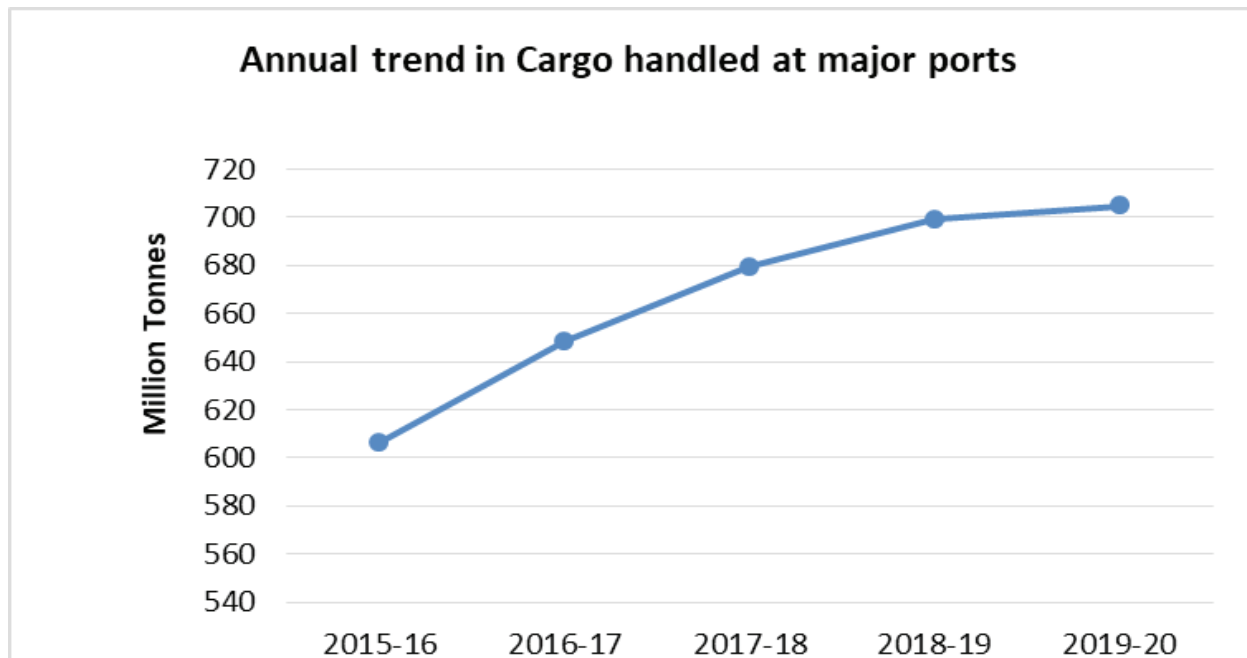


6.44 The revenue earning freight traffic carried by the railways during 2019-20 at 1210.46 MT recorded a negative growth of 1.04% over the freight traffic movement for the year 2018-19 and it was also 5.15% lower than the target of 1276.25 MT for the year. The annual trend in freight traffic during last five years is indicated in the adjoining chart.



6.45 During 2020-21 (April-November), the freight traffic moved by the railways at 751.97 MT was lower than the target of 814.70 MT as well as the freight movement of 781.75 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year by 7.70% and 3.81% respectively. The adjoining graph indicates the performance of railways vis-a-vis target for the period and achievement during the corresponding Period of the previous year.

Shipping and Ports



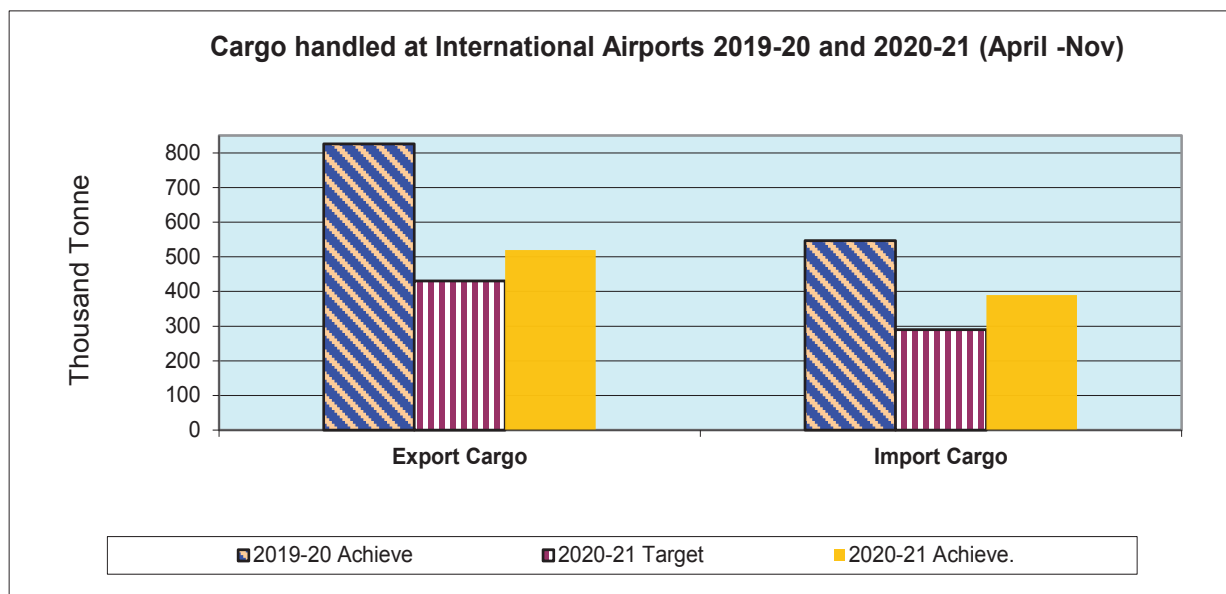
6.46 The major ports in the country handled 704.65 MT cargo during 2019-20, which was 0.79% higher than the achievement of the previous year. The trend in cargo handled at major ports is indicated in the adjoining chart.

6.47 During 2020-21 (April – November), the major ports handled 414.30 MT cargo which recorded a negative growth of 10.53% over the handling of 463.05 MT cargo during the corresponding period of previous year.

6.48 The coal handled at major ports (thermal and coking) during 2019-20 at 149.38 MT was 7.44% lower than 161.39 MT coal handled during the previous year. During 2020-21 (April-November) the overall coal handled at major ports was 31.52 MT which was 14.71% lower than the shipment of 36.95 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year.

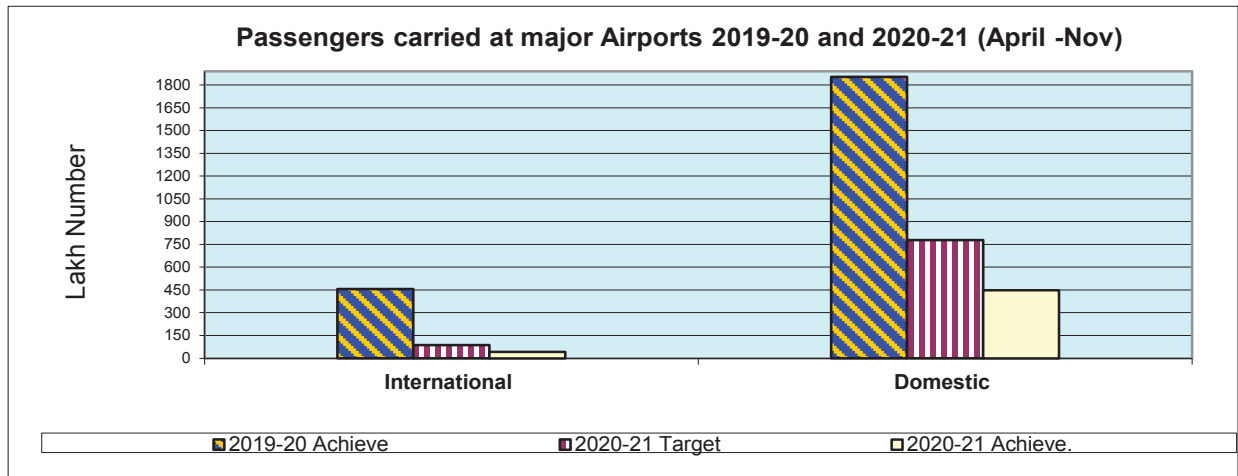
Civil Aviation

6.49 During 2019-20, all airports handled 11,97,366 tonnes of export cargo, which was 9.17% lower than the targets for the period and 6.45% lower than the cargo handled during 2018-19. During the period, airports handled 8,05,757 tonnes of import cargo, which was 15.00% lower than the targets for the period and 12.45% lower than the cargo handled during 2018-19. The adjoining graph shows the target and the achievements of cargo handled at Airports.



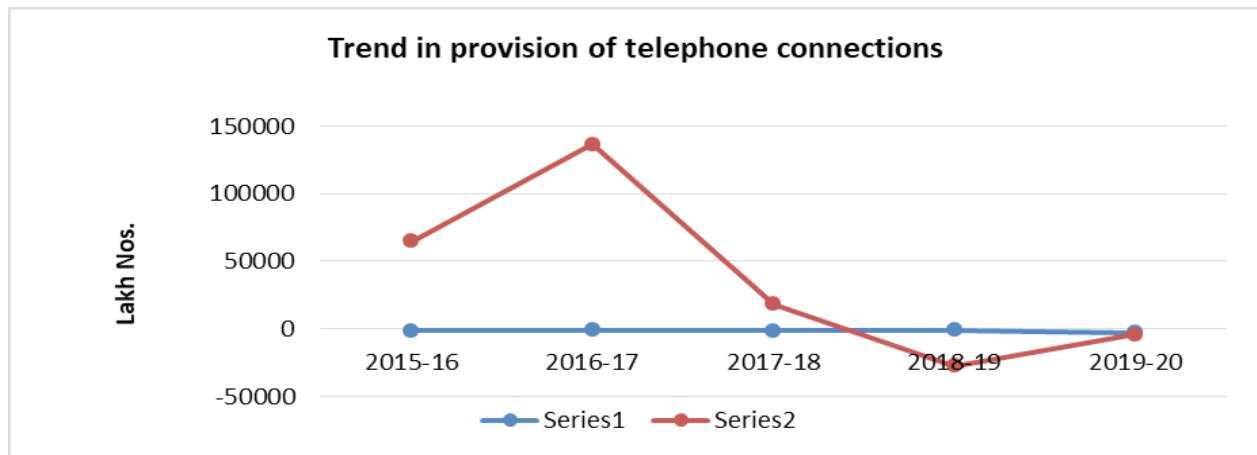
6.50 During 2020-21 (April-November), all airports handled 5,19,511 tonnes of export cargo, which was higher than the target of 4,30,382 tonnes but lower than the 8,25,547 tonnes of export cargo handled during the corresponding period of the previous year by 20.71% and 37.07% respectively. Further the airports handled 3,89,739 tonnes of import cargo during this period which was 34.57% higher than the target of 2,89,623 tonnes for the period and 28.72% lower than the 5,46,763 tonnes cargo handled during the corresponding period of the previous year as well.

6.51 During 2019-20, all airports handled 665.44 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was 9.65% lower than the target and passengers handled during 2018-19 by 9.65% and 4.23% respectively. The domestic terminals of the airports handled 2745.07 lakh passengers during 2019-20, which was 10.14% lower than the targets and 0.26% lower than the passengers handled during 2018-19.



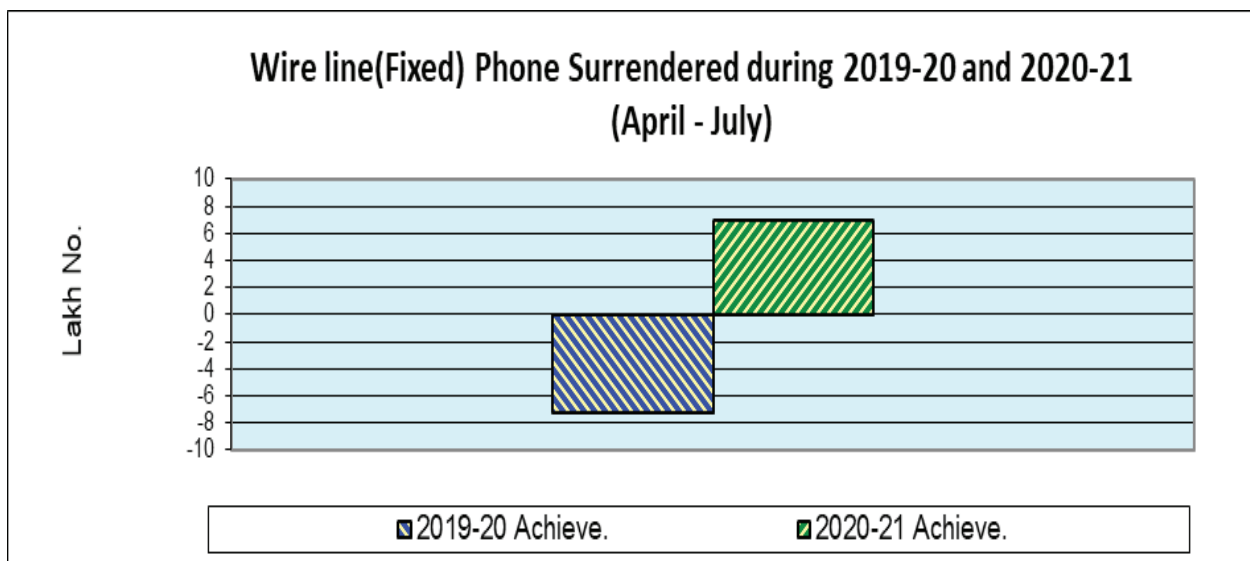
6.52 During 2020-21 (April-November), the international terminals of the airports handled 42.42 lakh passengers which was lower than the targets as well as the passengers handled during the corresponding period of the previous year by 51.10% and 90.68% respectively. The domestic terminal of the airports handled 448.01 lakh passengers which was 42.47% lower than the targets for the period and 75.83% lower than the passengers handled during the corresponding period of the last year. The adjoining graph shows the target and the achievements of passengers handled at Airports.

Telecommunications

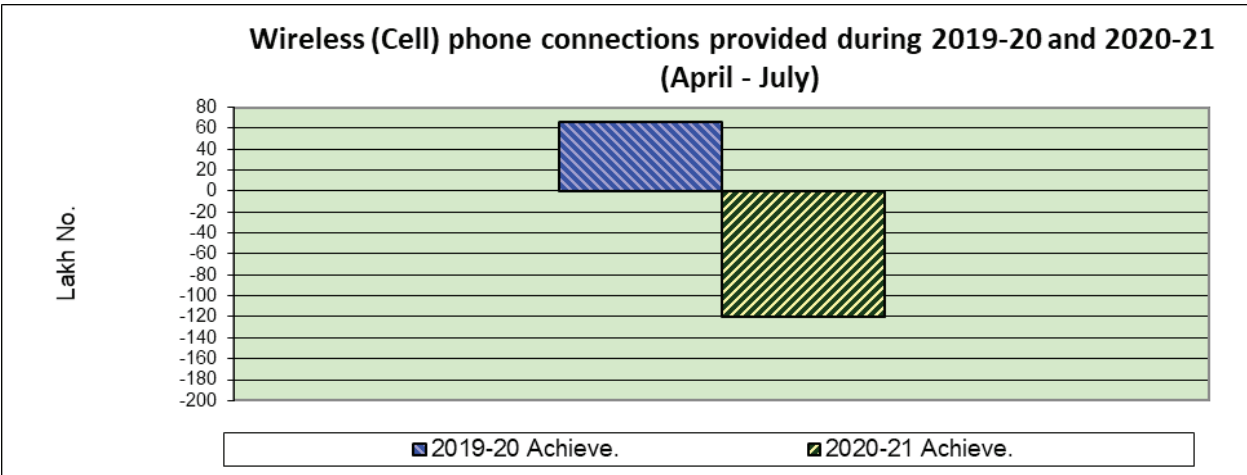


6.53 During 2019-20, at the national level 6.59 lakh lines were added/connected to the switching capacity of telephone exchanges and 3.27 lakh lines were also added/connected during 2018-19. During 2019-20, private sectors provided 0.22 lakh new net fixed (wired) telephone connections and 0.88 lakh connections were provided during 2018-19, while the public sector surrendered 25.90 lakh

connections during 2019-20. During the year 2019-20, the public sector provided/connected 40.55 lakh new (net) cell phone (Mobile) connections and 30.54 lakh cell phone connections were also provided/connected during 2018-19. While the private sector deleted/disconnected 80.99 lakh connections whereas 303.29 lakh cell phone connections were surrendered. Total 66.13 lakh connections (fixed + cell phones) were surrendered during 2019-20 and 283.89 lakh phones connections were disconnected/surrendered during 2018-19. Annual trend in provision of landline and Cell phone connections during last five years is indicated in the adjoining chart.



6.54 During 2020-21 (April-July), 6.89 lakh lines were deleted in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges at the national level whereas 21.57 lakh lines were provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. During 2020-21 (April – July), private sectors provided 14.16 lakh new net fixed (wired) telephone connections and 0.64 lakh connections were deleted during the corresponding period of the previous year. The public sector surrendered 7.23 lakh connections during the period as well as 7.95 lakh connections were also surrendered during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining graph shows trend in the achievements of wireline (fixed) phone connections.



6.55 During (April – July) 2020-21, the private sector surrendered 123.85 lakh new (net) cell phone connections whereas 57.32 lakh cell phone connections were provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. During this period 4.60 lakh cell phone were provided in the public sector as well as 8.72 lakh connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining graph shows trend in the achievements of wireless (cell) phone connections.

6.56 During (April – July) 2020-21 total 112.32 lakh telephones (fixed + cell phones) connections were surrendered whereas 58.73 lakh connections were provided during the corresponding period of the previous year.

CHAPTER – VII

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched by the Govt. of India on 23rd December 1993 to provide a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets and for provision of basic facilities including community infrastructure, based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their Constituencies/States. Initially, the MPLADS was under the control of Ministry of Rural Development. The subject relating to the MPLADS was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in October 1994. The scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines, which have been comprehensively revised from time to time. The present Guidelines were issued in June 2016.

7.1 The salient features of the MPLAD Scheme:

- (a) MPLADS is a Central Scheme fully funded by the Government of India under which funds are released in the form of Grants-in-aid directly to the District Authorities.
- (b) The funds released under the Scheme are non-lapsable, i.e. the entitlement of funds not released in a particular year is carried forward to the subsequent years, subject to eligibility. At present, the annual entitlement per MP/Constituency is ₹ 5 crore.
- (c) Under MPLADS, the role of the Members of Parliament is limited to recommend works. Thereafter, it is the responsibility of the District Authority to sanction, execute and complete the works recommended by Members of Parliament within the stipulated time period.
- (d) The elected Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their respective constituencies. The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the State from which they are elected. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can recommend works, anywhere in the country.
- (e) There is no limit for works to be executed for the Government. However, for the works meant for trust/society there is a ceiling of ₹ 50 lakh for

the lifetime of each trust/society. An MP can recommend funds only upto ₹ 100 lakh in all in a financial year, from MPLADS funds for works to trusts/societies.

- (f) MPLADS works can be implemented in areas affected by natural calamities like flood, cyclone, hailstorm, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, landslides, tornado, earthquake, drought, tsunami, fire and biological, chemical, radiological hazards, etc. MPs from the non-affected areas of the State/UT can also recommend permissible works upto a maximum of ₹ 25 lakh per annum in the affected area(s) in that State/UT.
- (g) In the event of “Calamity of severe nature” (which is decided and declared by the Government of India) in any part of the country, an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of ₹ 1 crore for the affected district. The funds in this regard will be released by the Nodal District Authority of the MP concerned to the State Nodal Department of the affected State to execute permissible works as the procedure to this effect was amended vide this Ministry’s O.M. No. C-19/2017-MPLADS dated 26.10.2018.
- (h) In order to accord special attention to the development of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), 15% of MPLADS funds are to be utilized for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5% for areas inhabited by ST population. In case the constituency of a Lok Sabha Member has insufficient ST population, such funds may be utilized in SC inhabited areas and vice-versa. Further, in case the constituency of a Lok Sabha Member has insufficient SC and ST population (both put together) in the area, they may recommend works for the creation of community assets in SC/ST areas outside their Constituency but within their State of election.
- (i) If an elected Member of Parliament finds the need to contribute MPLADS funds to a place outside that State/UT or outside the constituency within the State or both, the MP can recommend eligible works, under these Guidelines upto a maximum of ₹ 25 lakh in a financial year. Such a gesture on the part of an MP will promote national unity, harmony, and fraternity among the people, at the grass roots level.

- (j) The MP may recommend maximum of ₹ 20 lakh per year for giving assistance to Differently Abled Citizens for purchase of tri-cycles (including motorized tri-cycles), battery operated motorized wheel chair and artificial limbs; and aids for visually and hearing impaired.
- (k) MPs may recommend their MPLADS funds to aided educational institutions which are receiving financial assistance from state government and are recognized by a State /UT /Central Board of Secondary Education in case of schools and by State/Central University in case of colleges and are not charging commercial fee from students. Such aided educational institutions are eligible for receiving MPLADS funds for all permissible items under the Guidelines with no ceiling. Both aided and un-aided educational institutions which are recognized by a Board of Secondary Education/University and are run by trusts/societies are eligible for receiving MPLADS funds for all permissible items under the Guidelines; the particular trust/society which runs the concerned educational institution will be governed by the maximum ceiling i.e. ₹50 lakh imposed on trusts/societies under the Guidelines (para3.21).
- (l) Energy efficient Community Gobar Gas plants, Crematoria and structures on burial/ cremation grounds and Non-conventional energy systems/ devices for Community use are interalia included in sector VI & VII of Annexure-IV(E) of the Guidelines. Purchase of Stubble Clearing and Super Seeder machines subject to fulfillment of certain conditions is also permissible under MPLADS.
- (m) MPs may recommend MPLADS Funds for augmentation of funds for Scheme such as 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' which provides for construction of individual toilets, subject to provisions contained in para 3.17 and 3.18 of the Guidelines on MPLADS.
- (n) MPs may recommend MPLADS Funds for the installation of Wi-Fi system in educational institution, village and selected location. Purchase of laptops subject to certain conditions is also permissible for Government and Government-aided educational institutions.
- (o) Funds released by the Government of India are deposited by the District Administrations in Nationalized Banks (including IDBI Banks)/Regional Rural Banks (Gramin Banks) which are on Core Banking Platform with

the Nationalized Bank as their sponsor, for each MP for the purpose of MPLAD Scheme.

- (p) The roles of Central Government, State Government, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies have been clearly defined in the Guidelines on MPLADS for implementation of MPLAD Scheme.

7.2 Impact

Since inception, the Scheme has benefited the local community by meeting various developmental needs such as drinking water facility, education, electricity, health and family welfare, irrigation, non-conventional energy, community centers, public libraries, bus stands/stops, roads, pathways and bridges, sports, etc. These works are sanctioned, executed and monitored as per the provisions of the MPLADS Guidelines.

7.3 Scheme Performance

7.3.1 Physical Performance

As compiled from reports received from the Districts, since inception of the scheme as on 30.11.2020: -

- (i) 24,26,295 works have been recommended since inception of the Scheme.
- (ii) 21,55,509 works have been sanctioned since inception of the Scheme.
- (iii) 19,41,631 works have been completed since inception of the Scheme.

7.3.2 The percentage of works completed over sanctioned is 90.07 since inception of the Scheme.

7.3.3 In the current financial year 26603 works have been recommended, 24993 works have been sanctioned (including works recommended during previous years) and 29167 works have been completed (including works sanctioned during previous years).

7.3.4 Financial Performance

- ₹ 54102.25 crore has been released since inception of the Scheme.
- Expenditure of ₹52561.10 crore has been incurred since inception of the Scheme

- The percentage of expenditure over release is 97.15 as on 30.11.2020 since inception of the Scheme.
- Vide this Ministry's O.M. No. E-4/2020-MPLADS (Pt) dated 08.04.2020 to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the budgetary outlay for FY 2020-21 in respect of MPLAD Scheme has been placed at the disposal of Ministry of Finance for managing the economic and health impacts of COVID-19 outbreak pursuant to the Government's decision not to operate the MPLAD Scheme for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22.

7.3.5 The funds released year-wise under the scheme, since inception is furnished below:

Year	Funds Released (In ₹ Crore)	Cumulative Release (In ₹ Crore)
1993-1994	37.80	37.80
1994-1995	771.00	808.80
1995-1996	763.00	1571.80
1996-1997	778.00	2349.80
1997-1998	488.00	2837.80
1998-1999	789.50	3627.30
1999-2000	1390.50	5017.80
2000-2001	2080.00	7097.80
2001-2002	1800.00	8897.80
2002-2003	1600.00	10497.80
2003-2004	1682.00	12179.80
2004-2005	1310.00	13489.80
2005-2006	1433.90	14923.70
2006-2007	1451.50	16375.20
2007-2008	1470.55	17845.75
2008-2009	1580.00	19425.75
2009-2010	1531.50	20957.25
2010-2011	1533.32	22490.57
2011-2012	2507.68	24998.25
2012-2013	3722.00	28720.25
2013-2014	3937.00	32657.25

Year	Funds Released (In ₹ Crore)	Cumulative Release (In ₹ Crore)
2014-2015	3350.00	36007.25
2015-2016	3502.00	39509.25
2016-2017	3499.50	43008.75
2017-2018	3504.00	46512.75
2018-2019	3949.50	50462.25
2019-2020	3640.00	54102.25

7.3.6 Comparative performance of the Scheme

The comparative position at different time periods is given as under:-

Year	2018-19	2019-20
Fund released during the period (In ₹ crore)	3949.50	3640.00
Fund expenditure during period (In ₹ crore)	5012.13	2491.45
Utilization of funds over release (In %)	126.90	68.44
Sanction of works (In numbers)	127740	53365
Completion of works (In numbers)	105167	62236

7.3.7 Non-operation of MPLAD Scheme for FY 2020-21 and 2021-22:

Pursuant to the decision of the Union Cabinet not to operate MPLADS for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22, the annual budgetary outlay for FY 2020-21 was placed at the disposal of D/o Expenditure, M/o Finance for managing the adverse economic and health impacts of COVID-19.

7.4 Integrated Software on MPLAD Scheme

The Integrated MPLADS website has been developed on the state-of-the-art technology platform with built in security features. This new website will help the State and District officials in monitoring and supervising the MPLADS scheme effectively and efficiently.

The new Integrated MPLADS Portal also enforces greater transparency and accountability in scheme implementation and promotes e-governance. The MPLADS website www.mplads.gov.in provides the following reports/features:

- Funds Release Statements (Detailed and Summary)
- Ministry Expenditure Report (Detailed and Summary)

- Priority Sector Reports
- State and District Profile
- Citizen Suggestion
- MPLADS Guidelines and Circulars
- Work Monitoring System (WMS) Report
- Annual Reports
- eBook
- News & Events

Select Themes ■ ■ ■ A- A A+

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, GOVT. OF INDIA

Clarification, if any, pertaining to up

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ABOUT MPLADS

The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Division is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). Under the scheme, each MP has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for, works to the tune of Rs.5 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her constituency.

The Rajya Sabha Members of Parliament can recommend works in one or more districts in the State from where he/she has been elected.

The Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select any District in the Country for implementation of their choice of work under the scheme. The Department has issued the guidelines on Scheme Concept, implementation, and monitoring. The Department has initiated all necessary steps to ensure that the scheme is successfully implemented in the field.

PHOTO GALLERY

News & Events

GUIDELINES

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

india.gov.in
THE NATIONAL PORTAL OF INDIA

New Integrated MPLADS Portal has also been providing the following features:

- The Intergovernmental G2G solution ensures Micro / Macro (Works, Release and Expenditure) level reporting and monitoring for timely utilization of funds at Districts and Ministry including automatic incorporation of Member details from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha portal.
- The Citizen centric C2G solution provides transformation of public suggestions to on-line recommendations from Members of Parliament and

will also provide messaging/blog, offline communication between Members and District Authorities.

- A single point of reference for all stakeholders – Members of Parliament, Districts, States, Ministry and Public.
- Captured the total available balances in Nodal Districts and Implementing Districts, thus resulting in timely monitoring of funds lying unutilized in the districts.
- Provide necessary alerts/ intimation with the help of e-mails on all important milestones of any project such as project sanction, fund release etc.

Through this portal, workflow system at Districts (Nodal Authorities) has been established and is integrated with the Government of India Release System. On being updated regularly on real time basis, the Sanction Order and MPR can be generated automatically as well as manually. Further, on-line availability of MPR has facilitated timely release of funds subject to the availability of other requisite eligible document(s).

7.5 Monitoring

- Implementation of MPLADS has improved due to intensive reviews and visits made by senior officers in the States.
- Annual Review Meetings regarding monitoring of release of funds and taking stock of the implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs are being regularly held with the Secretaries of State Nodal Departments.
- Technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for State/District officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme. Ministry is providing training to the States/UTs for operationalizing the newly developed integrated MPLADS website.

The physical monitoring by the external agencies has helped in bringing systemic changes for improved implementation of the Scheme. The overall improvement in the implementation of MPLAD Scheme is attributed to the synergy attained by the cooperation of different stakeholders and operational experience gained over years, community participation and monitoring.

CHAPTER – VIII

PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE/HINDI

8.1 In accordance with the Official Language Policy of the Union and in pursuance of the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been making continuous and concerted efforts for propagation and promotion of Hindi as official language in the Ministry and in its attached & subordinate offices. Official Language Section of the Ministry is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of various statutory provisions and policies as laid down in the Official Languages Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976. Various check points have been developed in the ministry to ensure section 3(3) of the official language act 1963.

Official Language Implementation Committee

8.2 An Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (MPLADS) undertakes quarterly review of the progressive use of Hindi as well as compliance of provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 & Official Languages Rules, 1976 in the Ministry and in its attached/subordinate offices. Quarterly Progressive Reports and Annual Performance Reports regarding progressive use of Official Language in the Ministry are forwarded to the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs regularly. Due to lockdown and other restrictions imposed to check & spread of Covid-19 pandemic meetings were organized virtually and minutes of the meetings were issued online.

Inspections

8.3 The officers of the Official Language Division conduct inspections of the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry time and again to assess the position of progressive use of Hindi and give necessary instructions on the lapses found therein.

Inspections of following Offices/Divisions of the Ministry have been carried out this year:

- (i) DPD, Kolkata
- (ii) DPC, Delhi
- (iii) SDRD, Kolkata

- (iv) National Accounts Division-9
- (v) National Accounts Division-16
- (vi) National Accounts Division-17
- (vii) APAR section
- (viii) ISS section

Committee of Parliament on Official Language

8.4 The Official Language inspection of Data Processing Centre, New Delhi was done by the 3rd Sub Committee of Parliament on Official Language on 27th October 2020. Joint Secretary (MPLADS) attended the meeting along with Deputy Director (OL) and Assistant Director (OL).

Central Secretariat Official Language Implementation Committee

8.5 The Ministry also represented the Central Secretariat Official Language Implementation Committee meeting conducted by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs under the Chairmanship of Secretary (OL) and all the shortcomings as pointed out by the Committee were noted down and accordingly orders were issued to all concerned drawing their attention towards the shortcomings.

Awards and Incentives

8.6 As in the previous years, the period from 14th-28th September 2020 was observed as "Hindi Pakhwara" in the Ministry & its Sub-ordinate offices. In order to encourage the officers/employees of the Ministry for using Hindi in official work, the messages of Hon'ble Home Minister and Cabinet Secretary were circulated and displayed in e-office portal. An appeal was also issued in this regard by Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Besides, banners depicting various phrases of Hindi language were also displayed in various buildings of the Ministry. During Pakhwara various competitions were organized by Hindi Section of the Ministry and a number of officers and officials took active part in these competitions. A total of 34 participants of the Ministry were awarded cash prizes in different categories. While organizing these competitions, the SOP guidelines issued by the Government of India were thoroughly adhered to and competitions were organized online. The Incentive Scheme for original noting/drafting in Hindi continued during this year also.

Hindi Training and Workshops

8.7 As per information received from the Administration Divisions of the Ministry, as on 30.11.2020, all officers/employees are either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi language. All the Stenographers are trained in Hindi Shorthand. All the Stenographers/A.S.Os in the Ministry are trained in Hindi stenography/typing. Recently, 3 officers from Official Language of the Ministry have been nominated for Hindi typing training programme. Workshop on 'Google Voice' typing was also organized in the Ministry and officers/employees participated in these workshops with great enthusiasm.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 The Vigilance Section in the Ministry, with the Deputy Director General (A) & Chief Vigilance Officer as the Divisional head, deals with the following work:

- Vigilance cases in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' Officers;
- Processing/issuing of vigilance clearance in respect of officers of different grades for various purposes;
- Implementation of Central Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1964;
- Furnishing of monthly report of vigilance cases to the Department of Personnel & Training on Probity Portal.

9.2 Vigilance Section also handles the following activities:-

Reviewing and streamlining of procedures, which appear to afford scope for corruption or misconduct and for initiating other measures for the prevention, detection of corruption and other malpractices and punishment to the corrupt in the Ministry as well as its field establishments.

9.3 The complaints received from individuals and organizations like CBI /CVC / PMO /Cabinet Secretariat /UPSC etc. are examined on the basis of the factual report obtained from the concerned Administrative Divisions, field Offices. The preliminary inquiries are made to look into the merit of the complaint and if the complaints have any substance then a regular departmental action is initiated.

9.4 During the year 2020-21 (April 2020-Nov 2020), 06 new complaints were received and examined for appropriate action. During the aforesaid period 13 disciplinary proceedings were also processed in the Vigilance Section of the Ministry which are at various stages of investigation/examination.

9.5 During the period (April 2020-Nov 2020), one Major Penalty Charge Sheet was issued.

9.6 In addition to the above, in consultation with UPSC/CVC, Major penalty was imposed in 1 disciplinary case.

9.7 During the year 2020-2021, approx. 1490 vigilance clearances were processed/ issued and 06 RTI Applications/First Appeals under the RTI Act, 2005 were received and disposed of within the stipulated time.

9.8 Vigilance Awareness Week was observed during the period 27.10.2019

to 02.11.2019 to create awareness amongst officers and staff of the Ministry. It began with pledge taking ceremony. The theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness Week was, Satark Bharat–Samridh Bharat (सतर्क भारत–समृद्ध भारत). Banners regarding observance of Vigilance Awareness Week were placed at vantage locations in the Ministry. An online quiz to create awareness on vigilance matters was also conducted on different social media platforms.



Redressal of Public Grievances

9.9 The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and its attached/subordinate offices do not have much public interaction. However, a Grievance Redressal Machinery is functioning in this Ministry under the supervision of Nodal Officer (Public Grievances). The grievances are received through P.G. Portal of the Ministry or through various Nodal Agencies such as Prime Minister's Office (PMO), President's Secretariat, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare (DOPPW) etc. The Public Grievances through P.G. Portal of the Ministry (CPGRAMS) and Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare (CPENGRAMS) are regularly monitored by the Nodal Officer of the Ministry.

9.10 There were 37 grievances pending as on 01st December 2019. During the period starting from 1st December 2019 upto 30th November 2020, a total of 509 grievances have been received and 503 grievances have been settled. All the Public Grievance cases are being monitored and followed up on priority basis by regularly reminding the concerned subordinate offices/divisions of the Ministry for early disposal. Further, a total of 43 grievances related to 'COVID-19' category have been received during the aforementioned period. All these 43 grievances have been settled within the time limits prescribed by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.

9.11 The Ministry takes initiative to provide the training opportunities for the staff in general and CPIOs/FAAs and Public Grievance Officers in particular at Zonal/Regional level Offices under NSS on the operation of On-line RTI Portal and PG Portal to help enforce the two very important tools of 'Good Governance' namely, 'The RTI Act, 2005' and 'Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism' in effective and efficient manner in the field offices. During the aforementioned period, Resource Persons/Trainers from the Ministry conducted 2 days Workshop/Training Sessions on RTI Portal and PG Portal successfully in the Zonal Office of FOD at Nagpur.

RTI Matters

9.12 Majority of RTI applications/first appeals are now being received on RTI MIS Portal and they are forwarded to the concerned Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs)/First Appellate Authorities (FAAs). However, a few RTI applications/appeals are still being received off-line in PIGR Section and then forwarded to the concerned CPIOs, FAAs for disposal. Ministry has designated 36 FAAs and one Nodal Officer for RTI at the level of Deputy Secretary/Director under the RTI Act. The Ministry has also designated 81 CPIOs for various divisions/ sections of the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices. Besides, one FAA and one CPIO have been designated for Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata an Autonomous Body under the control of this Ministry. The number of requests and appeals received during the period of 12 months starting from 1st December 2019 upto 30th November 2020 under RTI Act, 2005 are given as under:

No. of Requests/Appeals/Notices of CIC received during the period of 12 months starting from 1st December 2019 upto 30th November 2020
Under the RTI Act, 2005

Sl. No.	Name of Month	Requests/Applications				Appeals			
		Cf	Recd.	Disp.	Pending	Cf	Recd.	Disp.	Pending
1	December-19	23	140	124	39	59	7	8	58
2	January-20	39	147	150	36	58	13	10	61
3	February-20	36	143	131	48	61	7	8	60
4	March-20	48	227	166	109	60	5	3	62
5	April-20	109	94	100	103	62	7	8	61
6	May-20	103	204	154	153	61	8	5	64
7	June-20	153	151	161	143	64	15	14	65
8	July-20	143	154	127	170	65	15	11	69
9	August-20	170	152	105	217	69	15	13	71
10	September-20	217	172	154	235	71	16	7	80
11	October-20	235	212	214	233	80	10	2	88
12	November-20	233	146	152	227	88	5	3	90
	TOTAL	23*	1942	1738	227**	59*	123	92	90**

Cf : Carry forward from previous month pending

Recd. : Received during the month

Disp. : Disposed off during the month

* : Carry forward pendency as on 1st December 2019

** : Pendency as on 30th November 2020

General Section :

9.13 Functions:- General Admn. provides support in operation and smooth functioning of offices of MoSPI.

9.14 Swachh Bharat Mission:- In true spirit of Swachh Bharat Mission and in order to achieve the vision of clean India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is making all out efforts and carrying out special cleanliness drives regularly.

9.15 E-Procurement:- The E-Procurement and E-publishing mode of tender have been fully functional in the Ministry and all its attached/subordinate offices.

9.16 Government E-Market Place:- The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been registered under GeM portal for the procurement of products and services which are available under GeM. The procurement of products

and services through GeM has been fully operational and all the products and services, which are available on GeM are being procured through GeM.

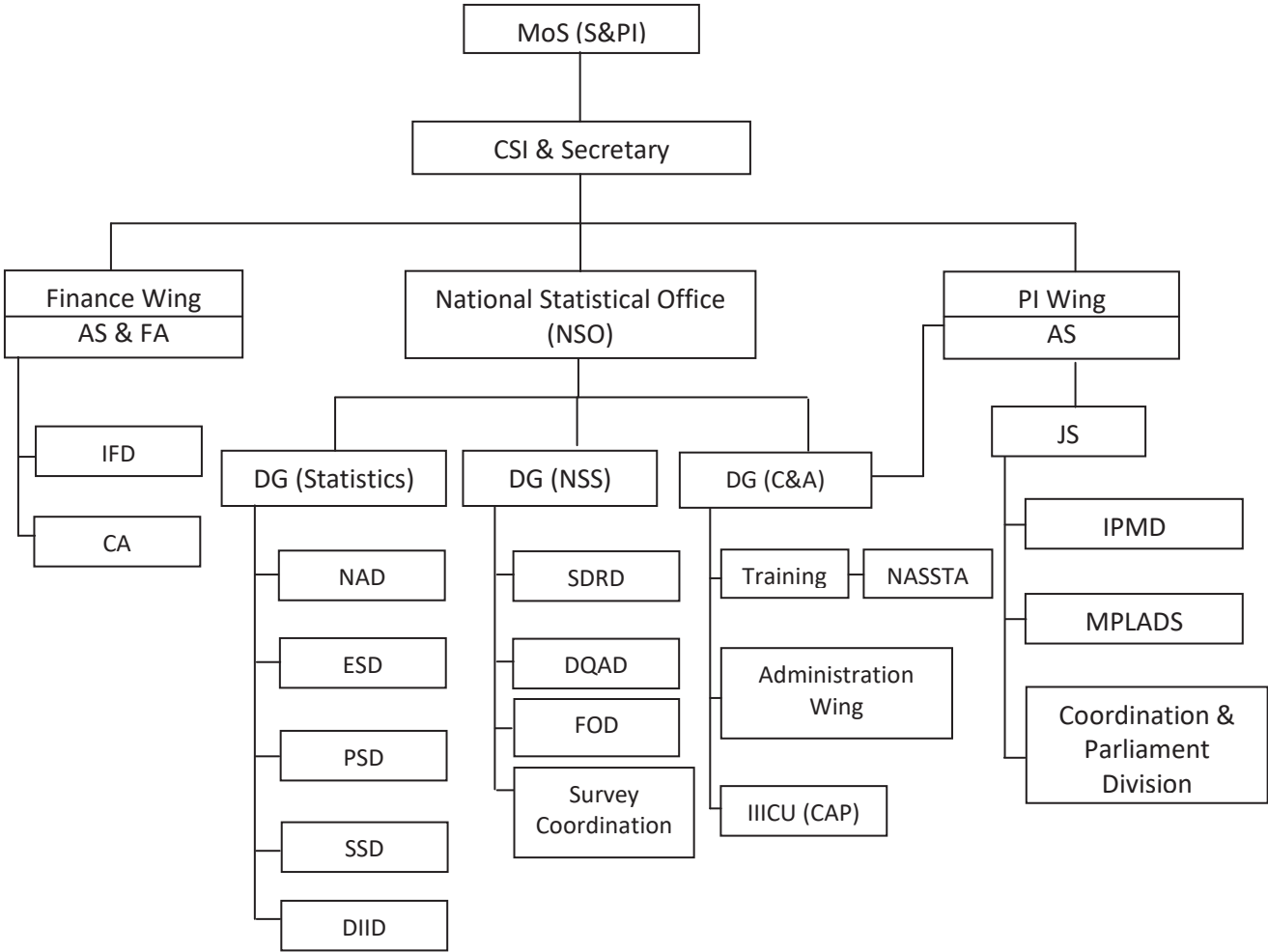
9.17 E-office project:- The e-office project is one of the Mission Mode Project under the National E-Governance Plan to improve efficiency in Government process and service delivery mechanism. MoSPI has achieved the digitization of more than 76% of the physical files till the month November 2020 and it is envisaged to achieve the target of 100% by March, 2021.

9.18 eHRMS: ManavSampada (appropriately name for Human Capital, being the most important factor for the success of any Government, Organization or Company) is a standard ICT solution for the Government sector, addressing maximum requirements of State Governments related to personnel management. The first and basic objective of ManavSampada is to provide a generic, product based solution to the State/Central Government organizations for better management of personnel through electronic service record. It further assists the top management in knowing the exact number of employees, the retirement pattern, additional requirements in coming year for planning recruitment, funds required for retiring employees, re-allocation of surplus employees to other Departments/organizations within the State, ACR/ Property Return status, seniority lists etc. The progress of enrolment of the staff of MoSPI Hqtrs. has reached upto 96%. The target is 100%.

9.19 Covid-19:- The following steps were taken to fight against the Covid-19 Pandemic:

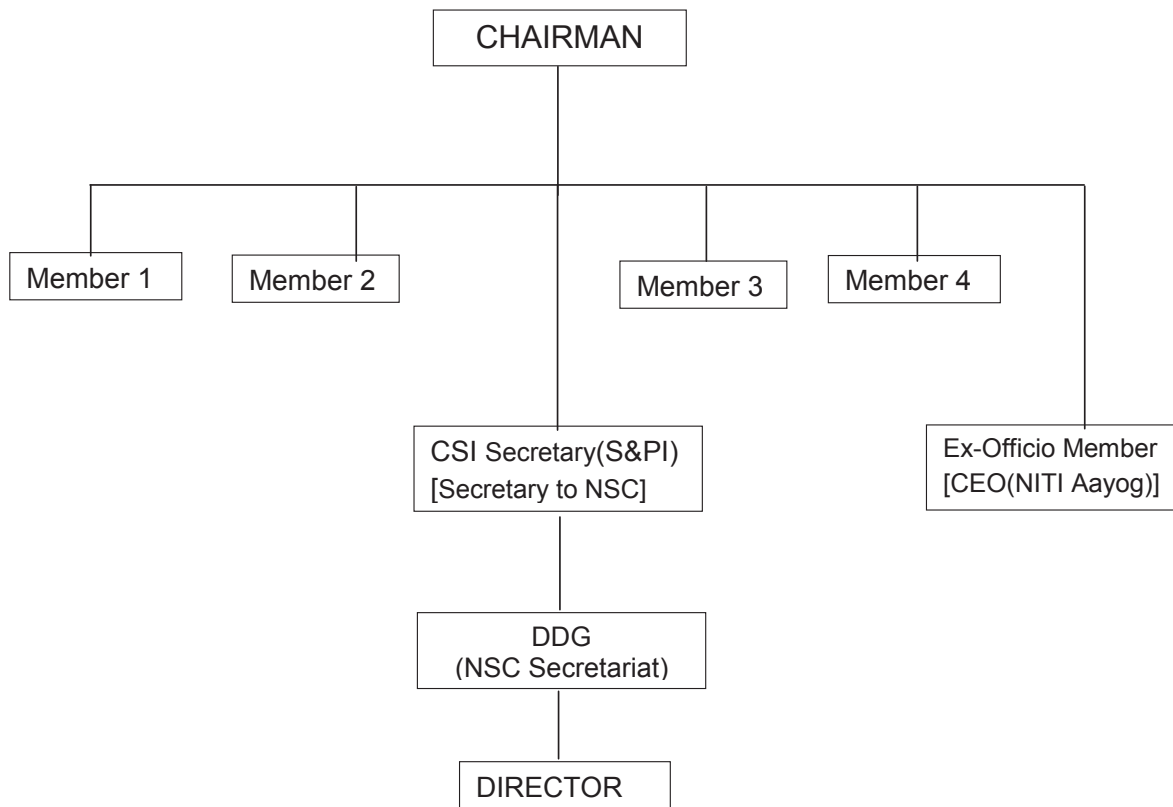
- a. Regular sanitization of the office premise including all the rooms.
- b. Placement of sanitization points in adequate places.
- c. Constituted a team of the Government officials of this Ministry on daily roster basis to monitor the proper sanitization of the office premise.
- d. Arrangement of covid-19 testing camps in the offices of this Ministry located at various places.
- e. Actively participating in Jan Andolan for COVID-19.

ORGANISATION CHART OF MoSPI



ORGANISATION CHART

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION**



NSC : NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION

CSI : CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA

Abbreviations used

AS & FA	ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISER
ASI	ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES
ASTT. DIR	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CSI	CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA
CSO	CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
CPD	COORDINATION & PUBLICATION DIVISION
C&A	COORDINATION & ADMINISTRATION
CORD.	COORDINATION
DG & CEO	DIRECTOR GENERAL & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
DIR	DIRECTOR
DDG	DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
DO	DESK OFFICER
DPD	DATA PROCESSING DIVISION
DS	DEPUTY SECRETARY
DY. SECY.	DEPUTY SECRETARY
DY. ADV	DEPUTY ADVISER
DY.C.A.	DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
DY. DIR	DEPUTY DIRECTOR
DY. F.A.	DEPUTY FINANCIAL ADVISER
ESD	ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS DIVISION
FOD	FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION
HOD	HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
DOO	HEAD OF OFFICE
JT. ADV	JOINT ADVISER
JT. DIR	JOINT DIRECTOR
JCM	JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY
JD	JOINT DIRECTOR
ICT	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION & TRAINING
IPMD	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECT MONITORING DIVISION
ISD	INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS DIVISION
ISI	INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
ISS	INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE
IS WING	INDIAN STATISTICAL WING
IWSU	INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT
MDG	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MPLADS	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
NAD	NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIVISION
NCMP	NATIONAL COMMISSION MINIMUM PROGRAMME
NSC	NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION
NSSO	NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
OL	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
O&M	ORGANISATION & METHOD
PAO	PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE
PCL	PRICE & COST OF LIVING
PG	PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
R&P	RESEARCH & PUBLICATION
RTI	RIGHT TO INFORMATION
SC/ST	SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE
SDRD	SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION
SSD	SOCIAL STATISTICS DIVISION
TPP	TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
TRG	TRAINING
US	UNDER SECRETARY
SSS	SUBORDINATE STATISTICAL SERVICE
SDG	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
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I. STATISTICS WING

1. Acts as the nodal agency for planning integrated development of the statistical system in the country.
2. Coordination of statistical work with a view to identify gaps in data availability or duplication of statistical work in respect of Departments of the Government of India and the State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs) and to suggest necessary remedial measures.
3. Laying down and maintenance of norms and standards in the field of statistics, evolving concepts, definitions and methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results.
4. Advising the Departments of the Government of India on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data.
5. Preparation of National Accounts as well as publication of Annual Estimates of National Income, Gross/ Net Domestic Product, Government and private final consumption expenditure, capital formation, savings, capital stock and consumption fixed capital, quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product, preparation of National Input-Output Transactions Table, State level estimates of Domestic Product and fixed capital formation of supra-regional sectors, preparation of comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices.
6. Compilation and release of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month in the form of Quick Estimates, conducting Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and providing statistical information, to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing (factories) sector.
7. Development of Environment Statistics, development of methodology, concepts and preparation of National Resource Accounts for India.
8. Organisation and conduct of periodic All India Economic Census and follow-up sample surveys.
9. Conducting nation-wide sample surveys on various socio-economic aspects, such as, employment, consumer expenditure, housing conditions, debt and investment, land and livestock holdings, literacy, education, health, family

- welfare, un-organised manufacturing and services etc, to provide the database needed for development, research, policy formulation and economic planning.
10. Conducting quality checks and auditing of statistical surveys and data sets through technical scrutiny and sample checks and generate correction factors and alternative estimates, if required.
 11. Undertaking the processing of survey data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow up surveys of Economic Census and Annual Survey of Industries by the National Sample Survey Organisation and the Central Statistical Organisation.
 12. Dissemination of statistical information through a number of regular or adhoc publications to Government, semi-Government or private data users/agencies and dissemination of data, on request, to United Nations Agencies like United Nations Statistics Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organisation and other relevant international agencies.
 13. Giving grants-in-aid to registered non-governmental organisations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports and finance seminars, workshops or conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.
 14. Functioning as the Cadre Controlling Authority and dealing with all aspects of managing the Indian Statistical Service including all matters pertaining to training, career planning and manpower planning.
 15. The Indian Statistical Institute and ensuring its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).
 16. Compilation and release of monthly Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees.
 17. Undertaking methodological studies and pilot surveys for evolving better sampling techniques and estimation procedures including small area estimates.

II. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING

18. Monitoring the performance of the country's eleven key infrastructure sectors, viz., Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads and Civil Aviation;
19. Monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing ₹150 crore and above; and
20. Monitoring implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

Annexure-III A

Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) –Annual Plan 2020-21 Ministry/Department: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

(₹inCrore)

S.No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 2020-21 (B.E.)			Outlay Earmarked for North East 2020- 21 (BE)
		GBS	IEBR	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Central Sector Schemes (CS)					
1	Capacity Development	706.00	0	706.00	32.00
Total (A)		706.00	0	706.00	32.00
(B) Block Grants					
1	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme(MPLAD)*	3960.00	0	3960.00	0
Total (A+B)		4666.00	0.00	4666.00	32.00

* Under the MPLAD Scheme, an amount of ₹3950.00 crore has been surrendered in view of the decision of Government not to implement the scheme during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Annexure-III B

Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2019-20 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2019-20			NE States	Expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Capacity Development (Total)	2700.00	2700.00	2622.42		2622.42
(a) Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO - Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	2200.00	2200.00	2186.17	Arunachal Pradesh	382.73
				Manipur	258.88
				Mizoram	130.56
				Sikkim	211.20
				Tripura	294.66
				Nagaland	190.00
				Assam	480.18
				Meghalaya	237.96
(b) Support for Statistical Strengthening	500.00	500.00	371.00	Nagaland	185.50
				Tripura	185.50
(c) Economic Census	0.00	0.00	65.25	Arunachal Pradesh	14.10
				Assam	11.90
				Manipur	10.90
				Meghalaya	9.10
				Mizoram	4.35
				Nagaland	8.60
				Tripura	6.30
2. Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata	2242.00	2242.00	1068.13	Assam	1068.13
GRAND TOTAL	4942.00	4942.00	3690.55		3690.55

Annexure-III C

Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2020-21 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region
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(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2020-21			NE States	Expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure (upto 30.11.2020)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Capacity Development (Total)	3200.00	-	396.89		396.89
(a) Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO - Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	1500.00	-	296.89	AP	0.00
				Manipur	0.00
				Mizoram	0.00
				Sikkim	29.01
				Tripura	0.00
				Nagaland	94.02
				Assam	145.64
				Meghalaya	28.22
(b) Support for Statistical Strengthening	1700.00	-	100.00	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	3200.00	-	396.89		396.89

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS
Growth Achieved during the period April - October 2020
and during Last Three Years (April - October)

Sl. No.	Sector	Achievement					Growth percent			
		April - October 2016	April - October 2017	April - October 2018	April - October 2019	April - October 2020	April -October 2017	April -October 2018	April - October 2019	April - October 2020
	1	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	10
1	Power (BU)	737.803	777.282	830.463	843.743	796.553	5.35	6.84	1.60	-5.59
2	Coal (MT)	327.910	335.267	371.403	349.044	337.492	2.24	10.78	-6.02	-3.31
3	Steel (Finished Steel) (MT)	66.423	71.730	57.863	59.726	47.230	7.99	-19.33	3.22	-20.92
4	Cement (MT)	168.05	167.14	190.85	189.74	149.39	-0.54	14.18	-0.58	-21.27
5	Fertilizers (MT)	10.537	10.513	10.241	10.566	10.839	-0.22	-2.59	3.18	2.58
6	Petroleum :-									
	i) Crude Oil (MT)	21.115	21.063	20.295	19.110	17.940	-0.25	-3.65	-5.84	-6.12
	ii) Refinery (MT)	142.532	144.605	150.541	147.654	118.555	1.45	4.11	-1.92	-19.71
	iii) Natural Gas (MCM)	18479	19221	19052	18646	16373	4.02	-0.88	-2.13	-12.19
7	Roads #									
	Widening & Strengthening of Highways									
	i) NHAI (KM)	1234.00	1375.00	1578.00	1821.00	1389.00	11.43	14.76	15.40	-23.72
	ii) State PWD & BRO (KM)	1165.90	1720.10	2708.84	2743.36	2976.28	47.53	57.48	1.27	8.49
8	Railway Revenue Earning									
	Freight Traffic (MT)	623.21	652.34	691.34	680.78	641.94	4.67	5.98	-1.53	-5.71
9	Shipping & Ports									
	i) Cargo Handled at Major Ports (MT)	370.810	383.059	403.605	405.201	354.818	3.30	5.36	0.40	-12.43
	ii) Coal handled at Major Ports(MT)	84.730	77.616	93.369	84.537	26.080	-8.40	20.30	-9.46	-69.15

10	Civil Aviation :-										
	i) Export Cargo handled (Tonnes)	635059	732314	749134	724936	442919	15.31	2.30	-3.23	-38.90	
	ii) Import Cargo handled (Tonnes)	424694	516565	564178	480187	323863	21.63	9.22	-14.89	-32.55	
	iii) Passengers handled at International Terminals (Lakh)	334.190	366.673	392.516	394.387	31.981	9.72	7.05	0.48	-91.89	
	iv) Passengers handled at Domestic Terminal (Lakh)	1152.600	1344.275	1589.575	1601.694	322.778	16.63	18.25	0.76	-79.85	
11	Telecommunications:										
	i) Addition in Switching capacity (Fixed+WLL=GSM) ('000 lines)	2039.822	-853.284	-1415.538	1852.943	-689.897	-141.83	65.89	-230.90	-137.23	
	ii) New net Fixed/wired Telephone connections ('000 No.)	-705.842	-872.104	-697.961	-1062.655	693.009	-	-	-	-	
	iii) New net Cell phone (WLL+ GSM) connections ('000 No.)	39847.142	7992.417	-19483.565	11901.112	-11924.987	-79.94	-343.78	-161.08	-200.20	
BU: Billion Units MCM: Million Cubic Meter MT: Millions Tonnes KM : Kilometre # : Includes Widening to four/six/eight lanes & two lanes and Strengthening of existing weak pavement only.											

Annexure V

Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹150 crore and above during 2020-21

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
	April,2020			
	<u>STEEL</u>			
1	INSTALLATION OF NEW HOT STRIP MILL AT RSP (STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)) - [N12000094]	3,127.30	04/2018	3,201.42
	<u>PETROLEUM</u>			
2	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF B-127 FIELDS (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000131]	2,059.63	03/2015	2,011.80
3	MUMBAI HIGH SOUTH (MHS) REDEVELOPMENT PHASE-III (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000197]	6,068.80	04/2019	4,956.05
4	ENHANCED RECOVERY FROM BASSEIN FIELD THROUGH INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF MUKTA, BASSEIN AND PANNA Central Sector Projects(OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000212]	4,619.94	12/2017	4,663.66
5	INDMAX PROJECT AT BONGAIGAON REFINERY (INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000243]	2,582.00	11/2019	1,718.52
6	MOTIHARI AMLEKHGANJ PIPELINE (INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000254]	324.00	06/2020	129.09
7	DEVELOPMENT OF B-147 FIELD Central Sector Projects(OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000292]	546.15	11/2019	537.69
8	BS-VI PROJECT AT GUJARAT REFINERY (INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000310]	3,380.00	09/2019	2,381.00

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
9	BS-VI PROJECT AT BONGAIGAON REFINERY (INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000320]	1,222.00	09/2019	764.17
10	BS-VI PROJECT (PHASE-I) AT HALDIA REFINERY (INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000322]	2,934.40	09/2019	1,957.94
11	BS-VI PROJECT AT PANIPAT REFINERY (INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000325]	3,529.00	07/2019	2,095.75
12	CITY GAS DISTRIBUTION (CGD) NETWORK, JAMSHEDPUR (GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N16000330]	221.45	10/2022	63.59
13	REDEVELOPMENT/ EXPANSION OF MEERUT DEPOT FOR ENHANCING PRODUCT HANDLING CAPACITY (HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000366]	154.84	11/2019	128.71
	June,2020			
	<u>COAL</u>			
14	RKP OCP PHASE-I (SINGARENI COLLIERS COMPANY LIMITED) - [N06000079]	209.78	03/2015	104.19
15	RG OC -III EXTENSION (PHASE -II) PROJECT (SINGARENI COLLIERS COMPANY LIMITED) - [N06000100]	365.01	06/2015	365.01
	July,2020			
16	KULDA OCP (MAHANADI COALFIELDS LTD) (MAHANADI COAL FIELDS LIMITED) - [060100092]	302.96	03/2010	281.80
	<u>PETROLEUM</u>			
17	NEELAM REDEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR EXPLOITATION OF BASSEIN AND MUKTA PAY (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000204]	2,818.88	03/2019	2,907.03

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
18	BS-VI PROJECT AT MATHURA REFINERY (INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000306]	666.64	09/2019	493.90
19	PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT-V (OFFSHORE) (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000335]	766.37	12/2019	606.49
	<u>ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS</u>			
20	FOUR LANING OF HISAR - DABWALI SECTION WITH PS - PACKAGE -I (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000347]	723.54	02/2018	1,163.64
21	FOUR LANING OF HISAR - DABWALI SECTION WITH PS - PACKAGE -2 (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000492]	867.66	05/2018	1,289.81
22	2-LANE WITH PAVED SHOULDER TONK-SAWAIMADHOPUR (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000604]	320.30	01/2019	237.81
23	REHABILITATION AND UPGRADATION OF NH-4 FROM NALAGAMPALLI TO AP/KARNATAKA BORDER (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000667]	648.32	03/2020	511.34
24	FOUR LANNING OF AP/TN BORDER TO NALAGAMPALLIVILLAGE(KM 133.360 TO 172.00) OF NH-4 (NEW NH-40) Central Sector Projects(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000700]	648.33	06/2017	229.94
25	NETRAVILLAGE TO MANDORE SECTION OF NH-65 KM 267+500 TO 296+070 (4L) UNDER EPC. (MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (STATE PWDs)) - [N24000951]	382.81	01/2015	338.18

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
26	UP-GRADATION TO TWO LANE WITH PAVED SHOULDER FOR SECTION FROM KM 58.000 TO KM 91.600 (BALOTRA TO SAN (MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (STATE PWDs)) - [N24000952]	179.32	11/2017	129.04
27	CONSTRUCTION OF NAGOUR BYPASS FROM EXISTING KM 166/260 TO KM 180/500 OF NH-65 ON EPC MODE. (MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (STATE PWDs)) - [N24000953]	155.77	09/2016	111.65
28	NAGOUR-BIKANER OF NH-11 (2L+PS) UNDER PPP. (MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (STATE PWDs)) - [N24000954]	378.07	01/2014	188.65
29	CITTORGARH-NEEMACH (4L) OF NH-79 AND NIMBAHARA PRATAPGARH (2L+PS) OF NH-113 UNDER PPP. (MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (STATE PWDs)) - [N24000955]	511.21	10/2013	813.54
30	DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF BIKANER- SURATGARH SECTION OF NH-15 BY 2L+PS IN THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN (MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (STATE PWDs)) - [N24000956]	501.00	09/2013	659.98
31	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 LANING BY CC PAVEMENT ON KOTA-DARAH OF NH-12 FROM 256/550 TO 289/550 UNDER EPC. (MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (STATE PWDs)) - [N24000960]	621.43	10/2016	429.97
32	UP-GRADATION TO 2 LANE WITH PAVED SHOULDER FOR SECTION FROM KM 118.900 TO KM 156.955 BALOTRA TOSANDE (MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (STATE PWDs)) - [N24000961]	163.54	07/2017	108.30
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS			
33	GSM-RF EXPANSION PROJECT, MTNL DELHI (3G) (MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000105]	418.26	06/2017	367.04

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
34	MAHARASTRA ACCESS LOT 2 GSM PHASE VIII.4 PROJECT Central Sector Projects(BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000113]	231.80	10/2018	119.92
	<u>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
35	CONSTRUCTION OF MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AT GULBARGA (HINDUSTAN STEELWORK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED) - [N12000101]	768.88	02/2014	1,125.98
36	CONSTRUCTION OF PARAMEDICAL AND ALLIED HEALTH INSTITUTE AT GULBARGA (HINDUSTAN STEELWORK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED) - [N12000102]	324.87	12/2015	270.24
37	CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT CAMPUS OF IISER KOLKATA AT HARINGHANTA KALYANI NADIA (CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) - [N28000062]	156.57	08/2016	159.35
38	CONSTRUCTION OF NIT AP PHASE 1A AT TADEPALLIGUIDEM AP (CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) - [N28000108]	206.58	03/2019	185.84
	August, 2020			
	<u>COAL</u>			
39	MANUGURU OC-II EXTENSION PHASE-II (SINGARENI COLLIERS COMPANY LIMITED) - [N06000080]	181.19	03/2012	170.60
	<u>PETROLEUM</u>			
40	RESID UPGRADATION PROJECT (CHENNAI PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000184]	3,110.36	11/2015	2,915.00

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
41	CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT/ REVAMP OF NHT-2/PLATFORMER-2/CCR-2/PSA-2/RSU (MANGALORE REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED) - [N16000255]	224.00	04/2019	164.61
42	RAILWAY SIDING PROJECT FOR EVACUATION OF PETCOKE (MANGALORE REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED) - [N16000256]	135.00	03/2019	156.65
43	INSTALLATION OF GASOLINE HYDRO TREATMENT UNIT TO PRODUCE 100% BSVI MS AT MUMBAI REFINERY (BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000260]	554.00	02/2020	375.80
44	50MW WIND ENERGY POWER PROJECT (OIL INDIA LIMITED) - [N16000298]	500.00	06/2017	368.24
45	120 TMTPA LPG BOTTLING PLANT AT GORAKHPUR UP (INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000354]	204.00	09/2019	162.53
46	UPGRADATION OF CRUDE OIL PUMP STATIONS OF NAHARKATIYA-BARAUNI CRUDE OIL TRUNK PIPELINE (OIL INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000148]	871.35	03/2015	565.63
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
47	CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROADS WITH FIVE YEAR MAINTAINANCE UNDER PMGSY-JHARKHAND (HINDUSTAN STEELWORK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED) - [N12000109]	253.92	06/2016	1,113.24
48	CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD AND BRIDGE IN GIRIDHI, KODERMA, HAZARIBAG, RAMGARH AND CHATRA DISTRICT (HINDUSTAN STEELWORK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED) - [N12000110]	200.00	03/2018	131.15
49	CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY UNDER PHASE-XII (HINDUSTAN STEELWORK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED) - [N12000111]	787.29	12/2016	285.30

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
50	CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD AND BRIDGE UNDER PMGSY (HINDUSTAN STEELWORK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED) - [N12000112]	170.00	04/2018	88.91
51	CONSTRUCTION OF WORKSHOPS AND BUILDINGS FOR 24 NOS NEW INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES(ITI) WEST BENG Central Sector Projects(HINDUSTAN STEELWORK CONSTRUCTION LIMITED) - [N12000114]	185.37	03/2016	178.30
52	CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL STRUCTURES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES FOR ACADEMIC AREA AI IISER (CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) - [N28000093]	154.00	11/2015	280.32
	September, 2020			
53	CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT BUILDINGS UNDER PHASE-I FOR IIT ROPAR AT ROPAR, PUNJAB (CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) - [N28000088]	388.00	05/2017	452.80
	October,2020			
	COAL			
54	PENGANGA OCP(REVISED) (WESTERN COAL FIELDS LIMITED) - [N06000066]	441.82	03/2020	259.82
55	GAURI DEEP OC (WESTERN COAL FIELDS LIMITED) - [N06000181]	164.96	03/2019	96.37

List of publications being brought out by various Divisions of NSO

A. (i) National Statistics Office

1.	Annual Report of PLFS (July 2018- June 2019), released in June 2020.
2.	PLFS Quarterly Bulletin for the quarter April – June, 2019 released in June, 2020.
	PLFS Quarterly Bulletin for the quarter July-September, 2019 released in October, 2020.
	PLFS Quarterly Bulletin for the quarter October-December, 2019 released in October, 2020.
	PLFS Quarterly Bulletin for the quarter January- March, 2020 released in December, 2020.
3.	Report of Time Use Survey (January-December 2019) released in September,2020.
4.	Report no. 585 (Household Social Consumption on Education in India) based on NSS 75 th round (July 2017 - June 2018) survey on Household Social Consumption: Education released on July, 2020.
5.	Report no. 586 (Household Social Consumption on Health in India) based on NSS 75 th round (July 2017 - June 2018) survey on Household Social Consumption: Health released on July, 2020.

(ii) Sarvekshana

- The 108th & 109th issues of NSO journal ‘Sarvekshana’ have been published in June 2020 and December 2020 respectively. The journal carried three research papers on various aspects of official Statistics.

B. List of Publications of SSD in 2020-21.

Publications brought out during 2020-21 by Social Statistics Division				
1	EnviStats India 2020; Vol. I : Environment Statistics	Annual	March 2020	Environment statistics
2	EnviStats India 2020; Vol. II: Environment Accounts	Annual	September 2020	Environment accounts
3	Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (version 2.0)	Annual	March 2020	“Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.0)”, the progress report of India on SDGs-NIF (covering all 17 SDGs) with the time series data from 2015-16 (or the baseline) to the 2018-19 (or latest available) was released on 31st March 2020. This report contains four parts – Overview & Executive Summary, Data Snapshot, Metadata and Data Tables.

Publications brought out during 2020-21 by Social Statistics Division				
4	Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (version 2.1)	Annual	June 2020	“Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.1)”, the latest progress report of India on SDGs-NIF (covering all 17 SDGs) with the time series data from 2015-16 (or the baseline) to the 2020-21 (or latest available) was released on 29 th June 2020. This report contains four parts – Overview & Executive Summary, Data Snapshot, Metadata and Data Tables.
5	Handbook on National Indicator Framework (NIF) (version 2.1)	Annual	June 2020	This Handbook on National Indicator Framework (NIF) (version 2.1) contains list of 17 SDG Goals, associated 169 Targets and 302 National Indicators.
6	Data Snapshot on SDG National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (version 2.1)	Annual	June 2020	This snapshot is based on national level values of National Indicator, with due mention of the data sources.
7	Women and Men in India 2019	Annual	March 2020	Gender disaggregated data on various socio-economic aspects including health, education, participation in economy, decision making, social obstacles on women empowerment etc.

C. National Account Division

S. No.	Description of the publication/ data release/ report	Manner of release
1.	Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2019-20 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Fourth Quarter (Q4) of 2019-20	Press Note
2.	State-wise and Item-Wise Estimates Of Value Of Output From Agriculture And Allied Sectors With New Base Year 2011-2012 (2011-12 To 2017-18)	e-Publication
3.	National Accounts Statistics - 2020	e-Publication
4.	Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter (April-June) of 2020-21	Press Note
5.	Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Second Quarter (July-September) of 2020-21	Press Note
6.	Payroll Reporting in India: An Employment Perspective (Monthly Press Note)	Press Note

POSITION OF ACTION TAKEN NOTE (ATN) FOR THE YEAR 2020-21

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATN are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally v e t t e d by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1	PAC report No.31 on MPLADS (containing 12 paras)	Final Action Taken Notes (ATNs) of 5 paras viz. 10,16,22,31 and 37 have been uploaded on the APMS portal.	NIL	Vetting comments of DG Audit are to be incorporated in remaining 7 paras.	NIL



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