



# GDP contribution of different sectors in 2011-12



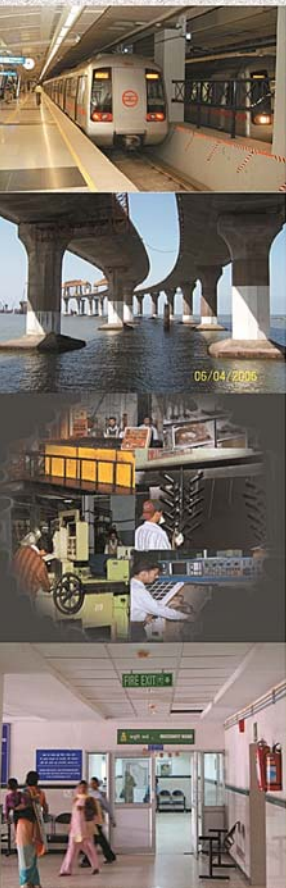
# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2011 - 2012



Government of India  
 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
 Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001

[http:// www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)





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## *VISION*

To be the best and most innovative National Statistical System in the world; and to effectively monitor the programmes and projects for ensuring efficient use of national resources.

## MISSION

- (i) To make available reliable and timely statistics and to undertake regular assessment of data needs for informed decision making;
- (ii) To cater to the emerging data needs in a dynamic social-economic context, to reduce respondent burden and to avoid unnecessary duplication in data collection and publication;
- (iii) To adopt and evolve standards and methodologies for statistics generated by various elements of the National Statistical System and to steer its development for further improvement and bridging data gaps;
- (iv) To ensure and strengthen trust and confidence of all stake holders in the National Statistical System by maintaining confidentiality of data providers and promoting integrity and impartiality of all elements of official statistics;
- (v) To provide leadership and coordination to ensure harmonious, efficient and integrated functioning of all the elements of the National Statistical System;
- (vi) To continue to assess skill requirement, and develop human resource capacity at all levels of the statistical system;
- (vii) To participate and contribute actively in all international initiatives and to support development of Statistical Systems around the world;
- (viii) To facilitate and monitor infrastructure and large central projects to achieve high performance levels through systems improvement and adoption of best practices; and
- (ix) To facilitate and monitor the implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Twenty Point Programme and other programmes and schemes for socio-economic development of the country.



# CHAPTER - I

## INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an independent Ministry on 15.10.1999 after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation. The Ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing re-designated as National Statistical organisation (NSO) consists of the Central Statistical Office (CSO), the Computer Centre and the National Sample Survey office (NSSO) The Programme Implementation Wing has three Divisions, namely, (i) Twenty Point Programme (ii) Infrastructure Monitoring and Project Monitoring and iii) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. Besides these two wings, there is one National Statistical Commission created through a Resolution of Government of India (MOSPI) and one autonomous Institute viz. Indian Statistical Institute declared as an institute of National importance by an Act of Parliament. The organisational chart of the Ministry is at **Annex – IA to IH**.

1.2 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 the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The Commission consists of a part time Chairman, four part time Members and the Secretary, Planning Commission as ex-officio Member. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the Commission. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Centre 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 a steering Committee. 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. In line with the emphasis on the quality of statistics released by the Ministry, the methodological issues concerning the compilation of national accounts are overseen 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 datasets 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. The Ministry has been designated as the nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry organizes 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 CSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organized by international and regional organizations such as

the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on statistical compilations and international practices. The Indian statistical system is one of the best systems in the world. 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 is highly appreciated.

**1.4 Statistics Day :** In recognition of the notable contributions made by (Late) Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in the fields 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.

**1.5** The Fifth Statistics Day 2011 was celebrated all over India on 29th June 2011 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Governments, Offices of National Sample Survey Organizations spread throughout the country, University Departments by organizing Seminars, Conferences, Debates, Quiz Programmes, Lecture Series, Essay Competitions, etc. The Main Function was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi which was inaugurated by Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The function was presided over by Dr. M. S. Gill, the then Hon'ble Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, National Statistical Commission also graced the occasion and addressed the gathering. National Award in Statistics, constituted in Honour of Prof. C. R. Rao was conferred on the occasion beside release of some important publications.

**1.6** The theme of the fifth Statistics Day 2011 was "Gender Statistics" and concerted efforts are being made throughout the year to bring improvements in the quality of data in this particular field, for objective planning and policy making.

**1.7** The Statistics Wing of the Ministry is mandated with the following responsibilities:-

- (i) acts as the nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country, lays down and maintains norms and standards in the field of statistics, involving concepts and definitions, methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results;
- (ii) coordinates the statistical work in respect of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs), advises the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data;
- (iii) prepares national accounts as well as publishes annual estimates of national product, government and private consumption expenditure, capital formation, savings, estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital, as also the state level gross capital formation of supra-regional sectors and prepares comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices;

- (iv) maintains liaison with international statistical organisations, such as, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), etc.
- (v) compiles and releases the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month in the form of ‘quick estimates’; conducts the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI); and provides statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing sector;
- (vi) organises and conducts periodic all-India Economic Censuses and follow-up enterprise surveys, provides an in-house facility to process the data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow-up enterprise surveys of Economic Censuses;
- (vii) conducts large scale all-India sample surveys for creating the database needed for studying the impact of specific problems for the benefit of different population groups in diverse socio-economic areas, such as employment, consumer expenditure, housing conditions and environment, literacy levels, health, nutrition, family welfare, etc;
- (viii) examines the survey reports from the technical angle and evaluates the sampling design including survey feasibility studies in respect of surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation and other Central Ministries and Departments;
- (ix) dissemination statistical information on various aspects through a number of publications distributed to Government, semi-Government, or private data users/ agencies; and disseminates data, on request, to the United Nations agencies like the UNSD, the ESCAP, the ILO and other international agencies;
- (x) releases grants-in-aid to registered Non-Governmental Organizations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports, and financing seminars, workshops and conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.

1.8 The Programme Implementation Wing of the Ministry has the following responsibilities:-

- (i) monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme (TPP);
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing Rs.150 crore and above; and
- (iv) monitoring the implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

1.9 The Administration Division of the Ministry, inter alia:

- (i) functions as the Cadre Controlling Authority to manage the Indian Statistical Service and Subordinate Statistical Service including matters like training, career and manpower planning; and
- (ii) acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).

1.10 The Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is placed at **Annex - II**. A website (<http://www.mospi.gov.in>) of the Ministry has been designed, created and is being maintained. A large number of Reports of the Ministry have been uploaded for downloading by the users. System of on-line registration has also been introduced for downloading/viewing the reports.

## CHAPTER II

### DEVELOPMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Some of the important developments and performance highlights in the Ministry, more specifically in the National Statistical Commission, National Accounts, Price Statistics, Economic and Social Statistics, Sample Survey, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, Project Monitoring and Human Resource Development during 2011-12 are listed below.

#### 2.1 National Statistical Commission

- National Statistical Commission was reconstituted during 2009-10 as follows
  - (i) Prof. R. Radhakrishana, Chairman.
  - (ii) Shri Suman K. Berry, Member.
  - (iii) Prof. Shibdas Bandyopadhyay, Member.
  - (iv) Dr. Sudipto Mundle, Member.

#### 2.2 National Accounts

- The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has released a press note on Quick Estimates of National income, Consumption Expenditure, Savings and Capital Formation for 2010-11 on 31.01.2012 and Advance Estimates of National Income for 2011-12 on 07.02.2012.
- The GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2011-12 has registered 6.9 % growth, against 8.4 % growth in 2010-11.
- The GDP at current prices for the year 2011-12 is estimated to be Rs. 82,79,976 crore, while the estimate of the National Income is Rs. 73,28,878 crore. The per capita income during 2011-12 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 60,972.
- At current prices, the Gross Saving Rate is estimated to be 32.3 % of GDP at market prices in 2010-11 with household, private corporate and public sectors registering savings rates of 22.8 %, 7.9 % and 1.7 % respectively. The Gross Saving Rate was 33.8 % of GDP at market prices in 2009-10,
- The rate of Gross Capital Formation has also reached a high level of 35.1% in 2010-11.

#### 2.3 Price Statistics

- CSO has introduced monthly CPI (Rural), CPI(Urban) and CPI(combined) on base 2010=100 at state/UT and all India levels with effect from January 2011 to depict the price behaviour of various goods and services consumed by the rural and urban population. Indices are being released with a time lag of about 17 days and the latest indices pertain to November 2011. Annual inflation rates based on this broad based CPI series would be available along with January 2012 indices.

- CSO is participating in the eighth round of the International Comparison Programme (ICP) 2011 being implemented by the World Bank and provided the household sector data as per schedule.

#### 2.4 **Economic Statistics:**

- The provisional results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2009-10 have been released.
- The monthly All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 1993-94 for the months of February-March, 2011 and with base 2004-05 for the months from April, 2011 to October, 2011 along with past indices with revised base for the period from April, 2005 to March, 2011, have been released.
- Energy Statistics-2011 has been released.
- The Directories of Establishments employing 10 or more workers of all 35 States/UTs have been prepared and uploaded on the ministry's website.
- Preparatory work for undertaking the Sixth Economic Census (EC) is in progress. The Standing Committee has finalized the Scope and Coverage, Schedules of Enquiry and Instructions Manual of the Sixth EC.
- Quarterly and monthly Index of Service Production (ISP) for the sectors of Rail and Air transport up to March, 2011 have been compiled, released and uploaded on the ministry's website. A Similar exercise for Sectors of Post and Telecommunications and Banking is in progress.

#### 2.5 **Social Statistics**

- The Social Statistics Division, Central Statistics Office released important statistical publications, namely, 'Situation Analysis of the Elderly in India 2011', 'Compendium of Environment Statistics 2011', 'Women & Men in India 2011' and 'Selected Socio-Economic Statistics India 2011'.
- A Country Report on "SAARC Development Goals – India Country Report 2010" was released. A Country Report on the SAARC Regional Poverty Profile on the theme 'Food Security Challenges for the Poor and Social Inclusion' is presently being drafted by the Planning Commission for submission to the SAARC Secretariat. The 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the SAARC Secretaries on Poverty Alleviation was held during 28-29 March 2011 at Islamabad, Pakistan which focused on the innovative actions for bringing about equality in the distribution of social benefits for reaching the un-reached and the excluded.
- On the Occasion of Statistics Day, 2011, celebrated on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011, Prof.C.R.Rao Young Statistician award for the year 2010-11 was conferred on Dr. Rajendra Parsad, Associate Professor, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi and the award was conferred on the joint awardee Dr. Dr. Shalabh, Associate Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur on 20-12-2011 during the Conference of State Planning Secretaries and DES Directors on 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census.
- 'Millennium Development Goals Status of India Report, 2010 was brought out in September 2011 as a special edition which is an attempt to capture as much of the State-level positions and trends as could be done with the State specific statistics obtainable/derivable from the national exercises. In quick succession of this report, the Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2011 was released in December 2011 which presents progress of MDG-indicators

along with the programmatic instruments of the government that are directly or indirectly linked with achieving the targets of the MDGs.

- The manuals on Animal Husbandry Statistics and Fisheries Statistics have been released through MOSPI website.
- With a view to promoting common accessibility of data and knowledge on the key development outcomes in India in order to enhance effective planning and monitoring of development activities, CSO released the latest and improved version of the DevInfo series namely 'DevInfo India Version 3.0' on 27<sup>th</sup> December 2011. This is an indicator based database system that contains more than 500 socio economic indicators and approximately 1.2 million records covering sectors like health, education, demography, economy, agriculture, crime, etc.

## 2.6 Training

Training Programs conducted by National Academy of Statistical Administration,(NASA), the Training Division of CSO during 2011-12 & other initiatives taken during the year are summarised as under.

- Probationers of 31<sup>st</sup> & 32<sup>nd</sup> batch underwent various trainings scheduled for the second & first year of their probation respectively. Recently , the new batch of ISS (33<sup>rd</sup> batch) consisting of thirty three probationers has also joined and has been undergoing training on IT.
- Seventeen Refresher Training Programmes for ISS officers and Senior Officers of State Governments/UT's were organised during the year. This includes Advanced Management Programs(AMPs) with overseas learning component started during 2010-11 . Two AMPs each for SAG level and NFSG level ISS officers have been conducted in collaboration with IIM, Lucknow. A new 2 week training on Econometrics was also started at ISEC, Bangalore.
- Six training programmes were organised exclusively for officers of States /UTs Govt. besides nominating the officers of State Govt./UT's in various eligible ISS refresher training programmes.
- A three-week course on "Official Statistics" was conducted for students of M. Stat. from Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata.
- Five Induction Training Programmes (eight week duration each) for newly recruited officials of Subordinate Statistical Service were organised along with eight refresher training programmes (two weeks duration each ) for in service SSS officials .
- A six-week training programme in "Official Statistics and Related Methodology" for the participants of International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), Kolkata was conducted.
- Besides organising two trainings each for University faculty and students as a part of Official Statistics Awareness Programmes, three workshops at Mysore University, Dibrugarh University & University of Allahabad were given financial and technical support. The mechanism of extending such support for proposals of workshops at various universities was institutionalised by preparation of guidelines governing the same.
- Four International Trainings, One each for participants from SAARC member countries and Ethiopia and two for participants from Sri Lanka, were organised.

Besides this, One training on SNA 2008 was conducted in collaboration with UNSIAP.

- The revised internship programme for the Post graduate students of recognized universities resulted in successful completion of 73 internships compared to the maximum of 20 internship in the previous years.
- To assist State Governments in capacity building, Training Need Assessment of the States/UTs was carried out . Information received from 27 states was compiled and is being processed towards formulating a decentralised training strategy for States/UT's.

## 2.7 Computer Centre

- Steps taken to establish video conferencing facilities among 15 locations in the Ministry. The facilities are expected to be operational in early 2012.
- A pilot project on creating a web based Survey Data Catalogue for the unit level data in the Ministry was completed for selected data sets of Annual Survey of Industries, Economic Census and the National Sample Survey using IHSN Tool kit software.
- Unit level data was disseminated to 264 National/International users during April-November 2011.
- Processing of price data for compilation of CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined) at State/UT and All India level started on a monthly basis.

## 2.8 National Sample Survey Office

During the year NSSO brought out the following reports :

- NSS Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India  
KI(66/10) 2009-10.
- NSS Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India,  
KI(66/1.0) 2009-10.
- 537 Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10.
- 538 Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure.
- 539 informal Sector and conditions of Employment in India.
- 540 Nutritional Intake in India.
- 95<sup>th</sup> issue of Sarvekshana has been published.
- 96<sup>th</sup> issue of Sarvekshana is under print.

## 2.9 Acts and Rules

### Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (7 of 2009)

- India, being one of the fastest emerging economies in the world, requires a wide range of reliable data for formulation of good policies, making investments, monitoring and evaluating the impact of policies etc. The increasing data demands in the era of liberalization of economic policies and the globalization as well as compulsions stimulating social sector development has posed new challenges on the data requirement and collection mechanism. The erstwhile Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 provided the legal framework for collection of statistics in the country. However, it was not adequate to meet the ever growing



requirements in the emerging socio-economic scenario. Accordingly, a new legislation called “The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008” (7 of 2009) has been enacted repealing the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. This Act was brought in to force with effect from 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2010 in the entire country except Jammu & Kashmir. The State of Jammu & Kashmir has enacted the Collection of Statistics Act, 2010 on the lines of the Central legislation. Further, the Rules under the COS Act, 2008 viz. the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011 have also been notified on 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2011. This Act being more comprehensive overcomes the limitations of the erstwhile Collection of Statistics Act, 1953.

- The Act, inter-alia, provides for appointment of Nodal Officers and Statistics Officers by the Central Government as well as State/UT Governments for coordination with the respective line Ministries/Departments to implement various provisions of this Act and the Rules made there under. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been designated as the Nodal Ministry with Additional Director General (CAP) as the Nodal Officer. The Director Economics & Statistics has been appointed as Nodal Officer in most of the States.

#### **2.10 Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959)**

On 17 December 1931, the Indian Statistical Institute was founded as a learned society and housed in the Statistical Laboratory. The Institute was registered on 28 April 1932, as a non-profit distributing learned society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) and is now registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act XXVI of 1961 amended in 1964. For its substantial contribution to the quality of theoretical and applied statistical work, the Institute was recognised as an “Institute of national importance” by “The Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, No.57 of 1959” of the Parliament on 24th December, 1959. By virtue of this Act, the Institute was empowered to award degrees and diplomas in statistics. As a result, Bachelor of Statistics {B.Stat.(Hons.)}, Master of Statistics (M.Stat.) and Ph.D. programmes started in July, 1960. Scope was further enlarged by the “Indian Statistics Institute (Amendment) Act, No.38 of 1995” of the Parliament, when 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.

### **Programme Implementation Wing**

#### **2.11 Performance of Infrastructure Sectors**

- The overall performance in the infrastructure sector during 2011-2012 (April–November) has shown mixed growth.
- During the period (April–November) 2011, the infrastructure sectors that exceeded their target were:- power generation (2.3%), crude oil (0.5%) & refinery (4.0%), passengers handled at International terminals (0.5%) and domestic terminals (7.7%) of the airports. The sectors which fell short of their targets were - production of coal (by 9.9%), fertilizers (by 5.5%), natural gas production (by 5.5%), up-gradation of Highway (by NHAI 26.0%) & State PWD & BRDB (18.4%), goods traffic carried by Railways (4.1%), cargo handled at major Ports(7.4%), export cargo handled at Airports (9.0%) and import cargo handled at Airports (9.2%).

## 2.12 **Project Implementation**

- During the year 2011-12 a total of 345 projects were due for commissioning, with an original cost of Rs.274569.17 crore and anticipated cost of Rs.284294.84 crore. Out of these, upto November, 2011, 43 projects, with an original cost of Rs.18205.29 crore have been completed at a cost of Rs.30300.99 crore.

## 2.13 **New Initiatives**

- With a view to minimize time and cost overruns in central sector projects, the IPMD has advised all States/UTs to constitute the Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees to facilitate resolving State-level issues of land acquisition, encroachment, shifting of utilities etc. The IPMD also takes up issues of time and cost overruns in projects in various for a such as Quarterly Progress Review meetings of various Ministries, in the MOU Taskforce meetings, in the meetings of the Expanded Board for Railways, etc. From time to time the issues of time and cost overruns are also taken up with the concerned Ministries at the level of Hon'ble Minister, MOSPI. From January, 2012, Review Meetings of various sectors has started at the level of Additional Secretary, MOSPI. Also, visits to Projects sites to assess the implementation of projects and review the delayed projects are undertaken.

## 2.14 **Twenty Point Programme**

- During the year 2010-11 the performance in respect of 17 parameters of the total 19 monthly monitored parameters of Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006) has been very Good (i.e. over 90% achievement). The parameter of "Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter" under the Point "Basti Sudhar" has achieved the highest performance rate of 238% followed by the parameters "SC Families Assisted" under the Point "Welfare of SCs, STs, Minorities and OBCs" at 144%. Among the States, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Orissa have performed very well in implementing schemes/programmes covered under monthly monitored items of TPP-2006.
- During the year 2011-12 (for the period April - September,2011), the performance of 15 parameters of Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006) has been very Good (over 90% achievement) with the highest performance achievement recorded for the parameter "Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY" under the Point "Garibi Hatao" with the performance achievement of 330%. Among the States Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana and Karnataka have performed very well so far in implementing schemes/programmes covered under monthly monitored items of TPP-2006.

## 2.15 **Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)**

- Rs.24180.25 crore has been released since the inception of the scheme up to 31.12.2011.
- As reported from the districts, an expenditure of Rs. 21617.24 crore has been incurred under the scheme upto 31.12.2011. The percentage of expenditure over release is 89.4%.

- Rs. 1689.69 crore has been released in the current financial year upto 31.12.2011 and an expenditure of Rs. 1162.68 crore has been made.
- The Guidelines of the Scheme have been comprehensively revised in November, 2005.
- Remarkable improvement in scheme performance has been made , since April, 2004, as shown below.
  - Improved utilisation of funds :- Percentage of utilisation over release has increased from 82.18 as on 31.03.2004 to 89.4 as on 31.12.2011.
  - Faster completion of works :- Percentage of works completed to sanctioned has increased from 80.14 as on 31.03.2004 to 90.77 as on 31.12.2011.
- 57 works to the tune of Rs. 2189.30 lakh consented by Lok Sabha MPs and 130 works to the tune of Rs. 3134.30 lakh consented by MPs of the Rajya Sabha have been authorised in the Tsunami affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and A&N Islands. As per the latest report received, 57 Lok Sabha works and 124 Rajya Sabha works have been completed.
- Rs. 22.05 crore has been contributed by 155 Lok Sabha MPs and Rs. 22.81 crore has been contributed by 173 Rajya Sabha MPs towards Bihar Flood Relief Works. The Ministry, in consultation with the MPLADS Committees of Parliament authorized construction of 35 Disaster-cum-Community Shelters costing Rs. 53.35 Lakhs per unit and 38 Cattle Shelter costing Rs.14.51 lakh per unit out of the MPLADS funds.
- Rs. 165 lakhs has been contributed by 8 Lok Sabha MPs and Rs. 350 lakhs has been contributed by 12 Rajya Sabha MPs towards rehabilitation of areas in the State of West Bengal affected by Cyclone ‘AILA’ . As reported by Govt. of West Bengal, 51 works out of 81 in North 24 Pargana District and 17 works out of 73 in South 24 Pargana District have been completed.
- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha MPs have consented Rs. 1018 lakhs for rehabilitation works in Cloudburst affected areas of Leh of Jammu & Kashmir. On the recommendation of State Government, works worth Rs. 958 Lakhs have been approved out of the consented amount. Proposal for the balance amount of Rs. 60 Lakhs is awaited.
- Thirteen State Secretary level meetings, (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 ,2009-10, 2010-11 and once in 2011-12) with all State/UTs to monitor the progress and sort out problems have been held.
- Financial and technical assistance is being provided to State/UTs to conduct training programmes for districts officials for better implementation of the scheme. The state- level reviews/ trainings on Guidelines for district authorities were undertaken in the States/UTs of West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Delhi during the year 2011. In addition to this Training of Trainers Programs for creation of resource persons were conducted in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.
- The MPLADS Guidelines are presently under revision keeping in view 24 suggestions of both the Committee of Parliament on MPLADS representations received from Members of Parliament and past experience. A number of Reform Circular have already been issued making some changes in the Guidelines. A new set of MPLADS Guidelines will be released soon.

## CHAPTER III

### NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION

3.1 The Government of India through a resolution dated 1<sup>st</sup> 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 the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The National Statistical Commission (NSC) was initially constituted w.e.f. 12<sup>th</sup> July 2006 to serve as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country, to evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and to ensure statistical coordination. The NSC has one part-time Chairman and four part-time Members, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. Besides, Secretary, Planning Commission is an ex-officio Member of the Commission. The chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the Commission.

3.2 The part-time Chairman/Members of the commission at present are as follows:

- (i) Prof. R. Radhakrishana, Chairman.
- (ii) Shri Suman K. Berry, Member.
- (iii) Prof. Shibdas Bandyopadhyay, Member.
- (iv) Dr. Sudipto Mundle, Member.

3.3 The functions of the NSC are laid down in the Government of India Resolution No.85 dated 1<sup>st</sup> June 2005 published in the Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Part-III Section 4 . The Resolution provides for submission of Annual Report on its activities by the Commission for each financial year and its laying before the parliament or concerned State Legislatures, as the case may be, along with memorandum of action taken on the recommendations therein. A separate report on the working of the Commission would accordingly be laid before the Parliament.

## CHAPTER IV

### CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

4.1 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), an attached office of the Ministry, coordinates the statistical activities in the country and evolves statistical standards. Its activities inter-alia include compilation of National Accounts, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Indices for Urban Non-Manual Employees, Human Development Statistics including Gender Statistics, conduct of Annual Survey of Industries and Economic Census and imparting of training in Official Statistics. The CSO also assists in the development of statistics in the States and Union Territories and disseminates Energy Statistics, Social and Environment Statistics and prepares the National Industrial Classification.

#### National Accounts

4.2 The National Accounts Division (NAD) of the CSO is responsible for the preparation of national accounts, which include the consolidated accounts of the nation and detailed accounts of public sector transactions, estimates of national income, government/private final consumption expenditure, capital formation and savings. The Division brings out an annual publication, entitled “National Accounts Statistics”, containing these statistics. Other important activities of the Division are: (i) preparation of quarterly estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) at current and constant prices, (ii) estimation of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital; (iii) estimation of state level domestic product and gross capital formation of supra-regional sectors of railways, communication, banking & insurance, and central government administration, and (iv) preparation of comparable estimates of state domestic product (SDP) at current prices.

4.3 During the current year, this Division has released the publication, “National Accounts Statistics, 2011”, giving estimates of the national /domestic product, private final consumption expenditure, savings, capital formation, capital stock, public sector transactions and consolidated accounts of the nation for the period 2004-05 to 2009-10. This publication also included the estimates of factor incomes for the years 2004-05 to 2009-10, advance estimates of national income for the year 2010-11, statements giving domestic product from livestock sector, Quarterly Estimates of GDP and an analytical write-up and. The publication, “National Accounts Statistics, Back Series” at base 2004-05 is being displayed in the web-site and under the process of printing. Apart from these, various study reports and press releases are made by this Division.

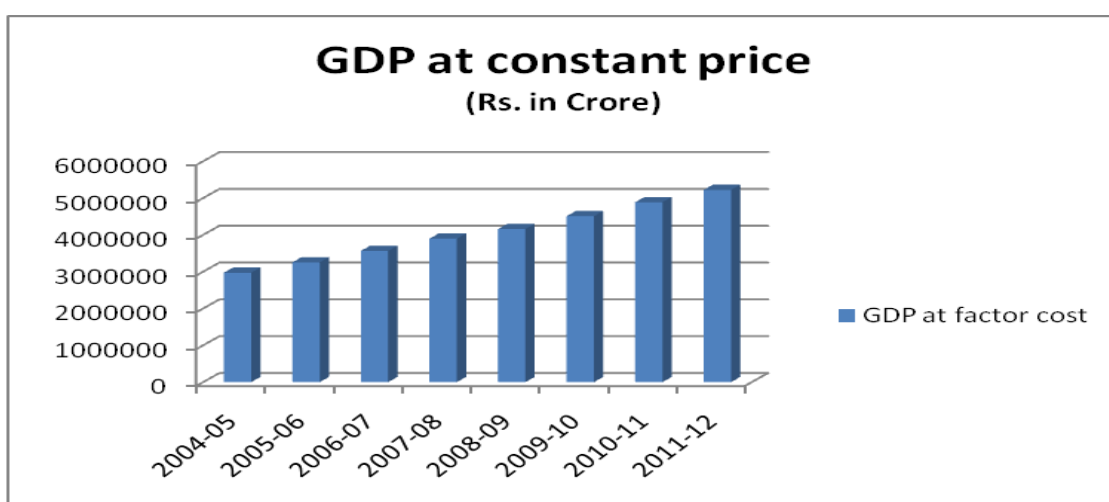
4.4 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has introduced a new series of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for all-India and States/UTs separately from rural, urban and combined (rural plus urban) for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2011 with 2010 as the base year. These new indices are compiled at State/UT and all-India levels.

4.5 The Division compiles the comparable estimates of gross and net state domestic product (GSDP/NSDP) by economic activities and per capita income estimates, in consultation with the representatives of State/UT Directorates of Economics and

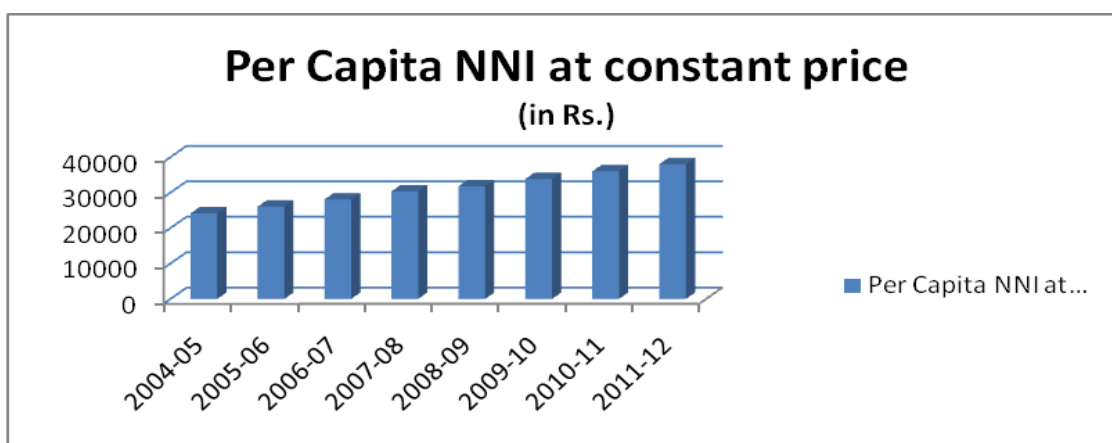
Statistics (DEs). These estimates are sent to the Finance Commission and Planning Commission for their use.

4.6 The Division also compiles State-wise estimates of domestic product (SDP) and gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), in respect of four supra-regional sectors, viz. Railways, Communication, Banking and Insurance and Central Governments, and supplies the same to the State/UT Governments for incorporation in their state income compilations.

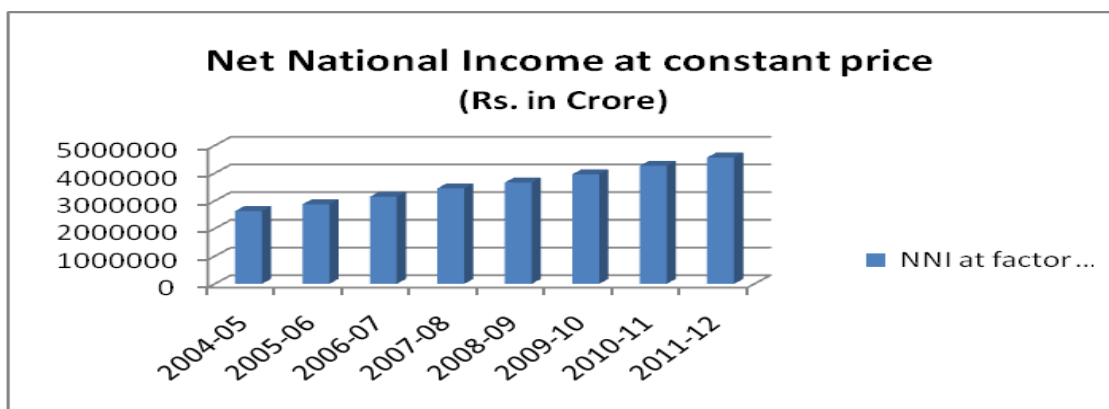
4.7 According to the Advance Estimates of National Income, 2011-12, released on 7.2.2012, the GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in the year 2011-12 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 52,22,027 crore, as against the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2010-11 of Rs. 48,85,954 crore, released on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2012. The growth in GDP during 2011-12 is estimated at 6.9 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 8.4 per cent in 2010-11.



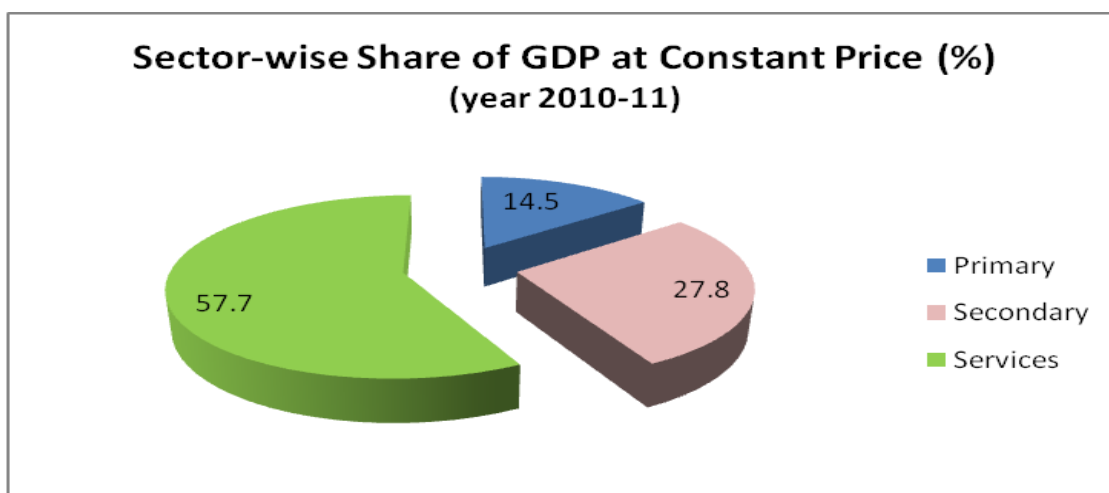
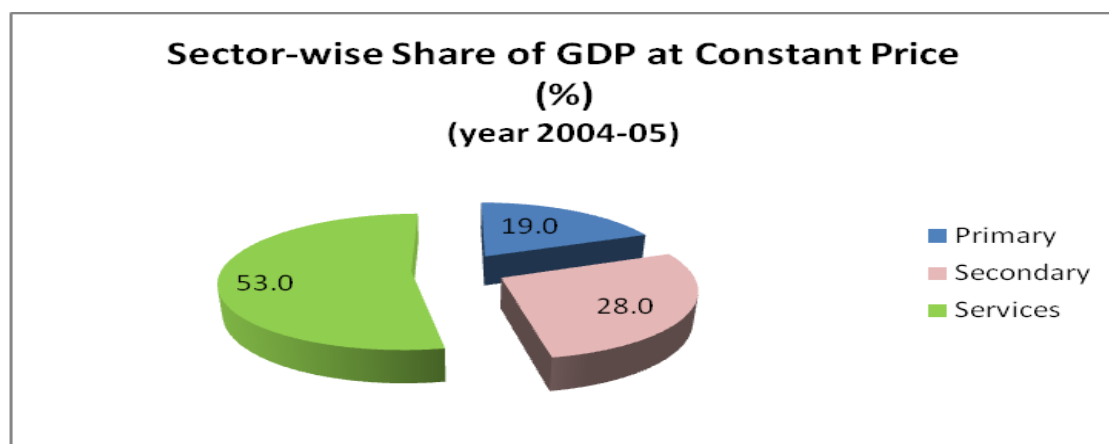
4.8 The per capita real income, i.e. per capita net national income at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices, as per the advance estimates for 2011-12 turns out to be Rs.38,005 as against the quick estimate of Rs. 35,993 for 2010-11. This indicates a growth of per capita real income of about 5.6 per cent during 2011-12. The per capita income at current prices during 2011-12 is estimated at Rs.60,972 as compared to Rs. 53,331 in 2010-11 showing a rise of 14.3 per cent.



4.9 The National Income of the country (which is the net national income at factor cost) during 2011-12 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 73,28,878 crore, and at constant (2004-05) prices, at Rs. 45,68,249 crore. At constant (2004-05) prices, the National Income has shown growth rate of 7.0 % per cent.



4.10 The changes in the structure of the economy during the recent years be observed by changes in the composition of GDP in 2004-05 and 2010-11. Sectoral representation in the form of pie-chart is shown below, wherein agriculture and allied activities are the primary sector, manufacturing and related activities are the secondary sector and the tertiary (services) sector for 2004-05 and 2010-11.

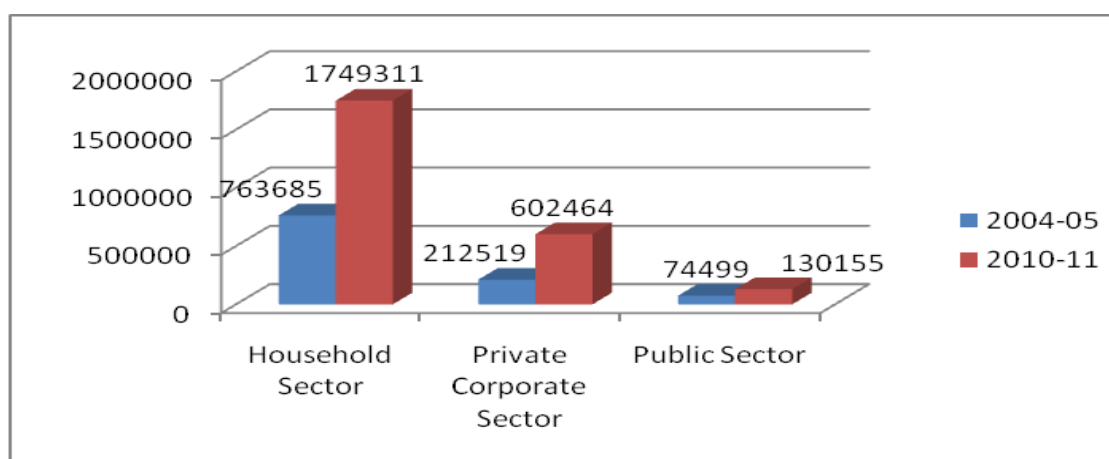


4.11 During the first two quarters of the current financial year 2011-12, namely Q1 (April-June) and Q2 (July-September), the real GDP registered growth rate of 7.7 % and 6.9 % respectively over the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

4.12 The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in the domestic market in GDP at current market prices is estimated at 56.8 per cent in 2010-11 as against 57.6 per cent during the year 2009-10.

4.13 The rates of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) and Gross Domestic Capital Formation in 2010-11 are estimated at 32.3 per cent and 35.1 per cent, respectively as compared to 33.8 per cent and 36.6 per cent in 2009-10. The sectoral growth in the total gross domestic saving in 2010-11 over 2004-05 can be observed in the following chart.

**Gross Domestic Saving by type of Institution**  
(Rs.in Crore)



4.14 Gross Domestic Capital Formation at current prices has increased from Rs. 23,63,670 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 26,92,031 crore in 2010-11 and at constant (2004-05) prices, it increased from Rs. 18,38,870 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 19,74,172 crore in 2010-11. The rate of gross capital formation at current prices is 35.1 per cent in 2010-11 as against 36.6 per cent in 2009-10. The rate of gross capital formation at constant (2004-05) prices is 37.7 per cent in 2010-11 as against 38.5 per cent in 2009-10. The rate of net capital formation at current prices in 2010-11 was 28.0 per cent as against 29.4 per cent in 2009-10.

4.15 In the year 2010-11, the public sector, comprising administrative departments, departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises, contributed 21.0 per cent in the GDP and 26.1 per cent in gross domestic capital formation. In domestic savings, on the other hand, the public sector had a contribution of 5.2 per cent.

4.16 During the year, the Division prepared comparable estimates of state domestic product for the year 2008-09, on the revised base 2004-05, after in-depth discussions with the State Directorates of Economics & Statistics. The estimates of gross fixed capital formation of the supra-regional sectors were prepared for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 for use of State/UT Governments.

4.17 The NAD conducts regional training-cum-workshops on the topics of state income and related aggregates, every year in accordance with the recommendations of



the NSC, for the benefit of State/UT DES officials. Six such workshops were conducted across the country during the year. In addition, State level workshops have been conducted at Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand for estimation of GDP.

4.18 As regards survey on Non-Profit Institutions in India, a report based on key results of the data obtained till January 2011 was prepared and disseminated in March 2011. This report contains profile and accounts in the framework of System of National Accounts of 4.65 lakh traced societies out of 18 lakh societies visited in States/UTs upto January 2011. A revised version of this report containing State-wise profiles of 6.94 lakhs identified societies is under preparation.

4.19 During the year, two meetings of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts were held on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2011 and 14<sup>th</sup> December 2011 under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. Sundaram.

## Price Statistics

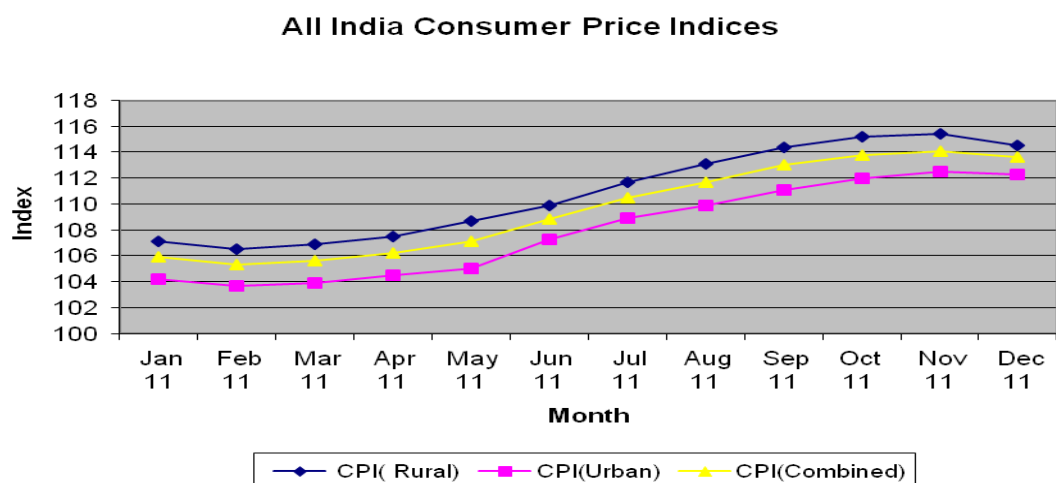
### Consumer Price Index (Rural/Urban)

4.20 CPI numbers on base 2010= 100 separately for rural and urban population for all States/UTs and also at all India level are being released every month with effect from January 2011. This CPI series is based on the consumption pattern derived from the results of the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round Consumer Expenditure Survey (2004-05). CPI(Combined) by merging CPI(Rural) and CPI(Urban) with appropriate weights are also released every month.

4.21 Monthly price data are collected from 310 towns by the Field Operations Division of NSSO and the specified State/UT Directorates of Economics and Statistics and from 1181 villages by the Department of Posts.

<b>All India general CPI( Rural/Urban/Combined)</b>			
<b>Base: 2010=100</b>			
<b>Month</b>	<b>CPI ( Rural)</b>	<b>CPI (Urban)</b>	<b>CPI (Combined)</b>
Jan 11	107.1	104.2	105.9
Feb 11	106.5	103.7	105.3
Mar 11	106.9	103.9	105.6
Apr 11	107.5	104.5	106.2
May 11	108.7	105.0	107.1
Jun 11	109.9	107.3	108.8
Jul 11	111.7	108.9	110.5
Aug 11	113.1	109.9	111.7
Sep 11	114.4	111.1	113.0
Oct 11	115.2	112.0	113.8
Nov 11	115.4	112.5	114.1
Dec 11	114.5	112.3	113.6

4.22 All India General Indices upto the latest month of November 2011 are as under:



### International Comparison Programme - 2011

4.23 The International Comparison Programme (ICP) facilitates comparison of macroeconomic aggregates like GDP, GNP, etc between different countries in a more meaningful way by using purchasing power parity (PPP) numbers than the comparison based on the Official Exchange Rates. For the current round of ICP 2011, India has provided household consumption expenditure data to the Asian Development Bank, the coordinating agency for Asia.-Pacific region. Data in respect of non –household sector are being collected with the assistance of the concerned ministries.

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

### Annual Survey of Industries

4.24 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 change 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. Till ASI 2009-10 the survey was being conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the collection of Statistics Act, 1953. From ASI 2010-11 onwards, data will be collected under Collection of Statistics Act 2008. The ASI extends to the entire country. The ASI 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 Authorities (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 of 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 also the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the 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 are being covered under ASI.

4.25 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 is carried out by the Field Operations Division of NSSO. The CSO (IS Wing) process the data and publishes the results.

#### **Release of Results**

4.26 The provisional results of ASI 2009-10 have been released in e-media. The field survey for ASI 2010-11 has been started.

#### **State Participation in ASI**

4.27 The State DESs have been given necessary technical assistance for the purposes of ASI participation. The participating States along with other desiring States have been provided residual frame to take part in ASI survey work. The CSO (IS Wing) provides the entire database as well as tables needed by State Governments and State Governments may generate district/micro level estimates, if necessary, by augmenting samples.

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

1. To improve the quality of ASI data processing
2. Upgradation of computer hardware and software of CSO (IS Wing), 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 DES's for participating in ASI survey.
4. Assistance to state DES's for construction of state IIP with changed base year 2004-05.

4.29 In the recent past many changes have been made for improvements in the collection, processing and dissemination of ASI data.

4.30 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. Thus, collection and compilation of data from a large number of units (approximately 60,000 in number) in a very lengthy schedule have not only led to undue delay in the availability of results but also involved non-sampling errors. According to the new sampling design of ASI which was adopted looking into operational constraint of NSSO (FOD) 60794 , 58300 and 61080 units have been covered in ASI 2007-08, ASI 2008-09 and ASI 2009-10 respectively.

4.31 An action plan has been drawn to reduce the time lag in releasing the ASI results. From ASI 1998-99, release of provisional result is discontinued and detailed results (in two volumes) are being released satisfactorily. The ASI results are available to users on electronic media on payment basis. Final results are released in two volumes (Vol-I in Hard Print and Vol-II in CD). For ASI 2007-08 and 2008-09, summary results have been released. Release of provisional result is again commenced from ASI 2009-10. Final results of ASI 2009-10 for Vol-I and Vol-II will be released in CD.

## Glimpse of the ASI Results

4.32 The latest ASI 2009-10 summary tables (provisional) for factory sector have been released. Detailed results will be released by March, 2012. ASI 2009-10 covered the entire country. The field work for ASI 2009-10 was carried out during 2010-11 throughout the country with reference period coinciding with the fiscal year 2009-10. Altogether 61,080 factories were approached for data collection. Some of the highlights based on ASI 2009-10 are given below:

- i. During 2009-10, an estimated 1,58,877 factories were found to be in operation.
- ii. Nearly Rs.117.9 lakh persons were engaged by these factories.
- iii. All the factories together had an invested capital worth Rs.19,32,21,915 lakh.
- iv. Total net value added by the factories was Rs.582,024 crore.

**Table – 4.1 shows the principal characteristics for last four ASI years.**

**Table-4.1: Principal Characteristics**

Characteristics	Unit	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-09	2009-10 (P)
Factories	Number	144710	146385	155321	158877
Fixed Capital	Lakh	71513139	84513209	105596614	135132396
Productive Capital	Lakh	99732019	116208515	136719912	173908516
Invested Capital	Lakh	107150382	128012553	153517773	193221915
Workers	Number	7880536	8198110	8776745	9158295
Employees	Number	10328434	10452535	11327485	11792814
Wages to Workers	Lakh	4429135	5103023	5977184	6894099
Emoluments	Lakh	8875099	10544284	12944123	14701404
Total input	Lakh	194836758	222295282	266148638	303560511
Output	Lakh	240854764	277570904	327279786	372277682
Depreciation	Lakh	6445480	7116354	8354590	10514743
Net value added	Lakh	39572526	48159268	52776558	58202428
NFCF	Lakh	7987020	10662743	14240111	16260279
Net Income	Lakh	34800999	42260031	44932732	49670139
Rent paid	Lakh	640399	750549	975778	1200445
Interest paid	Lakh	4131128	5148688	6868048	7331844
Profit	Lakh	24142496	29757600	30166927	32283392
(P) Provisional					
Note: From 1998-99 ASI was conducted exclusive of Electricity Units registered with CEA.					

## 4.33 Physical achievements up to December 2011:

- ASI 2009-10 provisional results have been released in December, 2011.
- The National Product Classification for Manufacturing Sector (NPCMS) has been developed for the first time during the year and published by CSO (IS Wing), Kolkata with a primary objective to have a uniform coding structure for collecting input and output data in the ASI schedule as per UNSD guidelines.

- Review Zonal workshops on preparation of comparable series of state level Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base year 2004-05 at Kochi (for Southern and Western zone), Agartala (for North-Eastern zone), Ranchi (for Eastern and Central zone) and Srinagar (for Northern zone) have been organised.
- Comprehensive instructions manual for data collection in ASI 2010-11 has been revised and prepared.
- All-India workshop for state DES's on ASI was held at New Delhi during 27-29 September, 2011.
- Second National Seminar on Industrial Statistics has been organised.
- The Third (3<sup>rd</sup>) prize have been awarded to this office for performance in official language in official work.
- Preparation of Web-Portal is in progress.

<b>Table - 4.2</b>				
<b>Sector-wise Index of Industrial Production &amp; Growth Rates</b>				
<b>(Base: 2004-05)</b>				
<b>Period</b>	<b>Mining</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>General</b>
<b><u>Annual Indices (April -March)</u></b>				
2005-06	102.3	110.3	105.2	108.6
2006-07	107.5	126.8	112.8	122.6
2007-08	112.5	150.1	120.0	141.7
2008-09	115.4	153.8	123.3	145.2
2009-10	124.5	161.3	130.8	152.9
2010-11	131.0	175.7	138.0	165.5
<b><u>Monthly Indices</u></b>				
Dec'2010	141.5	187.3	137.3	175.6
Jan'2011	141.0	186.5	146.4	175.9
Feb'2011	132.0	179.4	134.3	168.0
Mar'2011	151.2	206.2	154.4	193.1
Apr'2011	128.4	176.1	146.0	166.2
May'2011	130.9	174.5	153.3	166.2
June'2011	123.5	184.0	144.3	171.4
July'2011	124.1	177.4	152.1	167.2
Aug'2011	116.7	171.9	149.4	161.7
Sep'2011	109.4	176.2	144.1	163.5
Oct'2011	120.9	165.9	152.1	158.1
<b><u>Annual Growth (April-March)</u></b>				
2005-06	2.3	10.3	5.2	8.6
2006-07	5.2	15.0	7.3	12.9
2007-08	4.6	18.4	6.3	15.5
2008-09	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5
2009-10	7.9	4.8	6.1	5.3
2010-11	5.2	9.0	5.5	8.2
<b><u>Average Indices (April-October)</u></b>				
2005-06	97.6	104.5	104.3	103.5
2006-07	101.2	118.2	111.7	115.1
2007-08	105.5	143.2	119.7	135.4
2008-09	109.2	155.3	123.0	145.5
2009-10	116.6	154.4	130.8	146.6
2010-11	124.7	168.9	136.7	159.3
2011-12	122.0	175.1	148.8	164.9

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
<b>Growth (April-October)</b>				
2005-06	-2.4	4.5	4.3	3.5
2006-07	3.7	13.1	7.1	11.2
2007-08	4.2	21.2	7.2	17.6
2008-09	3.5	8.4	2.8	7.5
2009-10	6.8	-0.6	6.3	0.8
2010-11	6.9	9.4	4.5	8.7
2011-12	-2.2	3.7	8.9	3.5

### Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

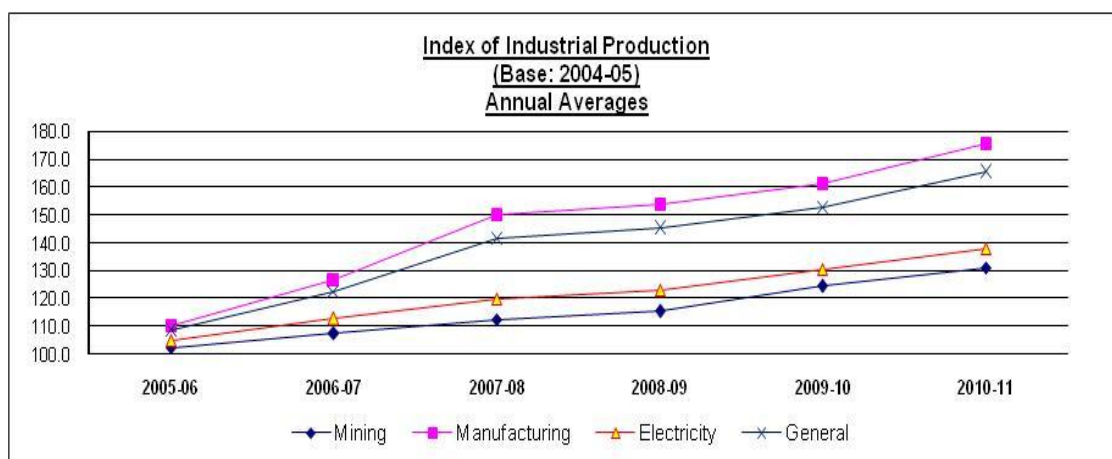
4.34 In order to capture the structural changes in the Industrial Sector, the Ministry has revised the base year of all-India IIP from 1993-94 to 2004-2005. The newly released series of all India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2004-05 covers 682 items (clubbed in 399 item groups: Mining-1, Manufacturing – 397, Electricity – 1) comprising 61 from Mining & Quarrying, 620 from Manufacturing and 1 from Electricity Sector having a weight age of 14.16%, 75.53% and 10.32% respectively in the all-India IIP.

4.35 The Index of Industrial Production is released every month in the form of Quick Estimates with a time-lag of less than 6 weeks as per the SDDS norms of IMF. The estimates are also simultaneously being released as per Use-based classification viz., Basic goods, Capital Goods, Intermediate Goods, Consumer durables and non-durables. These estimates get revised subsequently on receipt of updated production data from the 16 different source agencies in various Ministries/Departments/Attached/Subordinate Offices. However, the major source of data is the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which supplies data for 268 item groups contributing 45.6% weight in the overall IIP.

4.36 During the first four years (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11) of the eleventh plan (2007-2012) industrial sector has registered an average growth of 7.9%.

4.37 The sector-wise annual indices of industrial production from 2005-06 to 2010-2011, monthly indices from December 2010 to October 2011 and the annual growth rates from 2005-06 to 2010-11 are given in **Table 4.2**. These figures are depicted in **Charts 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3** respectively.

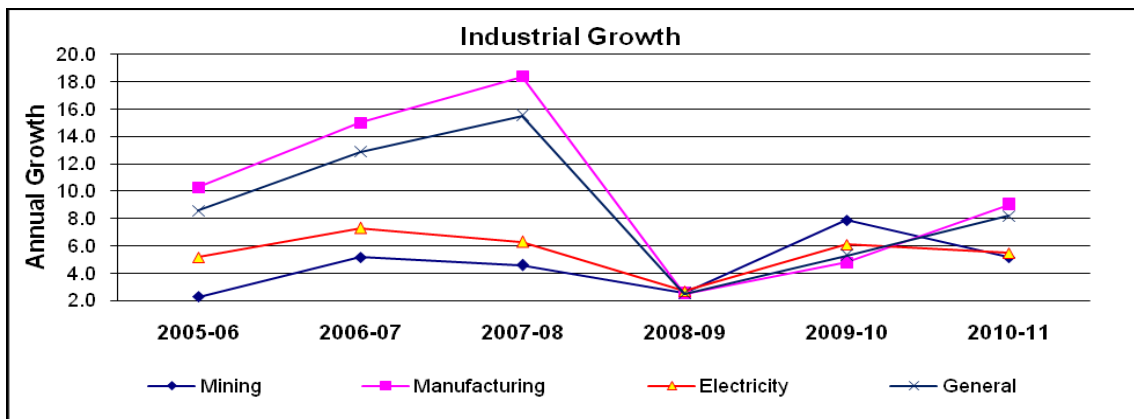
**Chart-4.1**



**Chart-4.2**



**Chart-4.3**



**Energy Statistics:**

4.38 Energy sector is one of the basic infrastructure sectors, for any country. Proper energy planning is essential for achieving energy security. Every country has to formulate its policy to optimize the use of different energy sources for meeting the demands of its households, agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors. This necessitates an integrated and updated database of the production and consumption of different energy sources viz., coal, crude, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (hydro and nuclear).

4.39 The publication titled “Energy Statistics 2011” is brought out every year by Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the present one is 18th in the series. The publication contains the latest data available in respect of different energy sources and a brief analysis of the data on reserves, installed capacity, potential for generation, production, consumption, import, export and wholesale price of different energy commodities as available from the concerned line Ministries of the Government of India. This is available on the website of the ministry.

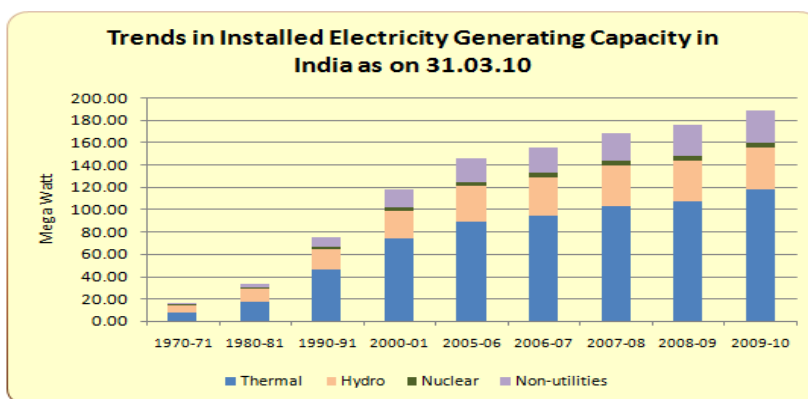
4.40 The objective of this publication is to meet the information needs of policy makers, administrators and researchers concerned with the energy sector. The publication has been brought out in a format to suit the needs of the user community in a better way, by making available the entire energy data at a single place.. For example production pertaining to all energy sources has been tabulated under one section to give a holistic picture. Similar is the case for reserves, installed capacity, foreign trade & consumption etc.

### Reserves and Potential for Generation

4.41 As on 31.03.10 the estimated reserves of coal was around 277 billion tonnes, an addition of 10 billion tonnes over the last year. The estimated reserve of lignite as on 31.03.2010 was 40 billion tonnes, of which 80 % was in the southern State of Tamil Nadu. The estimated reserves of crude oil and natural gas in India as on 31.03.2010 stood at 1206 million metric tonnes (MMT) and 1453 billion cubic meters (BCM), respectively. The total potential for renewable power generation in the country as on 31.03.2010 is estimated at 90,313 MW. This includes an estimated wind power potential of 48,561 MW (54%), SHP (small-hydro power) potential of 15,385 MW (17%) and 22,536 MW (25%) from bagasse-based cogeneration in sugar mills

### Installed Capacity:

4.42.1 As on 31.03.10, a total of 52 washeries, both PSUs and Private, were operating in the country. The total installed washing capacity was 126 million tonnes (MT) per annum, for both Coking (29.69 MTY) and Non-Coking Coal



(96.32 MTY). Total installed capacity of washeries in the country decreased from 131.9 Million tonne per year (MTY) during 2008-09 to 126 MTY during 2009-10

4.42.2 Total installed crude oil refining capacity in the country at the end of March 2010 was 178 million tonnes per annum. There was an addition of 29 million tonnes per annum to the installed refining capacity.

4.42.3 The total installed capacity for electricity generation in the country has increased from 16,271 MW as on 31.03.1971 to 1,87,872 MW as on 31.03.2010, registering a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.1%. There has been an increase in generating capacity of 12,926 MW over the last one year, which is 7.4% more than the capacity of last year. The highest rate of annual growth (10.7%) from 2008-09 to 2009-10 in installed capacity was for nuclear power followed by thermal power(10.3%).

4.42.4 The total Installed capacity of power utilities in the country increased from 14,709 MW in 1970-71 to 1,59,398 MW as on 31.3.2010, with a CAGR of 5.9 % over



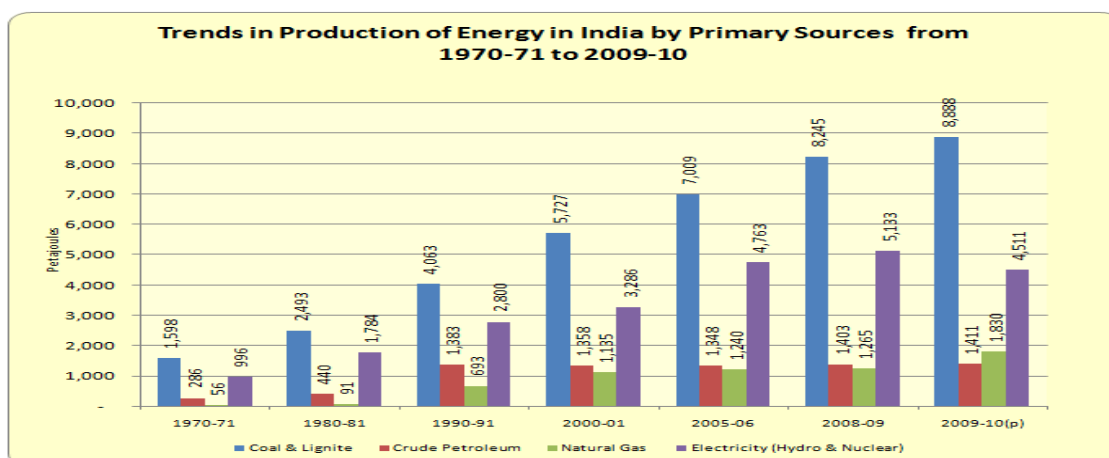
the period. The highest CAGR (6.7%) was in case of thermal utilities followed by nuclear (5.87%) and hydro (4.48%).

4.42.5 The total installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power, which was 14,486 MW as on 31.03.2009 had gone up to 16,817 MW as on 31.03.2010 indicating growth of 16.1% during the period (Table 2.5). Out of the total installed generation capacity of renewable power as on 31-03-2010, wind power accounted for about 70%, followed by small hydro power (16.3%) and Biomass power (13%).

4.42.6 Tamil Nadu had the highest installed capacity of grid connected renewable power (5398 MW) followed by Maharashtra (2547 MW) and Karnataka (2456 MW), mainly on account of wind power.

## Production:

4.43.1 Coal production in the country during the year 2009-10 was 532 million tonnes(MTs) as compared to 493 MTs during 2008-09, registering a growth of 8%.



The Lignite production during the same period increased by 5%. In the year 2009-10, the production of Petroleum Products in the country was 149.65 MTs as against 150.52 MTs during 2008-09, a decline of about 0.6%, Out of the total domestic production of 149.65 MTs of all types of petroleum products, high speed diesel oil accounted for the maximum share (41%), followed by Fuel Oil (12%), Motor Gasoline (11%), Naphtha (10%). Kerosene (6%) and Aviation Turbine Fuel (5%). The production of energy in peta Joules by primary sources shows that Coal and Lignite were the major sources of energy, accounting for about 62% of the total production during 2009-10. Electricity was second (27%), while Natural Gas (11%) was third. The total production of energy from conventional sources increased from 16,046 peta joules during 2008-09 to 16,640 peta joules during 2009-10, showing an increase of 3.7%.

4.43.2 The all India gross electricity generation from utilities, excluding that from the captive generating plants, was 55,828 Giga Watt-Hours (GWh) during 1970-71. It rose to 1,10,844 GWh during 1980-81, to 2,64,329 GWh during 1990-91 and to 7,96,281 during 2009-10. The CAGR during the period from 1970-71 to 2009-10, has been an impressive 6.9%. The production of electricity from utilities has increased from 7,45,626 MWh during 2008-09 to 7,96,281 MWh during 2009-10, registering an annual growth rate of about 6.8%.

4.43.3 Total Electricity generation in the country, from utilities and non-utilities, during 2009-10 was 9,05,974 GWh. Out of this 6,70,965 GWh was generated from thermal and 1,06,680 GWh was from hydro and 18,636 GWh was generated from nuclear sources. Total output from non-utilities was 1,09,693 GWh.

### Foreign Trade:

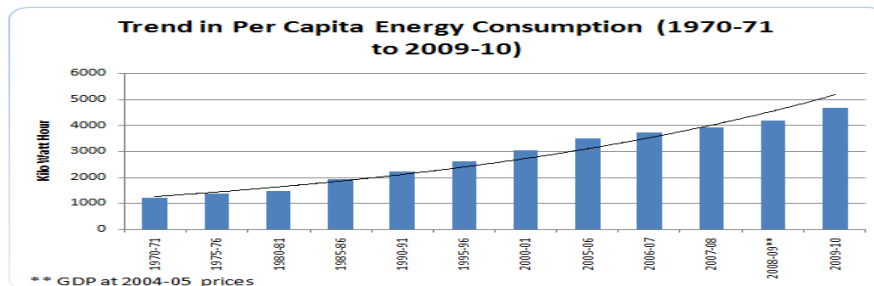
4.44.1 There has been an increasing trend in the import of coal. The net import of coal has steadily increased from 19.64 MTs during 2000-01 to 70.81 MTs during 2009-10. The quantum of coal exported, which was 1.29 MTs during 2000-01, increased to 2.45 MTs during 2009-10.

Similarly Oil import has been steadily rising over the years. There has been an annual increase of 19.9% during 2009-10 over 2008-09, as the net import increased from 132.78 MTs to 159.26 MTs

4.44.2 Although more than 70% of its crude oil requirements and part of the petroleum products is met from imports, India has developed sufficient processing capacity over the years to produce different petroleum products so as to become a net exporter of petroleum products. The export of petroleum product has increased from a mere 0.33 MT during 1970-71, to 8.37MTs during 2000-01 and to 40.78 MTs during 2007-08. However, during 2009-10, exports stood at 50.97 MTs, recording an increase of 32% from previous year. The import of petroleum products witnessed a decline of 27.8 % during 2009-10 over 2008-09 to 14.66 MTs, after continually increasing from 13.44 MTs during 2005-06 to 22.46 MTs during 2007-08.

### Availability:

4.45.1 The total availability of raw coal in India during 2009-10 stood at 586.07 MTs and that of lignite at 33.96 MTs. The availability of natural gas was 46.49 BCMs during 2009-10.



4.45.2 Without taking into account the transmission and distribution losses, the total availability of electricity was 1,25,316 GWh during 2009-10.

### Per- capita Energy Consumption & Energy Intensity (Table 4.3)

4.46 Per-capita Energy Consumption (PEC) during a year is computed as the ratio of the estimate of total energy consumption during the year to the estimated mid-year population of that year. Energy Intensity is defined as the amount of energy consumed for generating one unit of Gross Domestic Product (at constant prices).

4.47 The estimated PEC has increased from 1204 KWh in 1970-71 to 4646 KWh in 2009-10, a CAGR of 3%. The annual increase in PEC from 2008-09 to 2009-10 was 11%. The Energy Intensity (at 1999-2000 prices) increased from 0.128 KWh in 1970-71 to 0.165 KWh in 1985-86, but it has again come down to 0.122 KWh(at 2004-05 prices) in 2009-10.

**Table 4.3: Trends in Per-Capita Energy Consumption (PEC) and Energy intensity in India**

Year	Energy Consumption in billion KWH	Mid year population in '000 numbers	GDP (Rs. crore) (1999-2000 prices)	Per Capita Energy Consumption (KWH)	Energy Intensity (KWH)* per rupee
1970-71	663.99	551311	517148	1204.39	0.1284
1975-76	840.53	617248	596428	1361.74	0.1409
1980-81	1012.58	688320	695361	1471.09	0.1456
1985-86	1477.50	766135	894041	1928.51	0.1653
1990-91	1902.75	852297	1193650	2232.50	0.1594
1995-96	2436.77	939540	1529453	2593.58	0.1593
2000-01	3154.28	1034931	2030710	3047.81	0.1553
2005-06	3909.37	1117734	2844942	3497.59	0.1374
2006-07	4226.78	1134023	3120029	3727.24	0.1355
2007-08	4508.26	1147677	3402716	3928.16	0.1325
2008-09**	4845.25	1161495	4154973	4171.56	0.1166
2009-10(p)	5462.31	1175480	4464081	4646.87	0.1224

\*\* from 2008-09 GDP estimates are with 2004-05 base year

#### **Sixth Economic Census:**

4.48 The CSO is planning to conduct Sixth Economic Census in association with States/UTs during April-November,2012. A Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary MOS&PI and Chief Statistician of India, has been constituted. This Standing Committee constituted a working group under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. P. Mukherjee to recommend scope and coverage of the Sixth Economic Census, develop concepts, definitions, schedules of enquiry and instruction manuals for enumerators and supervisors. The Working Group has approved the concepts, definitions, schedules of enquiry, Training Manual for Sixth Economic Census and Guide for enumerators and supervisors. The Standing Committee has approved the concepts, definitions & schedules. The CCEA has approved the conduct of Sixth EC at a cost of Rs. 763.49/- crores. Further Govt. has agreed for creation of total of 235 posts for creation of a cell in each State/UT for Sixth EC.

#### **Index of Service Production:**

4.49 The Service sector in the country constitutes a major part of Indian economy in terms of its contribution to national income. In the year 2009-10, share of service sector in GDP was about 57% as against 27% in the year 1950-51. Owing to large and rapidly growing share of service producing activities, periodic information on the quantum and direction of the movement of services produced in the economy has now become imperative for the planners and policy makers. To meet the short-term requirement for the Quick estimates of quarterly GDP etc., a need was felt to compile Index of Service Production(ISP) covering important services.

4.50 In order to develop methodology for compilation of ISP the Ministry has constituted a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) under the Chairmanship of Professor C. P. Chandrasekher in July, 2004. The committee has recommended that ISP shall be first compiled for registered sectors like Railways, Air Transport and Banking. Methodologies for construction of ISP for Railway, Postal and Airport services have been finalized. Quarterly and monthly Indices for Rail and Air transport up to march 2011 have been released and uploaded on the MOSPI web-site.

#### **Infrastructure Statistics:**

4.51 The National Statistical Commission headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan, in its Report in 2001, observed that Statistics related to infrastructure are important in determining the availability of inputs that are crucial to a wide variety of productive activities. As noted by the Commission, the infrastructure statistics presently available in the country are of piecemeal nature, which are generated by various line ministries/departments, mostly for their internal use. The Commission have suggested for the compilation of a publication “Annual Infrastructure Statistics” to be brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & P.I. in collaboration with the line ministries/departments. In June, 2008 CSO constituted a “Standing Committee on Infrastructure Statistics (SCINS)” to guide scope, coverage and methodology for compilation of the publication. Since then three meetings of SCINS were held to finalize the publication. First issue of the publication “Infrastructure Statistics, 2010” was released. Further, a Task Force for compilation of a Manual on Infrastructure Statistics has also been constituted by the Ministry. An Expert Group has also been formed to explore the possibility of compilation of Index of Infrastructure Development.

#### **Social Statistics**

4.52.1 The Social Statistics Division is entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating development of social statistics including environment statistics which inter-alia covers population, human development, employment, health, education, social justice, women empowerment, gender statistics, disability, environment, statistical monitoring of Millennium Development Goals and SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter. In addition, the Division has the responsibility of carrying out the activities related to awards and fellowships for outstanding and meritorious research work in statistics under the scheme of Capacity Development of CSO. The Division is implementing the pilot scheme for collection of Basic Statistics for Local level Development (BSLLD).

4.52.2 In 2011-12, the Social Statistics Division, Central Statistics Office released important statistical publications, namely, ‘Millennium Development Goals – States of India Report 2010’, ‘Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2011’, ‘SAARC Development Goals – India Country Report 2010’, ‘Situation Analysis of the Elderly in India 2011’, ‘Manual on Animal Husbandry Statistics’, ‘Manual on Fishery Statistics’, ‘Compendium of Environment Statistics 2011’, ‘Women & Men in India 2011’ and ‘Selected Socio-Economic Statistics India 2011’.

#### **Gender Statistics**

4.53 Policy makers and planners have long understood the need to engender the planning process and serious efforts have been going on in this direction since mid 1990s. Gender statistics has a vital role to play in this process – facilitating the

assessment of gender gaps in various aspects of development, understanding the present situation and charting the future course of action to achieve the decided milestones while having a concurrent assessment of the progress made. With a view to facilitating the availability of gender statistics at one place on a wide range of issues - violence against women, economic empowerment, leadership & participation, health, education and human rights - the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has been bringing out the publication “Women and Men in India” on a regular basis since 1995. The Statistical profile of gender situation in India based on the latest statistics from different sources has been released in the 13<sup>th</sup> issue of “Women and Men in India 2011”. Social institutions have very important role in framing the perspective of the society towards different human aspects including gender. With the objective of identifying these institutions in the Indian context and coming out with a statistical measure to study the impact of the social institutions on genders issues, a Technical Steering Group (TSG) has been constituted to guide the processes of a pilot study for construction of Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI). India is also contributing to the international efforts of creating, inter-alia, a Manual on Gender Statistics and the Minimum Set of Indicators for Gender Statistics through participation in the Inter Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics constituted by the United Nations Statistics Division. The last meeting of the Group was held in New York in 4-6 October 2011. SSD had organized an International Workshop on “Towards Harmonization of Time Use Surveys at the Global level with special reference to Developing Countries” during 6-8 April 2011. Towards mainstreaming Time Use Survey for assessment of economic worth of unpaid work, particularly of women, Central Statistics Office has since constituted an expert committee.

### **Tracking of Millennium Development Goals**

4.54 CSO is the nodal agency for statistical tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in India. The Round table on *Achieving the MDGs by 2015: Policy Action for Human Freedoms* organized by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and UNDP India in September 2010 in New Delhi, had recommended among various other aspects that “*we need to begin monitoring of the MDGs by indicators at the State level*”. As an outcome of this recommendation, ‘Millennium Development Goals - States of India Report, 2010’ was brought out in September 2011 as a special edition. This report was an attempt to capture as much of the State-level situations and trends as could be done with the State specific statistics obtainable/derivable from the national statistical exercises. In quick succession of this report, the ‘Millennium Development Goals - India Country Report, 2011’ has been released in December 2011 which is a systematically compiled account of the statistical measures of MDG-outcomes presented alongside the programmatic instruments of the government that are directly or indirectly linked with achieving the targets of the MDGs.

### **SAARC Social Charter and SAARC Development Goals**

4.55 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the designated nodal Ministry for coordination and monitoring of implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in the country. India brought out the publication “SAARC Development Goals – India Country Report 2010, which gives the statistical appraisal of the achievements made on the SAARC Development Goals in India. A country report on the SAARC Regional Poverty Profile on the theme ‘Food Security Challenges for the

Poor and Social Inclusion' is presently being drafted jointly by the Planning Commission and the CSO for submission to the SAARC Secretariat. The 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the SAARC Secretaries on Poverty Alleviation was held during 28-29 March 2011 at Islamabad, Pakistan. The focus of the meeting was on innovative actions for bringing about equality in the distribution of social benefits for reaching the un-reached and the excluded. The Indian presentation on poverty situation in the country and planning strategies and initiatives towards alleviation of poverty highlighted the major outcomes of poverty situation in terms of the basic human needs and strategic measures being taken by the Government in addressing the underlying factors.

### **Basic Statistics for Local Level Development**

4.56 The Planning Commission has given in-principle approval for conducting the scheme 'Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)' on pilot basis. Under the Scheme, village level statistics are being compiled from the existing village level registers through a village schedule canvassed by the PRIs with the help of village level functionaries such as Anganwadi workers, ANM, Chowkidar, village Pradhan, revenue officials, Patwari, etc. Prior to drafting of a new scheme proposal as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in all the States/UTs, the Planning Commission suggested the pilot scheme BSLLD needs to identify data sources for compilation of information on basic statistics for local level development. To capture required data on various socio-economic indicators and their sources, in respect of reference year 2008/09 in the first phase, the scheme was put in operation in 32 States/UTs except Delhi, Chandigarh and Goa. A special-purpose software developed for the purpose of creation of village level database and generation of reports has been used by the participating States/UTs for preparation of pilot data tabulations. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010, 27 States/UTs have completed the first phase of the scheme and submitted reports to the MOSPI. Based on the findings of these reports, a cross-sectional synthesis report has been prepared. The second phase of work under the pilot scheme for collection of 2009-10 data was started in the last year and same has been continued during 2011-12. So far, 24 States/UTs have been provided with funds for implementation of the second phase of the pilot scheme.

4.57 With a view to introduce the Scheme as a full fledged Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan a draft proposal in the form of an EFC memorandum has been prepared for the full fledged scheme and was circulated to all the State /UT Governments and to the Central line Ministries for their comments. Based on the comments received, a meeting was convened on 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2011. Representatives from majority of the State/UT Directorates of Economics and Statistics and line Central Ministries attended the meeting to deliberate on the financial norms for implementing the scheme. Further, on the basis of the discussions among all the stake holders on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, the schedule for compiling data for rural areas has been reformed and circulated.

4.58 A meeting among the Secretaries of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and MOSPI took place on 5<sup>th</sup> of October, 2011 where it was decided that urban areas are also required to be included under the purview of the BSLLD scheme.

### **Disaster Statistics**

4.59 A Framework for Disaster Statistics was developed with a view to devise a comprehensive database at national and sub-national level and the same was circulated

among the Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DES) of all States/UTs. The disaster management comes under the purview of the revenue/home departments in the States/UT Governments, while it has been conceived that State /UT level databases would be managed by concerned DESs.. There were some issues related to the flow of data from the respective departments to the DESs which were discussed in a meeting taken by Secretary, MOSPI on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2011. As per the discussion in the meeting, a presentation on the framework for disaster statistics and issues related to collection of data on disasters was made on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2011 in the Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners / Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs to sensitize the importance of organization and management of disaster data to cope with the challenges of preventive measures and mitigation for better planning purposes in the event of disasters in the future. This was further followed up by a meeting taken by Secretary (Border management), MHA on 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2011. A three day workshop on 'Disaster management Statistics' was conducted during 21-23 September, 2011 at National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), Greater Noida for the officers of DESs and State Relief Commission rates in association with National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi.

### **Environment Statistics**

4.60 The 12<sup>th</sup> issue of the annual publication 'Compendium of Environment Statistics' for the year 2011 was brought out in December, 2011. The contents of the publication are broadly based on the International 'Framework for Development of Environment Statistics (FDES)' of United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) covering Bio-diversity, Atmosphere, Land and Soil, Water and Human Settlements. This publication has been useful in understanding various aspects of environment and its impact on sustainable development. In addition, the publication gives a conceptual view of the environment, environmental degradation, impact of development and developmental activities on environment, emissions, discharges, their sources and health hazards.

4.61 A two-day workshop had been organised on 'Environmental Pollution: Data Availability and Gaps' during 24-25 March, 2011 at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur by inviting papers from Directorates of Economics & Statistics, academicians, researchers and the Ministries who deal with the subject. The Seminar was aimed at assessing the data requirements and identifying the source agencies on environmental pollution.

### **Climate Change Statistics**

4.62 The 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) held at Shimla during 4-5 December, 2009 had recommended to bring out a publication on Climate change. Accordingly an 'Expert Committee on Climate Change Statistics' was constituted by CSO with a mandate to recommend a database framework with the sources of data. The report submitted by the Committee has been approved by the ministry in June, 2011. Necessary steps have been initiated to collect statistics related to climate change.

### **Natural Resource Accounting**

4.63 In the past, CSO had undertaken eight studies on Natural Resource Accounting covering the sectors Air, Water, Land and Soil, Mining and Forest. It was decided that a synthesis report may be prepared by amalgamating the suggestions and

methodologies evolved out of the eight studies and a methodology to be devised for Natural Resource Accounting in India. A project has been awarded to Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad to undertake these works. A Technical Advisory Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh, to oversee the work of CESS and provide technical guidance to CESS in this regard. CESS had already submitted the Synthesis Report and the second part relating to the methodology is under preparation.

4.64 An 'Expert Group' under the chairmanship of Sir. Prof. Partha Dasgupta, Professor Emeritus, Cambridge University, UK has been constituted with a mandate to develop a framework for 'Green National Accounts' and prepare a road map for India to implement the framework. The first meeting of the Expert Group was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2011 at New Delhi.

### **Awards, Fellowships and Research Studies in Statistics**

4.65.1 Under the Umbrella Scheme for 'Capacity Development in NSO, the Social Statistics Division implements a sub- scheme 'Awards and Fellowships for Outstanding and meritorious Research work in Statistics' to encourage independent and high quality research work in the field of Applied Statistics particularly on the issues and problems relating to Official Statistical System in the Country. 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. An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India and Secretary of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation assisted by a Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of DG (CSO), approves the proposals for research studies/ travel grants and nominations of awards. The following are the number of new proposals approved by the ministry during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2011).

Type of new Proposal for Financial Assistance approved by the Empowered Committee during the year	2010-11 (Number)	2011-12 (Number)
Seminar/ Workshops/ Conferences	9	27
Travel Grants Assistance	3	11
Projects / studies	1	2

4.65.2 The amounts sanctioned for approved proposals (including proposals approved in the earlier years / current year) during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs.68,23,354/- and Rs.20,66,721/- respectively, the details of which are annexed at **Annexure IIIA & IIIB**.

4.66 The Prof. C. R. Rao Young Statistician Award for the year 2010-11 was conferred on Dr. Shalabh, Associate Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and also Dr. Rajendra Parsad, Associate Professor, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi. Twelve winners of the on-the-spot essay writing competition on topical issues organized by MOSPI as an annual feature for post graduate students of Statistics of different Universities in the Country were given prizes on the occasion of Statistics Day 2011 celebrated on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011. The prizes comprise First prize -1, Second Prize -2, Third prize -3 and Consolation Prizes -5.





**Conferring Prof.C.R.Rao award 2010-11 on Dr.Shalabh Shalabh**

4.67 In recognition of the contribution of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis to Statistics, the Government of India has instituted a biennial International Award in Statistics in his memory for statisticians from developing countries for their life time achievements in Statistical theory and practices. Prof.P.C.Mahalanobis award for 2011 was awarded to Prof. Victor Yohai, Emeritus Professor of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Award was presented to the winner in the 58<sup>th</sup> session of ISI held at Dublin, Ireland on August 25, 2011 by Sri. Srikant Kumar Jena, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), MOSPI.



**Prof.Yohai receiving the 5<sup>th</sup> Prof.PC.Mahalanobis International award from Hon'ble Minister, MOSPI**

## Development of DevInfo Data System

4.68 The CSO officially released the latest version of India's national socio-economic database – DevInfo India version 3.0 – on 27 December 2011. The database has been adapted from the DevInfo database system endorsed by the United Nations for tracking progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other national priorities. This latest release builds on a steady history of DevInfo use in India, beginning with the launch of DevInfo India version 1.0 in 2005 and followed by DevInfo India version 2.0 in 2008.



### Latest version of India's national socio-economic database – DevInfo India version 3.0 released on 27.12.2011

4.69.1 The NSC had earlier endorsed DevInfo - India as a Statistical Product to meet the following objectives:

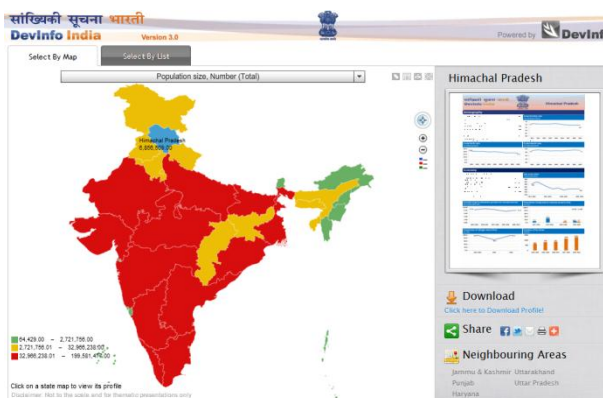
- (i) Obligatory ownership of DevInfo India by all Central Ministries that produce data for DevInfo India system.
- (ii) Access to web - based version of DevInfo India through the web –portals of the ministries.
- (iii) Inter- Ministerial mechanism for enabling DevInfo India evolve as a process.
- (iv) Concurrent on –line updation of database as and when new datasets are brought out by source Ministries.
- (v) Use of DevInfo India database for facilitating decision making and policy formulation in the administrative ministries.

4.69.2 Developed by the Central Statistical Office with strong support from UNICEF India, DevInfo India 3.0 contains rich time-series data across a wide swath of more than 500 socio-economic indicators, disaggregated by geographic sub-levels across India. The database supports excellent data dissemination via the facility to prepare tables, charts and maps from the data.

4.69.3 This latest database includes data from the District Level Household and Facility Survey-3, the revised National Family Health Survey-3, the latest National Sample Survey reports, and key results of Census 2011.

4.69.4 The Government of India has released DevInfo India version 3.0 through a four-pronged approach. The State Profiles application is adapted from a new web-based DevInfo tool allowing users to view downloadable socio-economic profiles for any Indian state. Users can also select and view a wide range of indicators, generating dynamic displays on the interactive map.

**DevInfo India 3.0: State Profiles application**



4.69.5 Besides this, the Interactive Gallery allows visitors to browse through existing maps and graphs developed for ten key socio-economic sectors. DevInfo India Online provides instant online access to the underlying datasets, while the DevInfo India Desktop application can be downloaded onto individual computers for desktop use.

### Statistical Standards (Manuals)

4.70.1 One of the mandates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) is laying down norms and standards and evolving concepts, definitions, methodology and classification in relation to statistics. Even though the CSO has been performing these mandates in many fields of statistics, the absence of proper documentation in this regard led to a decision to prepare statistical manuals in respect of 28 subjects detailing concepts, definitions, classification procedures, compilation of data, estimating procedures, dissemination and other relevant explanatory notes, including methodological framework in the statistical indicators/statistics to make the manual comprehensive reference books. A Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, Central Statistics Office (CSO) has been constituted in this regard. The following Manuals have since been finalized and put on the Web-site of the Ministry:

1.	Manual on Index of Industrial Production
2.	Manual on Annual Survey of Industries
3.	Manual on Producers' and Whole Sale Price Indices
4.	Manual on Financial and Banking Statistics
5.	Manual on National Accounts Statistics: Estimation of District Domestic Product
6.	Manual on Cost of cultivation Surveys
7.	Manual on Area and Crop Production Statistics
8.	Manual on Population Censuses
9.	Manual on Vital Statistics
10.	Manual on Agricultural Prices and Marketing
11.	Manual on Consumer Price Index
12.	Manual on Horticulture and Spices Statistics
13.	Manual on Animal Husbandry Statistics
14.	Manual on Fisheries Statistics

4.70.2 Manuals on Disability Statistics, Labour Statistics and Labour Force & Employment Statistics are in the pipeline.

### **Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics**

4.71 The “Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics” Commonly known as the “Delhi Group” was set up in 1997 as one of the city Groups of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to address various methodological issues involved in the treatment of the informal sector. The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the Chairman of Delhi Group. So far the Group has held 11 meeting over the period from 1997 to 2010. Basic work of Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics can be put under the following broad categories:

- (a) Preparation of inventory of the existing country practices relating to collection and compilation of informal sector statistics.
- (b) Introducing a conceptual framework for collection and compilation of informal sector statistics on uniform lines allowing flexibilities for having definitions to suit national requirements and conditions.
- (c) Operationalization of the conceptual framework by encouraging its adoption by different countries.

Periodicity of the meeting of the Delhi Group is once in a year and alternate meetings are held in India. The 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Delhi Group was held at ILO Hq. Geneva during 27-29 January 2010.

### **Setting up a consultancy services organization**

4.72 The National Statistical Commission-2001 had made a recommendation inter-alia for setting up a Consultancy Services Wing under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [MOSPI] to cater to the increasing demand for professional statistical services, especially within the Government. To implement the recommendation and keeping in view the requirements of developing a database of survey capabilities of private agencies and establishment of a consultancy wing, a study entitled “Assessment of Survey Capabilities of Private Sector” was assigned to the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), New Delhi. The main objectives of the study were; to gather information on private organizations/agencies engaged in undertaking statistical surveys and studies, to assess the survey capabilities of such agencies and to prepare project document for setting up the Consultancy Wing. To discuss and decide on the necessity and/or utility of establishment of a Consultancy Wing in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, a Steering Committee was constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary(MOS&PI). The said Steering Committee concluded, after detailed and due deliberation that there is a necessity and also utility to have a Consultancy Services establishment in MOSPI. A sub-group was constituted under the chairpersonship of Director General, Central Statistics Office (CSO) to examine the institutional form of this wing, the details of the report of the feasibility study undertaken by Indian Agricultural statistical Research Institute (IASRI) and formulate a strategic action plan, along with identification of actionable points including the budget lines for setting up of the Consultancy Services Wing. The Sub-Group after discussing the matter in detail in its two meetings during

January, 2011 and July, 2011 finalized the concept note. The concept note covers all the contours of the proposed institutional form of the Consultancy Wing to be established under the aegis of the MOSPI and is available in the website of the Ministry.

## **Human Resource Development**

### **Overview**

4.73 The responsibility to equip the country's large set of statistical personnel with newer practices in the official statistics and data management has been entrusted to the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA) in Training Division, Central Statistics Office (CSO). The task before NASA is not only to develop an effective training strategy and impart training to the statistical personnel working in various Ministries and Department of Central Government and the statistical officers and officials from State/UTs Governments and Public Sector Undertakings but also to update curriculum, course material from time to time. The programmes conducted and organised at NASA entail Induction, refresher trainings and a few need based specialised trainings on official statistics & related methodology.

4.74 NASA is also supporting capacity development of the statistical personnel of the friendly and neighbouring countries. This entails conducting as well as organising request based trainings, International workshops and seminars.

4.75 Since 2010-11 NASA has also been taking steps for popularizing Official Statistics through trainings & workshops for faculty and students of various universities. Besides, the Training Division of Central Statistics Office has increased the scope of the internships being offered to PG students. This was done in view of the overwhelming demand for learning the activities of the Indian Statistical System including those of CSO as well as NSSO. During 2011-12, this initiative led to successful completion of 73 internships compared to the maximum of 20 internship in the previous years.

### **National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA)**

4.76 Since the setting up of the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), at Knowledge Park – II, Greater NOIDA, UP, on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2009, the Training Division functions from the NASA Complex with a camp office at the Jeevan Prakash Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi. The Training Division/NASA is headed by an Additional DG, supported by two DDG level officers, 5 Directors, 6 Deputy Directors, 8 SSO, a few supporting and contractual staff.

### **Facilities**

4.77 The NASA has state-of-the-art facilities for training and boarding and lodging for trainees, alongside administration and residential accommodation for faculty and supporting staff. It is situated in a serene environment, almost 50 Kms away from Delhi, in the midst of an upcoming institutional area, in the NCR region. The NASA complex has three well organised building blocks, the centrally air conditioned Academic cum Administrative Block, the Hostel Block and the Residential block, surrounded by well maintained landscapes .

4.78 The facilities available in the Academic and Administrative Block, besides the office space for administrative functions , inter-alia include a Conference Hall with a seating capacity of around 120 persons; a centrally air conditioned Auditorium-“Mahalanobis Auditorium”, equipped with digital sound, light and stage system, back stage rooms and with a seating capacity of around 160 persons; five Lecture/Training/Seminar Halls, fitted with latest computerised teaching aids; a library, namely the Sukhatme Library; IT teaching centre equipped to conduct training of 30 trainees at any point of time , attached with an IT Lab for practising and Electronic Data Processing (EDP). Utilization of these facilities has been to its full potential, during the year.

4.79 NASA has boarding and lodging facilities for around 100 trainees at any point of time, housed in 40 Single Bedded and 30 Double Bedded air-conditioned Rooms. During 2011-12, on an average 80% of the boarding and lodging facilities have been utilized. The complex has 20 residential flats/ houses for the faculty and the support staff; some of which are occupied. Besides the available recreational facilities like Billiards, Table Tennis, volleyball , badminton etc , facilities for Yoga have also been operationalised during 2011-12. The participants are encouraged to refer to books and magazines in the Sukhatme Library. Steps have been initiated to computerise the library with Library Management software. About 20,000 books have already been entered in the Libsys package.

### **Infrastructure Development**

4.80 During the year, steps were taken to operationalise the IT infrastructure already in place. Development of Web portal of NASA was initiated and necessary software for uploading the website from NASA was put in place. Services of Mail Exchange server were also started. E modules for internal administration like inventory management, hostel management etc are being developed. Steps are also being taken to develop e-learning modules to increase the outreach of NASA .

### **TPAC**

4.81 A high level Committee, the “Training Programmes Approval Committee” (TPAC) under the chairmanship of DG, CSO and comprising of very senior officers from CSO/ MOSPI and a few outside experts assesses and approves the need-based training calendar for the year besides reviewing the syllabi, duration and training methodology for all the modules. The Committee was reconstituted for a tenure of two years with inclusion of new official as well as non official members. Most of the courses are devised and conducted at NASA while some of the specialized courses are outsourced to reputed institutes/organizations in Delhi or outside.

4.82 Subjects covered in the various programmes by NASA are mainly in the areas of various Official Statistical Systems, Theoretical & Applied Statistics, Large Scale Sample Surveys, SNA 1993 & 2008, Data Management Techniques, Information Technology, Management, Communication & Presentation Skills, Financial Management, Micro and Macro Economics, etc. for the statistical personnel of the country covering induction and refresher training programmes for the cadre of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) officers and officials of the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS). It also conducts/organizes customized training courses for statistical officers of

State/UT Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and International participants as well.

### **Regular Training schedule during the year**

4.83.1 The training programmes organised by NASA are as follows:

- (i) Two year Induction training of officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) has been reduced to one & half year from the year 2011-12. The probation period of two years however remains the same;
- (ii) Induction and integrated training programmes for the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officers;
- (iii) Refresher Training Courses for the in-service ISS officers and senior officers from the States/UTs, officers/ officials of Central Ministries/Departments, State/UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics & other Line Departments and officers from PSUs;
- (iv) Request based refresher Training programmes for officers from Central/State/UTs and Public Sector Undertakings.
- (v) Three weeks exposure to official statistical system to M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata and other centres;
- (vi) Official Statistics Awareness Programmes for the faculty and students of Universities and Workshop at Universities.

### **4.83.2 International Programmes:**

- (i) Six weeks Training on official Statistics for the 11-month duration International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC) course for the international participants, conducted by ISI, Kolkata;
- (ii) International Conferences, Seminars and Workshops on emerging areas of Official Statistics;
- (iii) Short term training programmes and study visits for the statistical personnel / participants from countries in the SAARC region, Asia & pacific, Africa and other countries.

### **Training Courses conducted so far:**

4.84 The highlights of this year's training programme are as follows:

#### **4.84.1 Induction Training:**

- a) Eight Probationers of 31<sup>st</sup> Batch underwent various trainings scheduled for the second year of probation (Semester III & IV) including on the job training .
- b) Twenty Nine probationers of 32<sup>nd</sup> batch underwent trainings on various modules designed for the first year of their probation including Foundation Course.
- c) Recently , the new batch of ISS (33<sup>rd</sup> batch) consisting of thirty three probationers has joined and has been undergoing training on IT.

- d) Five 8 weeks duration training programs for the newly recruited SSS officials have been organised. About 130 new recruits have been trained in these programs.

#### 4.84.2 **Refresher Courses:**

##### 4.84.2.1 **Training for officers of Indian Statistical Service :**

Twenty one refresher training programmes were planned for 2011-12 . Seventeen such training programmes on various topics have been conducted till January, 2012. This includes Advanced Management Programs (in two batches each) for SAG & Director level with overseas learning component conducted in collaboration with IIM, Lucknow. During 2011-12, about 350 participants including about 30 participants from State Governments/UTs were trained through these programmes.

4.84.2.2 For the purpose of specialized training, NASA collaborates with various reputed/specialised Institutes inter-alia including IIFM, Bhopal; IIRS, Dehradun; ASCI, Hyderabad; IIPA, Delhi ; ISEC Bangalore etc.

4.84.2.3 Training of State Statistical Personnel: Seven trainings were organised for State participants during 2011-12. This included one need based training program on Official Statistics and related discipline organised for participants from DES Maharashtra. One proposal from DES Jammu & Kashmir for training their officers is under process.

4.84.2.4 Till January, 2012, more than 100 participants have already been trained .

4.84.2.5 Trainings for officers of Subordinate Statistical Service : Eight Integrated Training Programmes (ITP) of 2-week duration each were organised for SSS officials during 2011-12. It includes the five trainings conducted Zonal Centres of FOD. In all about 200 officials have been trained in these programmes, in the current year .

#### 4.84.3 **International Trainings / Workshops:**

- Like previous year, Six Weeks ISEC training program was organized. It started on 10<sup>th</sup> October and covered 8 participants from 5 countries, namely – Afghanistan, Gambia, Tanzania, Cuba & Mongolia participated in the training on “Official Statistics “.
- During the year 2011-2012, five International Training were organized.

i) Training for SAARC participants :During 02-13 May, 2011 a training on “Industrial Trade and Service statistics(Including Transport, Commercial and Finance)”was organized .Participants from Srilanka and Bhutan attended this programme.

ii) One programme for two week on “Applied statistics” was organized for the participants from Ethiopia. Twenty participants from Ethiopia have attended the programme during 29th August, 2011-9th September, 2011.



iii) One two week programme for Srilanka participants were organized on “Sampling Techniques and Survey Methods” during 03<sup>rd</sup> October, 2011 to 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2011. Ten officials/Officers from Srilanka Govt attended this training. This programme was organized on the request received from Srilanka Govt.

iv) One two week programme for Srilanka participants was organized on “Household Income and Expenditure Survey & Survey Methodology” during 31 October, 2011 to 11-11-2011. Ten officials/Officers from Srilanka Govt have attended this training.

v) One Regional Training course on the “System of National Accounts -2008 was organized in collaboration with UNSIAP at NASA during 17-22 October, 2011. This training programme was attended by total of 18 participants including participants from Philippines, Afganistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and India

- During 2011-12 a number of delegations from other countries/organizations including Afghanistan, Korea, UNSIAP etc visited NASA for furthering cooperation in the capacity building of the statistical workforce . Requests for training were also received from other countries like Mongolia, Nepal etc.

- During 2011-12 a mechanism has been put into place whereby officers from other countries can nominate themselves in some existing programs of NASA. Countries like Seychelles have already nominated some officers to these programs during 2011- 12

4.84.4 Official Statistics Awareness Programmes: These programs have been started since 2010-11 with an aim to popularize Official Statistics among the University teachers, as well as students. Two Trainings each for University HOD’s and University students were organised during 2011-12. These programs were attended by 25 and 60 participants respectively. Besides these three Workshops at different universities viz. Mysore, Allahabad and Dibrugarh University are proposed to be held by the end of the year 2011-2012. These workshops would be organised primarily by the Universities with some financial and technical support from NASA. The mechanism of extending such support for proposals of workshops at various universities was institutionalised by preparation of guidelines governing the same.

#### 4.84.5 Other Trainings :

- A three-week course on “Official Statistics” was conducted for M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata during 16<sup>th</sup> May – 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2011 . A total of 23 students attended the training programme.
- Based on the request of the Ministry, three one week training programs on Project Management were organized . These programs were organized During June, September and Nov- December 2011 and the batch usually comprised of about 30 officers from PSUs .
- A five day workshop on Natural Disaster Management was organized at NASA in collaboration with NIDM.
- A one day seminar on revised Collection of Statistics Act 2008 was organized at NASA.
- A one day workshop on Devinfo was organized.

#### 4.85 **Other Important Events:**

##### **Revision of course Curriculum**

- With the approval of Training Programme Approval Committee (TPAC), NASA had constituted 13 Working Groups on thirteen different topics/subject areas in October, 2010 to review the existing course curriculum of core statistical subjects that are taught at NASA and propose more effective course curriculum that are relevant in present scenario for development of respective lecture modules for teaching as well as e-learning.
- During 2011-12 various meetings of different Working Groups were held. The reports of these Working Groups are at different stages of finalization. Out of 13 Working Groups, reports of 5 Working Groups viz (i) Office Procedures, Communication Skills (ii) Agriculture and Rural Statistics (iii) Labor & Employment Statistics (iv) National Accounts (v) Demography and Population Statistics have been finalized. NASA has initiated the process to identify Resource Persons/ agencies for developing lecture modules in respect of reports which are already finalized. The efforts are being made by NASA to finalize the reports of remaining Working Groups also.
- Internship Scheme: The Ministry of Statistics & PI implemented the internship scheme for the Post Graduate /Research students of Statistics/Economics/Operations research/Demography/Applied Statistics etc . of Indian Universities in the field of official statistics. During the year 2011-12, 130 interns were selected to undergo the internship programme for a period of two months at all - India basis. Out of these 130 selected candidates, a total of 73 interns completed their internship during the year.
- Training Need Assessment: To assess the training needs of the States in official statistics, a questionnaire was designed to collect the information from States/UTs. The questionnaire was discussed and finalized in CSO in consultations with various stakeholders. 27 States/UTs have furnished the information about their training needs requirements and is being analysed and examined in CSO. After the examination/analysis of the collected information, a strategy to meet the training needs of States/UTs will be prepared.

## CHAPTER V

### NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE

#### **Organisation and Functions:**

5.1. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is the sample survey conducting agency of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. 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, NSSO collects data on rural and urban prices; 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 areal units for use in sample surveys in urban areas. NSSO functions with requisite autonomy in matters relating to data collection, processing and publication. Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG&CEO) is responsible for coordinating and supervising all activities of NSSO and is assisted by three Additional Director Generals.

5.2 The NSSO has four Divisions. The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) located at Kolkata is responsible for technical planning of the survey, formulation of sample design, designing of enquiry schedules and other survey instruments and preparation of survey reports. The Field Operations Division (FOD) has its headquarters at Delhi/Faridabad with a network of six Zonal Offices, 49 Regional Offices and 116 Sub-Regional Offices spread throughout the country. This Division is responsible for the collection of primary data for the surveys undertaken by NSSO. The Data Processing Division (DPD) has its headquarters at Kolkata. It has six Data Processing Centres at various places. It is responsible for sample selection, software development, processing and tabulation of the data collected through surveys. The Co-ordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinates all the activities of different Divisions. It also brings out the bi-annual journal of NSSO "Sarvekshana" and organizes seminar on Survey Results of different NSS rounds.

#### **Working Groups for ongoing rounds of NSS**

5.3 The Working Group for NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (July 2011-June 2012) on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment Un-Employment' setup under the chairmanship of Prof. A. K. Adhikari finalized the survey instruments of 68<sup>th</sup> round, taking into consideration of the deliberations of AITOT. These comprised (1). Survey Instruments (Vol. 1&2) for the survey . (2). Summary Sheet (Sch. 1.0) on household consumer expenditure to be used in NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round. The 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Working Group was held on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 at Kolkata under the chairmanship of Prof. A. K. Adhikari which finalized (1) Tabulation Plan (2) Sample design (3) Estimation procedure for NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round.

5.4 As decided by the National Statistical Commission, the subject coverage of forthcoming NSS 69<sup>th</sup> round to be launched from 1st July 2012 will be Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing Condition including Slums. For this round, the Working Group has been setup under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Professor, Jawaharlal Lal Nehru University, New Delhi. Two meetings of the WG of 69<sup>th</sup> round were held at Kolkata and New Delhi on 28-29 November, 2011 and 21 December, 2011

respectively for considering the users requirement on data and evolving survey design and survey instrument.

### **Activities related to various NSS rounds and other Surveys**

#### **NSS 65th Round**

5.5 All the Reports of 65<sup>th</sup> Round have been published and released. The Unit level data sets on Domestic Tourism, Survey on Housing Condition and Slum have also been disseminated.

#### **NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round**

5.6 The 66<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (July 2009-June 2010) was devoted to quinquennial survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment Un-Employment'. A total of 12784 first stage sample units (FSUs) were covered in central sample. The field work of 66<sup>th</sup> round was completed successfully by all the field offices of FOD by the end of June 2010 as per the schedule. Validation and tabulation of data completed in time. The unit level data pertaining to the two schedules of the survey was disseminated in the public domain within one year from the completion of the field work.

**The following reports on the survey were prepared and released.**

#### **Sch. 1.0**

Document : "Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10"

Report No.538: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10

Report No.540: Nutritional Intake in India, 2009-10

Report No.541: Household consumption on various goods and services in India,2009-10

#### **Sch. 10**

Document: "Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10"

Report No.537 : Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10

Report No.539 : Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2009-10

There was a distinctive achievement in release of the key indicators of NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round within a year of completion of the field work and thus meeting the aspiration of policy makers and users on timely availability of data by NSSO.

#### **NSS 67<sup>th</sup> Round (July'10-June'11)**

5.7 The 67<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (July 2010-June 2011) was devoted to the survey on "Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises covering manufacturing, services and trading enterprises". A total of 16000 first stage units (FSUs) were covered in Central Sample. Out of 16000 FSUs allocated for fieldwork, 8336 were rural villages and 7664 were urban blocks. Fieldwork of 67<sup>th</sup> Round was completed in all FSUs by the

stipulated period. Data validation has been completed. Final tabulation is expected to be completed by end of March,2012.

### **NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round (July'11-June'12)**

5.8 The ongoing 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS is devoted to the survey on “Household Consumer Expenditure’, ‘Employment & Unemployment’ and ‘Use of Indian System of Medicines including Homoeopathy’”. The Working Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. A. K. Adhikari,Retd. Prof. Indian statistical Institute, Kolkata to deliberate on the technical aspects of the survey and finalise its design and survey instruments. The Working Group held five meeting during this period. The Working Group finalized the issues concerning concepts, definitions, and all other technical matters including sample design, schedules of inquiry, Estimation procedure and Tabulation Plan.

5.9 Out of total allocation of 12784 FSUs in Central Sample, fieldwork has been completed in 5309 FSUs by the end of November 2011.

5.10 An All India Data Processing Conference for NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round was held at Kolkata during September, 2011. This was followed by a series of Data Processing Conferences in each of the DP Centres of DPD during October, 2011. Officials of Directorates of Economics & Statistics of various States/UTs were also imparted training in these Conferences organised by the DP centres. A separate Training Workshop for the North-Eastern States was held during December,2011 at Guwahati. Software for data entry and other instruments for validation have been finalized. The data entry for the Round has commenced and the pre-data entry checking of the schedules received so far is underway.

5.11 Data Entry software for NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round and Validation software for 67<sup>th</sup> Round for processing of State sample data, which has been developed in-house in DPD, has been shared with the States participating in NSS survey.

### **NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round (July'12-December '12)**

5.12 The 69<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (July 2012-December 2012) will be devoted to survey on ‘*Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing Condition including Slums*’. The Working Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Professor, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi to deliberate on the technical aspects of the survey and finalize its design and survey instruments. The Working Group held two meeting during this period. The Working Group finalized the issues concerning concepts, definitions, and all other technical matters including sample design, schedules of inquiry, Estimation procedure and Tabulation Plan. The fieldwork for the 69<sup>th</sup> Round shall be carried out during July 2012 to December 2012.

### **Other Surveys**

5.13 Pilot Survey on Drug Abuse in three States of Maharashtra, Manipur and Punjab:

5.14 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOS & PI), Government of India (GOI), had conducted a pilot survey on Prevalence and Dependence on

Harmful Drugs during March-April, 2010 in the three cities of Amritsar, Mumbai and Imphal using the methodology suggested by Prof. Arijit Chaudhuri, Professor Emeritus, ISI, Kolkata. The pilot survey was essentially an exploratory study to test the sampling design in the field. A Draft Report on the outcome of the exploratory study was discussed in Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MOSJ&E), New Delhi. It was decided to further strengthen the sample design and streamline the data collection system based on the experiences of the Pilot and taking into account the international practices in the field of drug abuse survey. A Committee constituted for this purpose has deliberated various issues and Follow-up action on the recommendation of the Committee in connection with the pilot survey is under way jointly by MOSJ & E and MOS& PI.

### **Agricultural Statistics:**

5.15. NSSO (FOD) has the responsibility of guiding the States in developing suitable technique for obtaining reliable and timely estimates of area and yield and ensuring adoption of uniform concepts, definition and procedures in the collection of crop area and yield statistics by States. It keeps a constant watch on the quality of Crop Statistics through the scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS). Under the scheme, sample check on the primary field work relating to area enumeration and area aggregation in approximately 5000 villages in an agriculture season and supervision of about 16000 crop cutting experiments in each agricultural year are undertaken by NSSO(FOD). The States are also participating in this programme of sample check on matching basis.

5.16 The work relating to sample check on area enumeration was carried out in 1270, 4900, 4639 and 3138 villages during Early Kharif, Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons of the Agriculture Year 2010-11 respectively. The work relating to 15576 crop cutting experiments were supervised during 2010-11.

5.17 In Agricultural Year 2011-12, upto November, 2011 sample check on area enumeration has been completed in 1270 villages during Early Kharif and 4599 villages during Kharif season. As regards sample check on crop cutting experiments, 850, 5483 and 27 experiments supervised/checked during Early Kharif, Kharif and Summer seasons.

5.18 The data collected through the supervision of crop cutting experiments at harvest stage are also utilised to compute the estimates of yield rate of specified crops for the States covered under ICS. Estimates of yield rate for as many as 187 Crops pertaining to these States for the year 2010-11 & 11 Crops for the year 2011-12 were prepared and forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi as per the pre-decided time schedule.

### **Annual Survey of Industries**

5.19 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the regular survey. The Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) is the apex body to decide on various issues of ASI including sampling design, criterion for Census and Sample unit and finalization of ASI schedules etc.

5.20 The field work is conducted by NSSO (FOD) and this involves issue of notices and collection, scrutiny and dispatch of the returns. The data collected in the prescribed ASI returns is forwarded to CSO (IS Wing) who processes the data. The Gross Allotment for ASI 2009-10 was 61080 units and all the units have been surveyed, which includes 46992 completed, 6657 Deleted, 3715 Non-operating and 3716 NR cases. The Gross Allotment for ASI 2010-11 is 61573 units out of this 4225 units have been surveyed by the end of November, 2011 which includes 3497 completed, 347 Deleted and 381 Non-operating cases.

#### **Urban Frame Survey:**

5.21 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is conducted on continuing basis to provide an updated frame of First Stage Units (FSUs) for conducting Socio-Economic survey in Urban Areas. The UFS Blocks are updated once in five year period. Each city/town is divided into compact area (known as UFS Block) with Natural/Permanent clear cut identifiable boundaries, mutually exclusive and permanent land marks having 80 to 200 households. The maps prepared during updation along with block information of UFS are also made available to users in Government Departments and Private Institutions.

5.22 The work of the current phase 2007-12 started in the month of July, 2008 under revised guidelines and work was completed in the month of April, 2011. In this phase UFS for 5294 Towns was completed and 548167 UFS blocks were carved out. During this phase, computerized Schedule 'C' was dispatched to DPD, Kolkata which helped instant preparation of the frame. The photocopies of UFS Blocks are being sold to the private users/agencies against the payment based on demand.

#### **Price Data Collection:**

##### **Rural Retail Price Collection:**

5.23 The FOD collects regular monthly rural price data for the compilation of Consumer Price Index for agricultural and rural labourers. The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, compiles and publishes the CPI (AL/RL) with the base year 1986-87=100. The Survey covers 603 villages in 340 districts of 23 States/UTs across the country.

##### **Consumer Price Index CPI (Urban):**

5.24 CSO brings out Consumer Price Index for Urban areas. Regular price collection work for CPI (Urban) was started from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2008 for 1114 quotations from 310 towns/ market centres. FOD collects data for only 1078 quotations and the remaining 36 quotations relating to Arunachal Pradesh are monitored by CSO, itself. In order to facilitate the price collection work, laptops have been provided to the field staff engaged for CPI (U) Scheme. Data entry/collection software as developed by computer centre has also been provided to all ROs/ZOs.

##### **Wholesale Price Index (WPI):**

5.25 The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion brings out New Series of WPI with base 2004-05=100. It has identified 4554 quotations covering 4149 units/factories in the organised sector for data collection. These units directly provide data to

the DIPP for further processing. The Field Operations Division of NSSO has been entrusted with monitoring of the regular transmission of weekly price data by the selected Units.

### **State Assistance**

5.26 DPD is assisting the states in processing the state sample data of each round. DPD provides Sample List, all software including Data Entry Package, Validation software and tabulation software to the participating States and also shares the Central sample data with them. Tabulation of State sample data is also done at DPD as and when requested by the states. The Tabulation Workshop for 64<sup>th</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> round, where 36 representatives from 17 States / UTs had participated was held in Kolkata during 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2011.

### **Sarvekshana**

5.27 Effective secretarial assistance to the Editorial Advisory Board of ‘Sarvekshana,’ an in house technical journal of NSSO was rendered to finalise the content of its issues. As a result, 95<sup>th</sup> issue of ‘Sarvekshana’ has been published and 96<sup>th</sup> issue is under print. Papers for inclusion in the next issue, 97<sup>th</sup> in the series, are also being finalized.

### **Seminar on 64<sup>th</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> Round Survey results**

5.28 A National seminar on the results of NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round ( July 2007-June 2008) - survey on Employment and Un-employment, Household Consumer Expenditure, Migration and Participation & Expenditure on Education and NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round (July 2008-June 2009) on Particulars of Slums, Housing Condition and Domestic Tourism, was held at New Delhi during 27-28<sup>th</sup> July 2011. A session on Household Consumer Expenditure was integrated with the Seminar at the instance of NSC. The seminar was inaugurated by Chairman NSC, Prof. R Radhakrishna. Papers were presented by ISS officers, Officers of State Directorates of Economics & Statistics, Central Ministries and other concerned Organisations / Institutions for discussion in the Seminar. In all 38 papers including six papers on experiences on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> & 65<sup>th</sup> rounds from three Divisions of NSSO were received for inclusion in the Seminar. 24 Papers were presented in five technical sessions in this seminar.

### **Plan Schemes**

5.29 The NSSO operates the NSSO Component of Plan Scheme - Capacity Development in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Under this component, during the year 2011-12, the different activities taken up are as detailed below:

#### **Own Accommodation:**

5.30 The infrastructure in field offices and headquarters of FOD was further developed and strengthened. Authorization of funds amounting to Rs.5.23 Crores has been made for construction of building/hostel at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Jaipur as well as renovation work of FOD (HQ), Delhi/Faridabad, ROs Kozhikode, Bhubaneswar, Aurangabad, and Bareilly, SROs Moradabad and Shivpuri. Purchase of office building



for RO Raipur is under process. Land is being acquired for construction of office building at RO Hubli, RO Gangtok, SRO Mysore and SRO Dharamshala.

### **Information Technology:**

5.31 To extend the use of Information Technology in the field offices/ Headquarters of FOD, 250 laptops for ASI work and 21 laptops for entitled officers have been purchased and distributed. Procurement and distribution of 162 PCs is in the process.

### **Advertising & Publicity:**

5.32 The NSSO Logo was finalized and incorporated in various publicity materials. Printed calendars have been provided to the field offices. An appeal, for co-operation of the respondents, has been released in different National and Regional Newspaper twice i.e. on 31<sup>st</sup> July and 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2011. Action has been initiated for the production of a documentary film on NSSO. Video Spots have also been developed by DAVP for publicity of activities of NSSO. First phase of telecast/broadcast of Video Spots is completed in August, 2011. Big wall clocks have been distributed to all ROs for display in prominent public places.

### **Training:**

5.33 Training of staff and officers as an area of priority was undertaken in NSSO. The Training Courses are being organized time to time for both ISS & SSS officers on different subjects/ schemes to improve the knowledge and skills of all officers and staff working in this organization through training Centers set up in each of the Six Zones. These Training Centers conduct different type of training programmes as per the functional requirement of field staff on a regular basis on (i) Socio Economics (ii) Annual Survey of Industries (iii) Agriculture Statistics etc. About 905 officials of FOD of different categories were trained up to the end of November, 2011.

### **Construction and maintenance of Hostel Building for NSSO at Kolkata**

5.34 As a part of the plan scheme, NSSO has constructed a hostel for use by the officers/staff visiting Kolkata. The hostel named appropriately as 'Sankhyiki Awas' is housed in the premises of Mahalonobis Bhawan. It is G+4 floor structure and has 20 double bedded rooms, 10 single bedded rooms and 6 suites with 5 lounges. Work of the hostel building including site development and furnishing was completed in June, 2010. The building is now fully operational and is being regularly used for accommodation of participants of various meetings and inhouse training programmes. Upgradation of existing computer system for reducing time-lag in data processing and data warehouse

5.35 This is a critical on-going plan activity of Data Processing Division of NSSO being implemented since 1992-93 for regular upgradation of the processing system and IT application equipments of Data Processing Centres to achieve the following objectives:

- Ensure maximum efficiency in processing and tabulation of survey data thereby minimising the processing/ tabulation time;

- Develop appropriate data archiving system for NSS data - archiving of old NSS Round data and software started for NSS surveys from 50<sup>th</sup> Round onwards.
- Assist the States/ UT Governments in the processing/ tabulation of NSS matching state sample data.

5.36 The Data Processing Division, with its HQ at Kolkata and Data Processing Centres at Kolkata, Nagpur, Delhi, Bangalore, Ahmedabad & Giridih, is responsible for data entry, processing and tabulation of data from schedules of enquiry canvassed in various socio-economic surveys of NSSO. Since the work involves computer intensive technology, there is a need for continuous review of the requirements (in terms of the system as also the computer equipments) in order to keep pace with fast technological development and obsolescence of IT equipments all over the world. In DPD(Hq), a high-end server has been procured and installed, replacing the old server. 14 Number of Xeon Servers have been installed replacing the old servers at the DP Centers. In order to improve efficiency of data processing, 14 sets of Oracle RDBMS software licenses have been ordered for DPD(Hq) and all the DP Centers. The RDBMS-based application software for data processing has been developed inhouse and will be operationalised once Oracle based RDBMS is procured and installed.

### **Rationalisation of Data Processing Facilities**

5.37 In order to accelerate the data processing of socio economic surveys undertaken by NSSO, and handling of additional workload, two Data Processing Centres were established at Ahmedabad and Bangalore during Eighth Plan under the scheme “Rationalization of data processing facilities”. Improvement of quality and timeliness of data processing was thus the primary objectives of the scheme.

5.38 With the creation of these two Data Processing Centres, the time lag in data processing of survey schedules has been reduced from 2 years to 6 months. A total of 136 posts were sanctioned for smooth functioning of these two DP Centres. Of these, 12 posts of ISS have already been converted to Non-Plan as a result of cadre review of ISS. Out of the remaining 124 posts, 116 posts have been allowed to continue for the full plan period i.e. upto 2012. All the posts in the two DP Centres viz. Ahmedabad and Bangalore are to be converted to Non-Plan considering the proven improvement in the data quality and timeliness.

### **Strengthening and streamlining of survey design and research activities.**

5.39 As part of the above component, the following activities have been taken up during 2011-12:

- (i) A seminar to discuss the estimation procedure of Periodic Labour Force Survey and Pilot survey on prevalence of harmful drugs was organised at Mahalanobis Bhavan, Kolkata on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2011.
- (ii) An organizational paper on 64<sup>th</sup> round survey on Employment & Unemployment and Migration particulars was prepared and presented in the seminar of 64<sup>th</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> round held at New Delhi during 27-28 July 2011.
- (iii) An Organisational paper on 65<sup>th</sup> round survey on Housing Condition was prepared and presented in the seminar of 64<sup>th</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> round held at New Delhi during 27-28 July 2011.

- (iv) Co- ordination of training programme including the logistic arrangement, preparation of training materials etc. for Sri Lankan Officials was undertaken
- (v) Indicators related to Millennium Development Goals (MDG) India Country Report-2011 were worked out.
- (vi) A Brainstorming session on the issues relating to NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round subject coverage and users requirement was held on 8<sup>th</sup> July,2011 at Mahalanobis Bhawan, Kolkata under the chairmanship of Dr. T.C.A Anant, secretary, Ministry of Statistics & programme Implementation and the Chief Statistician of India.
- (vii) Probationers of ISS 31<sup>st</sup> batch completed a 3- week long project work on 'Food Business Operators' .
- (viii) Digitization of Survey Documents and NSS Reports are under progress.
- (ix) Hard copies of the reports are published in-house here and are disseminated in the form of both hard and soft copies.
- (x) As part of e-governance, Automation of Office Procedure has been started by preparation of Pay Bill / Pay Slip / GPF Statement etc. through computerized system. E-registrar has been created for dispatch for easy tracking and recording purpose.
- (xi) Sale receipts of Reports for Financial Year 2011-12 has been updated.

#### **New Initiatives:**

##### **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS):**

5.40 The primary objective of PLFS is to measure the dynamics in labour force participation & employment status in the short interval of three months. At present only Pilot/testing exercise is being done in three states from July 2011. A total of 1152 FSUs have been allotted to these three states. The survey will last for one year with 4 sub-rounds.

##### **International Comparison Programme (ICP):**

5.41 The FOD is involved in collection of price data for the International Comparison Programme from March 2011. There are two lists of items viz., 'regional list' and 'global list'. The regional list contains 675 items for urban areas and 475 items for rural areas and the global list contains 200 items each for urban and rural areas for which data is to be collected for a period of one year. The prices for 875 items are being collected in 310 urban areas (towns) and 675 items in 201 villages in the rural areas.

##### **Survey on NREGA :**

5.42 NSSO is conducting a survey on NREGA (sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development) to measure the impact of the implementation of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with effect from August 2009. This is a panel survey spanning over two years to be conducted in four visits of 6 month duration each covering 304 village in each of the states during a period of two years. The objective of the survey is to measure employment generated through NREGA

programmes and its impacts on key socio-economic characteristics of the participating households.

5.43 The Preliminary Report (Report-1) based on visit -1 has been prepared and made available to the Ministry of Rural Development on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2011. Data processing work for the remaining 3 visits has also been completed. Composite tabulation of data is under progress and another report covering these three visits will also be finalized and released.

#### **The Committee to suggest appropriate sample size requirements at State level in NE States**

5.44 The socio-economic surveys conducted by NSSO in the form of successive NSS rounds are designed generally to provide estimates at the State level. However, separate estimates for the North Eastern States (as well as those of other smaller States/UTs) are not published on a regular basis due to the limitations of sample size. Keeping this in view, a committee with Prof. Atul Sarma, Member 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, as the Chairman was constituted with the following terms of reference:

- (a) To suggest appropriate sample size requirements at State level in NE States vis-à-vis the corresponding number of field investigators required; and
- (b) To see whether it would be feasible to re-allocate the existing field strength as per the study of sample size requirements.

5.45 The Committee deliberated the issues at length and finalized the report. The important recommendations of the committee are as follows:

- Keeping in view the utmost need for the quality data for the NE States, while noting the thrust on capacity building, an integrated office of NSSO in North East should be established on a priority basis for (a) imparting training to State DES staff (b) guiding processing of State sample data, (c) providing software and required training for their applications (d) providing guidance in acquiring appropriate hardware for data processing and finally (e) locating central processing unit for North East.
- NSS activities in the North Eastern region should be suitably streamlined both from the point of view of survey operations and its processing.
- Resource augmentation for quality data generation should judiciously put emphasis on human resource development, infrastructural improvement, and functional improvement of survey operations together with increase of sample sizes.
- While existing sample size for generating lead indicators such as MPCE, WPR and LFPR is generally adequate in NE States, in case of Assam, the urban sample size needs augmentation by about 50% and in case of Tripura by 25% to attain the desired precision.
- Acknowledging the importance of controlling of non sampling errors and the importance of dedicated field staff for this, NSSO may directly collect data for central sample in these States as in other states and NSS field offices may be opened in these States. For this purpose, NSSO should orient its field survey setup in the four States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura for improving the capabilities of human resources in the State for conducting survey and processing of NSS State Sample data.

The NSSO is taking action to implement the recommendations as part of Plan activity in 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

## CHAPTER VI

### COORDINATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

6.1 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 Central Government Ministries / Departments as also with State Governments and other Statistical Agencies. The Division is also responsible for Plan Coordination for the Ministry as a whole, and formulation of Five Year and Annual Plans of the Ministry. In addition, the Division is also responsible for preparation of the Outcome Budget of the Ministry, Results Framework Document (RFD), Citizen's/Client's Charter; etc. and for bringing out ad-hoc publications viz. "Statistical System in India" and "Directory of Sample Surveys in India", besides some other regular publications.

#### **Coordination of Statistical Activities**

6.2 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 Organisations (COCSSO) every year. 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 making available reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for informed decision making.

6.3 The 18th COCSSO was organized during 24-25 January, 2011 at Bhubaneswar, Orissa. The topics selected for the 18th COCSSO were (i) Status of Monitorable Indicators and Milestones on Infrastructure Sector identified by Planning Commission and; (ii) Education Statistics - Issues. Besides, review of progress on India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) and action taken on the recommendations of 17th Conference were also taken up.

6.4 The Fifth Statistics Day 2011 was celebrated all over India on 29th June 2011 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Governments, Offices of National Sample Survey Organizations spread throughout the country, University Departments by organizing Seminars, Conferences, Debates, Quiz Programmes, Lecture Series, Essay Competitions, etc. The Main Function was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi which was inaugurated by Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The function was presided over by Dr. M. S. Gill, the then Hon'ble Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, National Statistical Commission also graced the occasion and addressed the gathering. National Award in Statistics, constituted in the Honour of Prof. C. R. Rao was conferred on the occasion beside release of some important publications.

6.5 On this occasion, prizes were also distributed to winners of Essay Writing Competition, organized for Post Graduate students in Statistics for various Universities. The theme of the fifth Statistics Day was "Gender Statistics". On the occasion, a commemorating Brochure, and a poster were brought out and released by the Ministry.

Statistical Publications namely “Infrastructure Statistics-2010” and “India in Figures-2011” were also released on 29th June, 2011.

### **Plan Coordination and Review**

6.6 The CAP coordinates the formulation of Five Year and Annual Plan activities of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and submits it to the Planning Commission. For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the Division prepared Annual Plan Proposals in respect of various schemes being operated by MOS&PI and submitted to Planning Commission. An outlay of Rs. 600 crore was approved for five central sectors and two centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry, excluding MPLADS for which Rs. 1580 crore was allocated during 2011-12.

6.7 The proposals for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2012-13 have been submitted to the Planning Commission during the year. The total outlay proposed for the central sector and centrally sponsored schemes for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) is to the tune of Rs 5909.90 crore excluding MPLADS for which Rs 19750 crore has been proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan. Outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 are Rs. 1563.49 crores excluding MPLADS for which only Rs. 3950 crore has been proposed. The proposal has been prepared based on the instructions of Planning Commission and review meeting taken by Member, Planning Commission on 1st December, 2011.

### **Outcome Budget**

6.8 The Division is also responsible for bringing out the Outcome Budget of the Ministry. This Division prepares the Outcome Budget based on inputs from different Divisions/ Units of the Ministry. The Outcome Budget 2011-12 of the Ministry was brought out on time, and copies of the same were laid on the tables of both the Houses of Parliament. The work on preparation of Outcome Budget for 2012-13 has already started.

### **Annual Action Plan**

6.9 The Annual Action Plan (AAP) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is prepared by the Division every year at the beginning, and monitored quarterly after obtaining inputs from all the Divisions of the Ministry. The objectives of the AAP are :

- (i) To reflect the manner and time frame of action in respect of activities and functions to be performed during the course of the year;
- (ii) To indicate the milestones and targets to be achieved in a each quarter; and;
- (iii) To serve as an instrument for timely and efficient implementation of all the programmes and activities.

6.10 Annual Action Plan, 2011-12 was prepared during the year which contained the pending activities of previous year to be undertaken during the year and new initiatives proposed to be taken in 2011-12, besides routine items of the respective Divisions. In the Annual Action Plan 2011-12 each individual distinguishable activity is enumerated

quarter-wise along with physical targets giving the total workload to facilitate effective monitoring of progress.

6.11 During the year (till December 2011), the progress made by various Divisions of Ministry during the first quarter (April-June, 2011) and second quarter (July-September, 2011) were reviewed in the senior officers meeting at Secretary (S&PI)'s level, and further directions/ guidance were given.

### **Results-Framework Document (RFD)**

6.12 During the year, as a part of the mechanism set up by the Cabinet Secretariat for monitoring and evaluating the performance of Government Ministries and Departments, the CAP Division has prepared a Results-Framework Document (RFD) of the Ministry for the year 2011-12 and submitted to Cabinet Secretariat, after the approval of Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Statistics and Programme Implementation. The RFD was discussed in a meeting with the Ad-hoc Task Force formed by the Cabinet Secretariat and revised based upon the observations of the Task Force. The activities contained in the RFD 2011-12 are being reviewed by Secretary (S&PI) on regular basis to ensure their completeness as per the targets. A mid-year report has since been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat.

### **Citizen's/Client's Charter**

6.13 The Division has been entrusted with the responsibility for preparing and reviewing the Citizen's/Client's Charter of the Ministry. In this regard, document for 2011-12 was reviewed and revised. The updated and revised Charter for 2011-12 was uploaded on the RFMS of Cabinet Secretariat on January, 13, 2012, before the target date.

### **Strategic Plan 2011-16**

6.14 As per the directions of Performance Monitoring Division of Cabinet Secretariat, the MOS&PI included a mandatory indicator in its RFD 2010-11 towards preparation of Strategic Plan 2011-16 of MOS&PI, Five Year Strategic Plan of the Ministry was drafted giving the road map for the five years period 2011-16. The Strategic Plan of MOS&PI was finalized and submitted to Cabinet Secretariat in time.

### **International Cooperation**

6.15 An MOU was signed on 30-05-2011 by the President General, Central Statistics Organization (CSO), Govt. of Afghanistan and the then Hon'ble Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Govt. of India at New Delhi for Capacity Development and Technical Assistance in specific statistical areas of interest to Afghanistan. The work on implementation of MoU has since been initiated by NASA of CSO.

6.16 Represented India in BRICS Technical Meeting at China on joint statistics publication of the BRICS countries, and exploring areas of cooperation in the field of official statistics.

## **State Statistical Strengthening Project**

6.17 During the year, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation gave a fillip to its State Strengthening project by assisting States in preparation of their detailed State Statistical Strategic Plans, and release of financial assistance to take up development of key statistics. As a result by the end of December, 2011, State Strategic Plans for 7 States had been approved with a total outlay of Rs.390 crores.

### **Publication**

6.18 Statistical Year Book 2012 was released in a glittering function on 29th December, 2011 by Shri Srikant Kumar Jena, Hon'ble MOS(IC) for Statistics and Programme Implementation in electronic mode and also uploaded on the web site of the Ministry.

6.19 The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is bringing out a manual "Handbook on the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008" for use as reference manual by the officers at various levels entrusted with the work of administration of statistical system in the country. This was released by Shri Rajendra Pareek, Hon'ble Minister for Industry, NRIs, Public Undertaking, Economiccs & Statistics, Excise (Addl. Charge), Govt. of Rajasthan during the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) being organized at Jaipur, Rajasthan during 30-31, January, 2012.

6.20 The Handbook on the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 has been prepared with a view to provide ready reference to all concerned with the subject. It includes various provisions of the collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (7 of 2009) and related Rules as well as replies to most frequently asked questions. The material has been uploaded on the Ministry's web-site.

## **India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)**

6.21 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is implementing, with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), a World Bank assisted Centrally Sponsored Scheme "India Statistical Strengthening Project" (ISSP) for strengthening of the Indian Statistical System, with a focus on the strengthening of the State/UT level Statistical Systems as envisaged in the National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP). Earlier, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for the ISSP had recommended the proposal for implementation of the project as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 650.43 crores, out of which 80% of the cost will be funded through a World Bank loan, and 20% will be borne by the Government of India. However, in so far as the 20% component is concerned, the cost on account of the Civil Infrastructure (except for those on regional training centers) would be shared by the participating States/UTs and Government of India respectively on a 25:75% basis. In the case of the North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, the sharing pattern of expenditure on civil infrastructure activities would be 10:90% respectively.

6.22 Potentially, all the States/UTs are eligible to participate in the project. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has received as of now, viz. as of



December 31, 2011, formal Letters of Participation (LOPs) from all the States and Union Territories excepting for Chandigarh and Goa. The States/UTs which have sent their LOPs are required to prepare their comprehensive State Strategic Statistical Plans [SSSPs], based inter-alia upon the National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP) and the guidelines circulated earlier by the Ministry with regard to the preparation of State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP).

6.23 The Project viz. ISSP has been formulated as a sequel to the recommendations made by the National Statistical Commission (NSC) headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan and constituted for effecting necessary improvements in the Indian Statistical System. It is a comprehensive Project aimed at strengthening the State Statistical Systems by way of providing adequate technical and financial support to them to improve their statistical capacity and infrastructure for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy planning purposes, particularly at the State and Sub-State levels.

6.24 The ISSP primarily focuses its interventions in respect of five selected key areas, namely, the following::

- (i) Improving the coordination and management of statistical activities in the States/UTs;
- (ii) Human Resource Development;
- (iii) Developing the Statistical Infrastructure;
- (iv) Investing in Physical Infrastructure, including Information Technology (IT) and
- (v) Improving Statistical Operations, especially those supporting the cause of improvement in the quality and dissemination of Statistical Data.

6.25 After approval of SSSP by the High level Steering Committees of the concerned State Government initially and by the High Level Steering Committee on ISSP in the Government of India, based on the due approvals at the level of the Government of India, an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) is signed between the Government of India and the concerned State Governments, on a case-to-case basis, to commence implementation of the Project, for which the funds are released in instalments by the Government of India to the participating States/UTs in accordance with the guidelines incorporated in the SSSPs and the terms and conditions contained in the relevant MoUs.

6.26 The progress (in brief) of work under the Project viz. the ISSP so far, that is, up to December 31, 2011 is as under :

6.27 Six States, namely, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, have started implementation of the Project, based on the first instalment of funds already released to them by the Government of India as per the respective MoUs. Among these, in the case of Karnataka, the State High Level Steering Committee has already undertaken a review of the progress of implementation under the Project. Kerala is expected to sign MoU with the Government of India and start implementation of the project shortly. In addition, for four more States/UT viz. Jharkhand, Mizoram, Sikkim and Lakshadweep, their finalised State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs) and the MoUs based thereon are awaiting approval by the Government of India's High level Steering Committee on the ISSP, there by paving the way for signing of MoU for implementation of their respective SSSPs. This apart, 8 (Eight) other States viz. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Odisha, Haryana, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi,

and Assam have so far achieved significant progress in regard to the finalisation of their respective SSSPs while the remaining participating states are currently at various stages of progress in this regard. During the year 2011-12, so far, that is, up to December 31, 2011, an aggregate amount of Rs. 68.18 Crores (Rupees Sixty Eight Crores and Eighteen Lakhs only) has been released by the Government of India in terms of the due first instalment of funds, as per the relevant MoUs, to the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu to enable these States to commence the Implementation of the Project.

6.28 With the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in March, 2010 and the subsequent signing of the concerned loan agreement between Government of India and the World Bank in July, 2010, the *India Statistical Strengthening Project* (ISSP) is now being implemented as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The estimated cost of ISSP is Rs. 650.43 Crores, of which 80% is funded through the World Bank loan (US\$ 107 million) and 20% is borne by the Government of India. The entire loan amount has since been received by the Government of India in a single tranche. As on December 31, 2011, 33 States/UTs have joined the scheme by sending their required Letters of Participation (LoPs). An aggregate amount of Rs. 3.24 crores has so far been released as seed money to the participating States/UTs for incurring various items of expenditure connected with the preparation of their required and respective State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs). So far, viz as on December 31, 2011, in all, Six States, namely, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu have been implementing their respective SSSPs under the ISSP on the basis of a State-specific Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) earlier signed with the Government of India. For this purpose, so far during the current year (2011-12), up to December 31, 2011, an aggregate amount of Rs. 68.18 Crores (Rupees Sixty Eight Crores and Eighteen Lakhs only) has been released by the Government of India to the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu etc to enable them to commence the implementations of the Project viz. ISSP in accordance with the respective MoUs signed with the Government of India.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **COMPUTER CENTRE**

#### **Introduction**

7.1 Computer Centre was set up in 1967 under the then Department of Statistics in the Cabinet Secretariat with 3 Honeywell-400 Computer Systems to meet the data processing needs of various Government Ministries/Departments/Organisations and Public Sector Undertakings located in and around Delhi. The Honeywell-400 Systems were replaced in 1981 by a more powerful third generation Burroughs-3845 mainframe Computer System. After about a decade, the Burroughs-3845 Computer System was replaced in May, 1992 by a 4<sup>th</sup> generation mainframe Computer System DPS 7000/240. The Centre has now installed a sophisticated PC-based computer system under Client/Server Architecture using WINDOWS 2000/NT as the operating system and ORACLE 9i as data base software along with software tools Developer and Designer 2000. Now the Computer Centre is equipped with three servers i.e. Wipro server, HCL server and Sun Microsystems web server. Sun Microsystems web server has been installed exclusively for the development of National Data Warehouse.

#### **Main Activities of the Computer Centre**

7.2 As per the National Policy on Dissemination of Data approved by the Cabinet in September 1999, the Computer Centre has been entrusted with the responsibility of creation and maintenance of the National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics and dissemination of unit level data to users. The Centre also provides services to the Ministry in design and maintenance of its website through which substantial dissemination of the official statistics and related information is provided to users. It processes the price data and compiles the CPI for the CSO. The Centre is also in-charge of the processing of the ICP data. It organizes training programs on IT related topics on behalf of NASA besides undertaking specialized training as requested from other Divisions of the Ministry. It also develops software for internal applications of the Ministry for cadre management, APAR management etc. It is also in-charge of the video-conferencing project under which 15 locations of the MOSPI are being provided VC infrastructure. Computer Centre is the repository of a large amount of micro data collected through various socio-economic surveys, economic censuses, enterprise surveys, price surveys and the annual survey of industries conducted by the NSSO and the CSO which is disseminated to users.

#### **Progress of various Activities during April 2011 to November 2011**

##### **Data Warehouse:**

##### **7.3 Achievements from April to November 2011:**

- (i) Pilot project on Data Documentation completed 10 studies using IHSN Tool Kit software and developed DDI compliant meta data:  
Annual Survey of Industries 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08  
Economic Census 2005

## **NSS rounds on**

Employment and Unemployment - NSS 66th round

Household Consumer Expenditure - 64th Round

Household Consumer Expenditure - 66th Round, Type -1

Household Consumer Expenditure - 66th Round, Type -2

Participation and Expenditure in Education - 64th round

- (ii) The documentation using international standards was taken up with the help of the Accelerated Data program (ADP) supported by the PARIS21 consortium. The data catalogues were uploaded on website using the National Data Archive (NADA) software. The portal was launched in Public Domain.
- (iii) Inclusion of Meta data for NSSO 58<sup>th</sup> Round Village facilities in the National Data Warehouse.
- (iv) Power cubes were generated for Economic Census 2005 data and published on the Data Warehouse portal of the ministry.
- (v) Preparation of meta data for National Accounts Data and Non Agricultural enterprises survey (NSS 55 Round) on Informal sector.

### **Web-site:**

7.4 The Web-site of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been developed and is being maintained by the Computer Centre. All the reports brought out by various Divisions of the Ministry are uploaded in the website and made available to users free of cost. The address of the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is <http://www.mospi.gov.in> The brief statistics of webs use are:

- Total no. of report/publication downloaded during April to November 2011 - 59083.
- Total no. of users registered during April to November 2011 - 10381.

The website has also been made bilingual.

### **Video Conferencing**

7.5 After a careful study of the scope, coverage & specifications, size of LCDs, bandwidth connectivity for transmission etc, the contract was awarded to NICS through National Informatics Centre (NIC) for establishment of VC facilities in 15 locations. The facilities are under implementation.

### **Data Preparation, Dissemination and Processing:**

7.6 As per the "National policy on dissemination of statistical data", Computer Centre has preserved a large volume of data generated through various socio-economic surveys, Enterprise Survey, Economic Censuses, Annual Survey of Industries and price data on CD-ROMs. These data are being disseminated regularly to a large number of national and international users. Technical guidance for the use of basic data and their processing are also provided to the users both within and outside the country, on

request. The users includes individuals, universities, government and private organizations at national and international level.

**Table 7.6 : The following table shows the Revenue received for different surveys during the years April 2010 to November 2011:**

Type of Surveys	Year	No. of Users	User charges received		
			Rs.	US \$	UK £
NSSO	2010-11	182	4601325	76737	196
ASI		77	1546497	43467	9803
EC		10	450776	20069	
NSSO	2011-12	219	2479045	66106	0
ASI		44	2149619	44239	571
EC		1	507339	2264	0

### **Training Activity:**

7.7 Following training programmes were conducted by the Centre:

- i) ‘Concepts of RDBMS & Oracle’ for officers of Data Processing Division of NSSO during 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.
- ii) ‘Data Analysis and Report Writing’ using CPro, SPSS & STATA for ISS officers and senior officers of the States / UTs during 10<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2011.
- iii) ‘Concepts of RDBMS & Oracle’ for the DPD officers from 31<sup>st</sup> October – 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2011.
- iv) ‘MS Windows, MS-Office 2007 and Cyber Security’ for the Officers/ Official of Cabinet Secretariat from 14<sup>th</sup> November – 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011.
- v) Sixteen students of different universities completed summer training project in Computer Centre for one to six months.
- vi) Training in UNICODE software for Hindi is being provided to the staff of various Departments

### **Consumer Price Index**

7.8 Compilation and processing for release of CPI(Rural/Urban/Combined) on Base 2010 at State/UT and All India level on monthly basis.

### **International Comparison Programme**

7.9 International Comparison Programme 2011 being implemented by the World Bank, and this Centre is in-charge of Data entry & processing work of the ICP data

- 1) System Analysis & Design for ICP 2011 done to implement in the ICP APSS 2011 Software.
- 2) Data compiled and processed for ICP Phase-I, Rural & Urban for Phase I and Phase II.

## **Economic Census**

7.10 Achievements of work done from April 2011 to November 2011:

- (i) Prepared updated Directory of Establishment on Economic Census 2005.
- (ii) Generated tables for Rural and Urban sector for Ministry of Small & Medium Enterprises.
- (iii) Power cubes generated using data of Economic Census 2005 and published on Data warehouse portal of the Ministry.

## **Survey Data cataloguing using IHSN Tool kit software**

7.11 A pilot project on survey data documentation following the internationally accepted data documentation standards has been initiated

- E-documentation of fifth economic census using IHSN software and uploaded to IHSN web link of our Ministry's web site.
- A delegation from World Bank visited Computer Centre from 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 to discuss the progress and future action plan on IHSN Microdata Management ToolKit .
- Pilot project on ASI (Annual Survey of Industries) and NSS ( National Sample Survey) developed using 'IHSN Microdata Management ToolKit' software was demonstrated to Officers of the Ministry and NSSO.

## CHAPTER VIII

### STATISTICAL SERVICES

#### Indian Statistical Service (ISS)

8.1 The Indian Statistical Service was constituted in 1961 by agglomeration of isolated posts performing Statistical functions in various Ministries /Departments of Government of India. The service was conceived as a Group 'A' Central Service with the objective of providing an organized cadre to man posts having Statistical functions in various Ministries at the Centre. The allocation of posts in various grades, at the time of initial constitution and at present is given in Table - 8.1.

**Table - 8.1**

Grade	As on 1.11.1961	Sanctioned Strength (As on 01.01.2011)
Higher Administrative Grade (HAG)	----	12
Senior Administrative Grade(SAG)	----	81
Junior Administrative Grade(JAG)	15	220#
Senior Time Scale (STS)	54	207
Junior Time Scale (JTS)	116	281* (231+50**)
Total	185	801

# Including post upgraded to SAG which is personal to officers concerned.

\* One post of JAG at M/o Corporate Affairs was encadred to ISS (vide order No.12011/1/2006-ISS dt.01.12.2010)

\*\* 50 posts for leave, deputation and training reserve.

8.2 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation acts as the Cadre Controlling Authority of Indian Statistical Services. 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 in which the officers are posted.

8.3 The ISS Rules, 1961 as amended from time to time 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 except in JTS of the service. All the vacancies in other grades are filled up by promotion.

8.4 The first examination for direct recruitment to JTS of the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. 31 batches of direct recruits have joined the service so far.

8.5 During the period 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2011, the Ministry has issued promotion orders in respect of :

- (i) 148 officers from feeder grade (i.e.SSS) to JTS (on ad-hoc basis).
- (ii) 42 JTS officers working on Ad-hoc basis promoted on regular basis.

- (iii) 23 JAG officers working on Ad-hoc basis promoted on regular basis.
- (iv) 40 STS officers working on Ad-hoc basis promoted on regular basis.
- (v) 57 officers of JTS to STS (36 Regular and 21 Ad-hoc).
- (vi) 2 officers JAG to SAG.

8.6 Two STS level posts have been encadred into ISS on 08.06.2011 in the Directorate of Anti Dumping, M/o Commerce.

### **Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS)**

8.7 In the post 6<sup>th</sup> CPC scenario, SSS stands reconstituted into two grades of Statistical function posts in various Ministries/Departments/Organizations scattered all over India. Statistical Investigator Grade-I is having Grade Pay of Rs. 4600 in the pay band of Rs. 9300-34800 whereas S.I Grade-II is having Grade Pay of Rs. 4200 in the same pay band. The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position in these two grades as on 01.12.2011 was as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position
1.	Statistical Investigator Grade-I	1564	1381
2.	Statistical Investigator Grade-II	2367	1268
3.	Total Strength	3931	2649

The following are the important areas of activity in the Year of 2011-12 :

- (i) 146 candidates have joined in S.I. Grade II out of 284 dossiers of successful candidates received from Staff Selection Commission against 2010 Examination.
- (ii) Induction Training Program (ITP) for new Statistical Investigators Grade II of SSS Cadre have been arranged through NASA and three batches consisting of 108 candidates have been trained at NASA and FOD Zonal Centres.
- (ii) Civil List 2011 of SSS has been compiled and placed on website. In addition CDs have been prepared and distributed to the participating organizations of the Service.
- (iii) 'Feedback' through CMIS programme is being received monthly from field functionaries.
- (iv) The MACP scheme has been implemented in the SSS cadre in accordance with DOPT guidelines and is being monitored regularly. In addition the pending old ACP cases have also been cleared.
- (v) On Successful completion of probation period, services of 51 Statistical Investigators of Grade II have been confirmed during the year 2011.
- (vi) 2 posts consisting of Statistical Investigators Grade I and II each in D/o Telecommunication were encadred into SSS during 2011.



## CHAPTER IX

### INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

9.1 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 28<sup>th</sup> April, 1932 as a nonprofit distributing learned society under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 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 “Institute 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, none other than 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. 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. “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 nineteen forties 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 Professor Mahalanobis and the planning models formulated by him in that connection have since been regarded as major contributions to economic planning in India.

9.2 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 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.

9.3 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.

9.4 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 more recently 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 and Ruth Glass and J.K. Galbraith 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**

9.5 During the academic session 2011-2012 a total of 9851 candidates applied for admission and were called for written selection tests for various courses offered by the Institute, viz., B. Stat. (Hons.), B. Math. (Hons.), M. Stat., M. Math., Master of Science (M.S.) in Quantitative Economics, M.S. in library and Information Science, M. Tech. in Computer Science, M. Tech. in Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Research Fellowships in Statistics, Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Sciences, Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Biological Anthropology, Physics and Applied Mathematics, Agriculture & Ecology, Sociology, Human Genetics, Psychology, Population Study and Library and Information Science. Admission tests were conducted at 21 different centres all over the country. A total of 7130 candidates finally appeared for admission tests and a total of 650 candidates qualified in the written tests, and were called for interviews. Based on the performance in the written tests, interview and the academic records, 272 candidates were offered admission to various courses during the academic session under review. The annual examinations

for all the regular courses during 2009-2010 academic sessions were held during May 2011. The 2011-12 academic session commenced from July, 2011. Forty-Sixth Annual Convocation of the Institute was held on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2012. Prof. MGK Menon, FRS, President of the Institute presided over the convocation and awarded the degrees to the successful students. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Chairman, ISI Council and Hon'ble Finance Minister, Govt. of India, also spoke on this occasion. Prof. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Noble laureate (2001) in the Field of Economic Sciences was present as the Chief Guest and delivered the convocation address.

9.6 Till 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, 135 trainees of Engineering and Technology courses from various Universities/Institutions received two weeks/six weeks/two months/four months and six months Project training in different Units of the Institute, viz., ACMU, AERU, ASU, BAU, BIRU, CSSC, CVPRU, DEAN'S OFFICE, ECSU, ERU, GSU, MIU, PAMU, PRU and SQC & OR under the guidance of different faculty members of the Institute.

### **INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL EDUCATION CENTRE (ISEC)**

9.7 The ISEC, came into being in 1950, with joint efforts and operation of by the International Statistical Institute and the Indian Statistical Institute, under the auspices of the UNESCO and the Government of India. The Centre, as an associated body of the Institute, functions under a joint board of Directors. Professor P.C. Mahalanobis was the Chairman of the Board of Directors since its inception in 1950 until his death in 1972. Since then, National Professor C.R. Rao, F. R. S., has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The announcement of the 65<sup>th</sup> term Regular course was issued from the Centre at Kolkata. In addition, a number of prospectus and application forms were also distributed through ITEC, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. The Government of different countries was invited to nominate suitable candidates for training at the Centre. The applications for admission were forwarded to the Centre through the respective Indian Missions. On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Member-Secretary shouldered the responsibilities of selecting the candidates for the 63<sup>rd</sup> term ISEC regular course. This year 8 trainees from 4 different countries, namely Afghanistan, Mongolia, Tanzania & Gambia joined the course. Of these 8 trainees, 2 trainees from Mongolia were supported by fellowship of the National Statistical Office (NSO) and all other trainees were supported by fellowships of the ITEC/SCAAP of Government of India. Diamond Jubilee Celebration of ISEC took place during February 2011 This included national/international level seminars at Kolkata and Delhi. The Proceedings of Diamond Jubilee is expected to be published very shortly.

### **RESEARCH WORK**

9.8 The research activities of the Institute were grouped in the following Divisions: Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics; Applied Statistics; Computer and Communication Sciences; Physics and Earth Sciences; Biological Sciences; Social Sciences; Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research; and Library, Documentation & Information Sciences. In addition, there are two centres i.e. Computer & Statistical Services Centre (CSSC) and Soft Computing Research: A National Facility. The Computer & Statistical Services Centre (CSSC) has the responsibilities of the management of in-house computer system of the Institute and providing computing and statistical services to scientific workers.

## **THEORETICAL STATISTICS AND MATHEMATICS DIVISION**

### **9.9 The Division has three Units at Kolkata, Delhi, and Bangalore.**

#### **Stat-Math Unit, Kolkata**

9.9.1 Statistical Study of Agreement, Statistical Inference, Statistical Study of Surveillance, Statistical Study of Apportionment Index, Statistical Modeling of Dyadic Interactions, Parametric and non-parametric classification, Study of Robust Estimators. Studies in Rates of convergence in Central Limit Theorem, Growth Curve Model, Application of Statistics to quality control problems, Physics, Sociology etc., Solution of Cauchy type functional equations. Statistical analysis on manifolds. Stochastic Processes, Stochastic Integrals, Stochastic Differential Equations, Stability of stochastic dynamical systems, Random Walks, Martingale Theory and Stochastic Calculus, Stochastic approximation, Markov Chain Simulation, Random Continued Fractions, Bernoulli Convolutions and Iterated Function Systems, Large-dimensional Random Matrices, Record values, Extreme values, Moral hazard problems in economics, Resampling plans, Time series. and Kernel density estimates. Urn Model Asymptotics, free probability analogue of subexponential distribution, Asymptotics of Randomly weighted sum. Commutative Algebra: Affine fibrations. Projective modules and complete intersections. Euler class groups. Cryptology. Number theory. Topology and Geometry: Equivariant cohomology with local coefficients. Algebraic Deformation Theory. Theory of h-principle. Orbifolds, toric Topology. Noncommutative geometry, quantum groups, noncommutative probability. Harmonic Analysis on Lie groups. Geometry of Banach Spaces. Operator theory. History of Mathematics.

#### **Stat-Math Unit, Delhi**

9.9.2 Generalized preferential attachment models, greedy algorithm for the mean-field TSP, hard-core model on random graphs, random walk on random environments on free groups, standard deviation estimates for tree order restricted models, urn models on infinite graphs, interplay between graphs and matrices, with special emphasis on distance matrices and their generalizations, Matrix analysis, Functional Analysis, Markov Processes, Martingale problems, Stochastic Filtering theory, Stochastic control theory, High dimensional penalized regression estimation, testing in two-sample problem in high dimensions, classification methods for economic growth data related to different Indian states, Competing risks and load sharing models, Number Theory, Diophantine Equations, Irreducibility of polynomials and Prime Number Theory, Non-linear Regression, Statistical Signal Processing, Survival Analysis, Non commutative geometry, the geometry of quantum groups and their homogeneous spaces, Probability, Random graphs, Statistical analysis of whole genome, Probability theory, Statistical graphics, computational biology, Genus number of algebraic groups.

#### **Stat-Math Unit, Bangalore**

9.9.3 Multidimensional insurance models, Skorokhod problem, Reflected processes, Invariants for incidence matrices, Finite geometries, Diophantine equations, Chevalley groups, Relative versions of property  $(T)$  with applications to spectral gap, Geometry of Banach spaces, Properties of ranges of projections of norm one, Operator theory on noncommutative variety, Model theory on polydisk, Curvature and Nagy-Foias models,

Completely bounded maps on Hilbert  $C^*$ -modules, Martngale representation Theorem for Levy processes, Random Walk in Random Environments and Traps, Euler classes and cohomology.

## **APPLIED STATISTICS DIVISION**

9.10 The Division consists of two units, i.e. Applied Statistics Unit and Bayesian & Interdisciplinary Research Unit.

### **Applied Statistics Unit**

9.11 Sample Surveys, Estimation of unemployment rate in volatile labour market, Design of Experiments, Combinatorial Methods and their Applications, Reliability and Survival Analysis, Signal Processing, Multivariate analysis, Statistical Inference, Categorical Data Analysis, Time series of discrete data, Directional Data Analysis, Cryptology, Environmental and Health Statistics, Objective Bayesian Analysis, Clinical Trials, Fractal Geometry in Discrete Space, Mathematics of Integral Value Transformations and Its Applications, Mathematical Morphology, Mathematical Quantitative Genomics of Cancer DNA, Olfactory Receptor DNAs, Mi-RNAs, Spatio Temporal Cluster Model of Tuberculosis in West Bengal.

### **Bayesian & Interdisciplinary Research Unit**

9.12 Numerical Analysis, Sample Surveys, Goodness-of-fit tests based on inlier modification, Robust Tests of Hypothesis based on the density power divergence, Mathematical Models for Impact of health Interventions and projections in India, Complex Dynamics, Multivariate Forces of Mortality, Developing models for understanding the life cycle of bacterial diseases in birds, Actuarial Models for understanding the impact of health insurances policies, Demographic Models for Child Mortality and Census data, Numbers, Roters, Routers, Study of combinatorial aspects of Statistical designs, Study of Optimal designs, Multivariate Classification Problem, On Bayesian “Central Clustering”: Application to Landscape Classification of Western Ghats, Fast and Efficient Bayesian Semi-Parametric Curve-Fitting and Clustering in Massive Data, A nonstationary nonparametric bayesian approach to dynamically modeling effective connectivity in functional magnetic resonance imaging experiments, MCMC Algorithms Based on Deterministic Transformations, Bayesian Learning of Phase Space Distribution Function Using Matrix-Variate Gaussian Processes, Bayesian Non-parametric State-Space Models, Semiparametric Bayesian Palaeoclimate Reconstruction, Perfect Simulation from Posterior Distributions of Mixtures with Unknown Number of Components, Polya Tree Processes for Modeling Spatial Non-stationarity, Nested Mixture Models with Application to Genetics, Laws of Large Numbers, Study on Statistical Approach to Assessment of Agreement Involving Multiple Raters, Study on Estimation of Mean Life and Reliability for Exponential Life Distribution Using Time Censored Sample Data, Bayesian Approach to Reliability Estimation for the Exponential Distribution Using Order Statistics, Parameter Estimation in Linear and Quadratic Mixture Models, Clustering and Classification, Adaptive Sequential Testing Problem, Directional Majorization and Multivariate Majorization, Bayesian Inference for Directional Data/Bayesian Clustering, Complex Computer Models/Regenerative Simulation, Stochastic models for study of Fertility.

## **COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCES DIVISION**

9.13 The Division comprises the Advanced Computing & Microelectronics Unit, Computer Vision & Pattern Recognition Unit, Documentation Research & Training Centre, Electronics & Communication Sciences Unit, Machine Intelligence Unit and Systems Science & Informatics Unit.

### **Advanced Computing and Microelectronics Unit**

9.14 Physical Design for 3D ICs, Reconfiguration Problem, Partitioning and Covering problem of polygon in 2D, Power and Bandwidth Mgt. In wireless Networks Computer-aid Design and Testing of Digital Microfluidic Nano-Biochips, Developing two new Labs (i) Nano CAD (ii) Cluster Computing, 5<sup>th</sup> Workshop Nanocomputing and Biochips, Low Memory Algorithm, Energy-Efficient Routing in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks, UMTS Network Planning.

### **Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Unit**

9.15 Parameter Estimation of a Mixture Distribution for Colour Segmentation, Stemming for Information Retrieval, Multi-Script Document Recognition, Machine authentication of security paper documents, Natural language processing of Bengali, Retrieval of Indic script OCR'd text, Automatic Reading of Texts in Camera Captured Images, Online Bangla Cursive Handwriting Recognition.

### **Documentation research and Training Centre**

9.16 The study of various methods of knowledge representation, semantic web, ontology, knowledge organization, internet applications, etc, The application of the "Modern scientific management techniques to the planning and management of information systems, centers and services, The development of bibliometric and scientometric measures for evaluating the use of library and information services and scientific output, respectively.

### **Electronics and Communication Sciences Unit**

9.17 Temporal Variation of Aerosol in Relation to Variation of Boundary Layer, Bioinformatics, Database Model for Trusted Communication, Digital Library, Image and Video Processing, Pattern Recognition, Reasoning with Disposition using DNA Tweezers.

### **Machine Intelligence Unit**

9.18 Pattern Recognition, Bioinformatics, Digital Image Processing, Image and video analysis, Natural Computing, Automatic Target Recognition, Computational theory of visual perception.  
Systems Science and Informatics Unit

9.19 Basic and applied research, Mathematical Morphology in Spatial Informatics, Computational, Neuroscience, Granular Computing Model for Pattern Classification.

## **Centre for Soft Computing Research: A National Facility**

9.20 Image Processing, Pattern Recognition, Video Analysis, Support Vector Machines, Evolutionary Algorithms, Granular Computing, Swarm Intelligence, Fuzzy Sets, Rough Sets and Logic, Computational Theory of Perception and  $f$ -granulation, Social Network Analysis, Bioinformatics, Cognitive Vision, Adaptive Signal Processing.

## **PHYSICS AND EARTH SCIENCES DIVISION**

9.21 The Division comprises the Geological Studies Unit and Physics & Applied Mathematics Unit.

### **Geological Studies Unit**

9.22 Morphology, function and ecology of the Mesozoic non-marine tetrapods of the Gondwana basins of peninsular India, Floodplain facies: A study of litho-facies and geochemistry of the fines-dominated fluvial deposits of the Gondwana successions, marine gastropod assemblages from the Jurassic rocks of Kutch, western India with special emphasis on faunal endemism, Evolution of carbonate platform through time: examples from PG valley, Chattishgarh and Cuddapah basins, UHT metamorphism in the Eastern Ghats Belt, petrological and isotopic characterization, Sediment transportation and sorting processes in sand-pebble mixture in experimental channel and their geological implications, Quaternary sediments of Himalayan foreland basin, Surface, Colloid and Environmental Sciences: Tectonics of metagranite-netabasalt association in the southern part of the Nellore schist belt- petrological and geochemical approach, Main Central Thrust architecture and fault zone kinematics with reference to Lumla “window” in northwest Arunachal Pradesh and other comparable outcrops.

### **Physics and Applied Mathematics Unit**

9.23 Theoretical Physics, Fluid Mechanics, Applied Mathematics, Interdisciplinary Research.

## **BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION**

9.24 The Division consists of Agricultural and Ecological Research Unit, Biological Anthropology Unit and Human Genetics Unit.

### **Agricultural and Ecological Research Unit**

9.25 Development of new Agrochemicals from plant allelochemicals and their possible implication in Agricultural practices, Detection, mapping and phenoplasticity of *Alternanthera philoxeroides*: an invasive weed, Field testing, biosafety assays and Agronomic evaluation of nanocides and nanofertilizers, Integrated nutrient Management for sisal cultivation in laterite soil of Giridih, a Sub- Tropical Plateau Region of India, Mycorrhizal status of Mangroves of the Sundarbans, Antioxidant scavenging and corresponding gene regulation in some mangroves of Sundarbans.

## **Biological Anthropology Unit**

9.26 The Molecular Genetic Dimensions of Tribal Health in Andhra Pradesh, Diet, Activity and Aging, Weight Related Behaviours among Urban Adolescent Girls: An Exploratory Study, Genetic Epidemiology of Malaria and Prevalence of HbE in North-east Regions of the Country.

## **Human Genetics Unit**

9.27 Genomic Studies on oral cancer, Statistical Methods for Analysis of Complex Traits

## **SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION**

9.28 The Division consists of Economic Research Unit, Economic Analysis Unit, Linguistic Research Unit, Planning Unit, Population Studies Unit, Psychology Research Unit and Sociological Research Unit. The Economic Analysis Unit is located at Bangalore and the Planning Unit at Delhi whiles other five Units at Kolkata.

## **Economic Research Unit**

9.29 Earnings Frontier; Index Numbers; Purchasing Power Parity; Stagflation; Efficient Access Pricing and Endogenous Market Structure; On that Old Rivalry: Bertrand Versus Cournot; Privatization in Open Economies; Incentives in Symmetrically Excludable Public Goods Problems; No Envy, Egalitarian Equivalence and Strategyproofness in Queueing Problems; Bidding Rings: A Bargaining Approach, Bipartite Graphs and the Shapley Value; R & D, Technology Transfer and Outsourcing; Role of Increasing Returns to Scale and Non-traded Goods in Symmetric Rise in Wage Inequality, Transfer and Welfare in Presence of Increasing Returns to Scale; Measurements of Poverty and Gender Bias; Growth and Nutritional Status of Children; Empowerment of Women; Child Workers; Testing for Multiple Structural Breaks in Mean and Variance; Phillips Curve (PC), New Keynesian PC (NKPC) and Hybrid NKPC Analyses for Inflation in India; Nonlinear Models for Exchange Rate Variability and Demand Uncertainty; Asymmetric Mean Reversion and Volatility Dynamics of Indian Stock Returns; Determination of the Causes of the Recent Global Economic Crisis: a Time Series Analysis; Panel Data under Cross-Sectional Dependence; Sampling (both Theory and Practice) with Emphasis on Controlling of Non-sampling Errors in Survey Sampling; Inter-Country Variations in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals; Life Expectancy at Birth: Proposed Measure for Human Well-being; Life Expectancy at Birth Half Century: Changes, Causes and Consequences; Classification of Countries – An Alternative; Decision Theory with Framing Effects; Robustness of Bertrand Equilibrium; Interaction of Binding and Non-binding Agreements in Multiparty Strategic Environments; Information and Credit Marketing; Political Economy; Large Scale Sample Survey – Design and Operations; Sustainable Development of an Agricultural Economy; Child Labour and Poverty; Estimates of Human Development; Demand and Cost Consequences of Violence Affecting Domestic Tourism; Women Studies.



### **Economic Analysis Unit**

9.30 The Economic Analysis Unit (EAU) is engaged in research in quantitative methods in economics and social sciences. Application of these methods to different problems in agriculture, industry and monetary economics is actively pursued. Topics of the current research include developing economy-wide models using VAR and VEC methodologies and simulations analysis, importance of institutions for economic growth and globalization; and migration patterns and remittances.

### **Linguistic Research Unit**

9.31 Cognitive Linguistics, Corpus Linguistics and Language Technology, Clinical Linguistics, Sociolinguistics.

### **Planning Unit**

9.32 The design of voting mechanisms with ambiguity and Choquet-rational players, talent allocation and economic growth, solar PV promotion policies, how neighbourhood effects interacting with income inequality affect poor people's ability to access basic facilities like health care services, schooling, and so on, industrial organization, education financing policy, Empirical analyses of the Indian economy, embankments in north Bihar, Research in commodity markets, the impending National Food Subsidy Bill, examination of the non-linear relationship between child labour and land wealth of households, NREGS impacts on the relationship between female labour force participation and children's outcomes, information provision and quality of education,

### **Population Studies Unit**

9.33 Study of fertility pattern of Indian Women Cohorts through Growth Curves and Regression Models, Study on Ageing Indian Population and Its State of Well Being, Health inequality in different states of India, Immigration from Bangladesh to India : Causes, Consequences and Policy, Demographic Indicators of Economic Development in India, Temporal and Spatial Dimension of Under Five Mortality with Emphasis on Impact of National Health Programme, Inequalities in Utilization of Health Care Services and Impact of Socioeconomic Inequality on Child Mortality in India, Spatial and Temporal Changes in the Dynamics of Tubal Sterilization Practice in India, Differentials of Contraceptive Use in Indian States, A Statistical Exposition of the State of Empowerment at Older Ages in India, Finding out a method to estimate the future requirement of technical manpower in West Bengal.

### **Psychology Research Unit**

9.34 Relationship between Career stages with Self-efficacy and Job satisfaction of Teachers, Psychological Determinants of Self Control over Addiction among Recovering Substance Users, Final ( External) Evaluation of Special Adult Literacy Programme in Tripura, Personality Profile, Stress and Job Satisfaction of Indian Sea Farer, Perceived Environmental Uncertainty in Crop Cultivation : Problem of Positive Living in the Informal Sector, A People – Centric Approach in Adoption of

Innovation : A review, Reliability Estimation of Cognitive self-efficacy questionnaire for schizophrenia, A Study on Rabindrik Work Values and Locus of Control, Year wise Analysis of Public Expenditure of Three states in India, Sector wise Analysis of Public Expenditure of Three States of India.

### **Sociological Research Unit**

9.35 Rural income inequality, the role of market and non-market forms of discrimination and socio-economic exclusion in village economies, and on crop incomes in different parts of India, Research continues on gender segregation in the Indian factory sector.

### **STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL AND OPERATIONS RESEARCH DIVISION**

9.36 The Division now comprises of seven units located at different places like Bangalore, Chennai, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune and a Central SQC (CSQC) Office located in the main Campus at Baranagar. The CSQC office functions as an office of the elected Head of the Division and coordinates various activities of the division. Supervising thesis, dissertation and project work by research scholars, M. Tech. (QROR) and M. Stat. students is also another aspect of the responsibilities of the divisional members. During the one-year period the Division organized many in-plant and general training programmes tailor-made for the organizations' requirements. A lot of managers and other senior level executives and several operators and technicians have been trained on various topics of quality management. The division also expanded its activities in providing its expertise to Iran. Majority of the nine units mentioned above were primarily engaged in providing consultancy to various organization, though there are a couple of units which also carried out both theoretical as well as applied research in the areas as detailed below. The Division has been accredited by the Quality Council of India to offer certificate course in Six Sigma Green Belt.

#### **SQC & OR Unit, Bangalore**

9.37 Six Sigma Initiatives and its effectiveness in Business Process, Developing Model for Business Process Improvement through Statistical Techniques. Design and development of a methodology for controlling critical sub processes in software development life cycle to achieve software quality and reliability goals, Development of an optimum test stopping criteria based on software reliability modelling and Taguchi methods, Optimization of the usage of the zinc oxide blocks in lightning arrester assembly, Development of a forecasting model for ticket arrivals in software shared services, Development of optimum staffing scheme using Monte Carlo simulation incorporating skill based routing.

#### **SQC & OR Unit, Chennai**

9.38 Stochastic Games, Semi-definite Linear Complementarity Problems, Complexity of algorithms.

### **SQC & OR Unit, Delhi**

9.39 Mathematical Programming, Linear Complementarity Problem(LCP) and its generalizations, Generalized Principal Pivot Transforms and its application in Game theory, Matrix Theory (Study of Matrix Classes useful in Complementarity, Optimization and Game Theory), Non-cooperative games, Algorithms for Stochastic Games.

### **SQC & OR Unit, Hyderabad**

9.40 Decision Support Systems, Linear Complementarity Problem, Six Sigma, DOE, SPC, Text Data Mining.

### **SQC & OR Unit, Kolkata**

9.41 General Class of Change Point and Change Curve Modeling for Life Time Data Considering More Than One Change Point Present in The Data, Super structure of Multivariate Process Capability Indices for Symmetric Specification Region, Multivariate Folded Normal Distribution, Super structure of Multivariate Process Capability Indices for Asymmetric Specification Region, Generalized Monotone Maps in Nonconvex Optimization, Generalized principal pivot transforms and complementarity theory, Optimization Models for a Class of Structured Stochastic Games, On weak generalized positive subdefinite matrices and its properties, Some aspects on solving a transportation problem, Some Implementation Issues of TQM in Higher Education and Other Service Sectors and Gap Analysis by Lean Management, Impact of Noise Quality due to Highway and Related Infrastructure Development: A Case Study of Construction of Second Vivekananda Bridge and Its New Approach Road, Some Challenging Issues in Implementing Lean Six Sigma, Optimum hybrid censoring scheme, Nonparametric estimation of quality adjusted lifetime distribution in dependent model, On testing exponentiality against NBUE alternatives, On testing exponentiality against RNBRU alternatives,

### **SQC & OR Unit, Pune**

9.42 Challenges in implementing Lean Six Sigma.

### **SQC & OR Unit, Coimbatore**

9.43 Studying the effect of Ringtraveller frequency of change on waste percentage in a cotton spinning mill, Reducing the failures while winding yarn on Autoconers in Textile spinning, Reducing the Nosocomial infection rate of intensive care unit in Multispecialty hospital, Increasing the conformance level of the key performance indicators in the hospital as per NABH Standards towards zero defects, Improving the accountability of gloves after the process of sterilization in a Multi-specialty hospital through proper inventory management, Reducing the waiting time of customers for delivering the drugs in the pharmacy of Multi-specialty hospital, Increasing the Test Case Productivity in Test Design Process for a Leading Health Care Projects in Software (MNC's), Reducing Resolution Time of Tickets in a Life Insurance Process, Achieving world class Specification in Compacting in a Thermal Project for "Ground Preparation" in Civil Works.

## **LIBRARY, DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SCIENCES DIVISION**

### **Central library, Kolkata**

9.44 The Central Library of ISI is located in Kolkata with a network extending to other locations. Over the years, the Library has provided exhaustive information sources for academic and research activities of the Institute and has attained the distinction of being one of the richest libraries of the country, particularly in the field of Statistics, Mathematics, Economics, Computer Science and related disciplines. The Library also acts as the Eastern Regional Center Library of National Board for Higher Mathematics (NBHM) since 1989 for which it receives a grant from the NBHM, Department of Atomic Energy, and Government of India. The library provides the following services: Collection; Publications Exchange Programme; Membership; Web-OPAC; Circulation Service; Self-photocopying Service; Reprographic & Photographic Services; Documentation Service; Preservation and conservation.

### **Library, Delhi**

9.45 Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi Centre, maintains an academic library, which aims to be leading library in fields of Mathematics, Statistics, Economics, Econometrics, Operations research and Statistical Quality control. An automated library, having an excellent collection of books, journals, CDs, reports, Govt. publications and other documents in print and electronic formats. The library caters, mainly to the needs of bonafide students, scholars and staff of the institute. However, it is also open for reference to academic and research users of other educational and scientific institutions of the city and its neighbouring regions. The library provides the following services: Collection of Books, Journals, CD-ROMs; Online Resources; Consortia Based Subscription; Exchange Programme; Services for Circulation Services, Reprographic Services, Electronic Document Delivery Services, Current Awareness Service; Library Web-OPAC (Books); Libsys OPAC; Library Trainees.

### **Library, Bangalore**

9.46 Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore Centre has a library which is steadily growing into a modern high-tech library aiming to provide 'State of the art Library service' to its clientele. 'Continuous Improvement' is the Quality motto or our library service. The library has distinguished collection in the field of Mathematics, Statistics, Economics, Statistical Quality Control and Library and Information Science. The Library caters to the information needs of Faculty members, students, research scholars and visiting Scientists. Library also caters to the walk-in users from the other research institutes and Universities. The library provides the following services:

Circulation Services; Inter Library Loan Services; Reprographic Service; Web Based Library Services.

## **COMPUTER AND STATISTICAL SERVICES CENTRE (CSSC)**

9.47 CSSC manages the central computing facilities of ISI, Kolkata. It serves approximately 700 users. Software packages available at the centre are – Oracle, Arc GIS, BMDP, Mathematica, SAS, SHAZAM, S-Plus and TSP, manages campus-wide network and internet facilities at ISI, Kolkata, in consultation with the Committee for

Extension and Monitoring of Campus Network and Internet Services. The center also manages the inventory of computers in consultation with the Computer Purchase Committee, provides statistical and numerical consultancy services to scientists and research scholars, including non-ISI scientists. The centre occasionally conducts workshop for training ISI officials on using of computers, organizes courses for North-eastern states of India. Members of CSSC take part in teaching different courses of the Institute; supervise project work of non-ISI students studying MCA, B-Tech, etc.

### **EXTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECT**

9.48 Apart from theoretical and experimental plan research, the Institute also undertook a variety of about one hundred thirty four externally funded projects from different Government and non-Government organizations like Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, WESEE, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India, DST, BBBSRC and DFID, UK, Air Traffic Management, Airports Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Society for Natural Language Technology Research (SNLTR), European Commission, Indian Space Research Organization, US Army Project, ISI - Maastricht University Collaborative Project, CSIR, DBT, ICAR, Fogarty International Center, NIH, Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India, NABARD, London School of Economics, IGC, through University of Boston and California, Department of Micro and Small Scale Enterprises, Government of West Bengal, DIT, SLMA, Directorate of Education, Government of Tripura, Larsen & Toubro/HDFC Bank and Participants of the training programme, Technova, Pidilite, ARAI, AIM, SIHS, HEG NBHM, Intel corporation, IBM-1, NADP, ITC-PSDP, Bharat Electronics Ltd. HP Global Soft Pvt. Ltd., JK Industries Limited, Quality Mind Global, Bangalore, NVTQC, Bosch Limited, Quislex Legal Services Pvt. Ltd, Amara Raja Batteries Ltd, Kurnool Cylinders Pvt. Ltd.

### **SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIUMS ETC. ORGANISED**

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

- Seminar on “Quality & Process Improvement” organized by Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Hyderabad during April 2011- March 2012.
- Seminar on “Gauging Induced Abortion among Indian Women: An Alternative Approach” at Population Studies Unit held on April 4, 2011.
- Seminar on “Inference for Optimal Dynamic Treatment Regimes” by Bibhas Chakraborty. Dept. of Biostatistics, Columbia University organized by Applied Statistics Unit, Kolkata held on May 31, 2011.
- Seminar on “A Study of the Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu: 2005-2010” by Anita Dixit organized by Sociological Research Unit, Kolkata held on June 3, 2011.
- Seminar on “Mixing in Channels” by Prof. Graf H. Walter, Ecole Polytechnique federale de Lausanne, Switzerland held on June 8, 2011.
- Seminar on “Generalizing the notion of convexity: weak faces of weight polytopes” by Stat-Math Unit, Delhi June 28, 2011.

- Seminar on “Achieving Break through Quality” was conducted by Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Coimbatore on June 29, 2011.
- Seminar on “Six Sigma Green Belt” organized by Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Hyderabad during July 06-08 2011.
- Seminar on “Emerging Trends in Plant Sciences” jointly organized by Department of Botany, Barasat Government College and Agricultural & Ecological Research Unit, during July 14-15 2011.
- Seminar on “Estimation of female fecide rate and its relationship with other related parameters” held at Population Studies Unit, on July 25, 2011.
- Seminar on “A Method of Construction of Multiple Increment-decrement Life Table of HIV Population” held at Population Studies Unit on July 26, 2011.
- Seminar on “Post-Silicon Computing: Challenges and opportunities” by Prof. Avik Ghosh, University of Virginia, USA held at Electronics & Communication Sciences Unit on August 19, 2011.
- Seminar on “Study on Fertility Behaviour of Indian Women Cohorts through Growth Curves and Regression Models” held at Population Studies Unit on August 22, 2011.
- Seminar on “Person Authentication from Dynamics of Online Handwriting” held at Machine Intelligence Unit on August 29, 2011.
- Seminar on “In-Place Algorithms for Largest Empty Space Recognition in 2D and 3D” held at Advanced Computing & Microelectronics Unit on September 1, 2011.
- Training program on “Statistical Project Management” conducted by Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Pune at HEG Ltd. Pune during September 6 – 7, 2011.
- Seminar on “An Engineer’s Revisit to Newton’s Laws: Some Amazing Consequences” by Prof. Amitabha Ghosh, Bengal Engineering & Science University, Shibpur, Howrah at the Center for Soft Computing Research Center, ISI, Kolkata on September 15, 2011.
- Seminar on “Problems Related to Some Social Processes - A Statistical Study” held at Population Studies Unit on September 28, 2011.
- Seminar on “Victory of the Unblocked: A Glimpse of Indian Epistemology” by Dr. Nirmalya Guha, Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, held at Linguistic Research Unit, Kolkata October 10, 2011.
- Seminar on “Inexact graph matching for interactive image segmentation: single and multiple images” by Dr. Roberto M. Cesar Jr., University of Sao Paulo (USP), Brazil held at the Center for Soft Computing Research Center, ISI, Kolkata October 11, 2011.
- Seminar on “Inference of gene regulatory networks from time series by Tsallis entropy” by Prof. Fabricio M. Lopes, UTFPR- Federal University of Technology-Parana, Brazil held at the Center for Soft Computing Research Center, ISI, Kolkata October 12, 2011.
- Seminar on “Epigenetic regulation in skin cancer: A new crosstalk between kinase and polycomb” by Dr. Surojit Karmakar, Dept. of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA on October 24, 2011.
- Seminar on “Words in the Mind: An Application and Many Queries” by Prof. Anupam Basu, Indian Institute Technology, Kharagpur, held at the Center for Soft Computing Research Center, ISI, Kolkata on October 25, 2011.

- Seminar on “Distortionary Taxes and Public Investment in a Model of Endogenous Investment Specific Technological Change” organized by Economic Research Unit, Kolkata on November 2, 2011.
- Seminar on “Orientation Program on Quality Management” organized by Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Hyderabad during November 14-18 2011.
- Workshop for two-day on “Structural Equation Modelling in Assessing Reliability of the Psychological test” organized by Psychology Research Unit, Kolkata during November 17-18 2011.
- Seminar on “Dismantling the Legacy of Caste: Affirmative Action in Indian Higher Education” organized by Planning Unit, Delhi on November 18, 2011.
- Seminar on “Concepts and Tools for Root Cause Analysis (RCA)” organized by Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Hyderabad on November 23, 2011.
- Seminar on “Relation Algebra and Rough Set Implementation” by Prof. P. Pagliani, Research Group on Knowledge and Communication Models, Rome, Italy at the Center for Soft Computing Research Center, ISI, Kolkata on November 24, 2011.
- Conference on “Contemporary Issues and Applications of Statistics (CIAS 2012) organized by Bayesian & Interdisciplinary Research Unit, Kolkata during January 2-4, 2012.
- Seminar on “P.C. Mahalanobis Memorial Lectures” organized by Applied Statistics Unit, Kolkata on January 9, 10 and 12, 2012.
- Conference on “Tagore, Bose and Mahalanobis – Confluence of Minds” organized by Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata in collaboration with Sir J.C. Bose Trust, Kolkata on January 10, 2012.
- Workshop on “Economic Growth in West Bengal: Challenges and Priorities” organized by Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata in collaboration with International Growth Centre, at Kolkata from January 11-13, 2012.
- Workshop on “Bioinformatics (WBI-12)” organized by at the Center for Soft Computing Research Center, ISI, Kolkata during February 15-17, 2012.
- National Conference on “Growth Curve Model” organized by Stat-Math Unit, ISI, at Giridih during March 28-30, 2012.

## **PUBLICATION**

9.50 The internationally renowned journal *Sankhya*, 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. Many seminal articles in the above areas have appeared in *Sankhya*. *Sankhya* receives articles from all over the world and publishes only those which pass the rigorous peer review process. The Editorial Board of *Sankhya* includes internationally reputed scholars in relevant area from all over the world. The compositions of the Editorial Boards that served the journal during 2009-10 appear in Part III, Section 10 of the Report. Theoretical Statistics and Applied Statistics have appeared in *Sankhya*. 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 2010, Springer has entered into a co-publication agreement with the Institute and has exclusive rights for the international distribution of the journal. The editorial system is now completely electronic, that is, the entire process starting from submission of articles to editorial processing ending in final editorial decision for articles is now done online.

## **SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND PUBLICATION**

9.51 During the year, about Four Hundred Seventy Two only scientific papers were published for publication in different journals of national and international importance.

## **SCIENTIFIC ASSIGNMENTS ABROAD**

9.52 Eighty two Scientists of the Institute visited a number of 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. Countries visited by ISI faculty members were China, Spain, USA, Japan, Korea, Poland, Italy, France, Israel, Singapore, Germany, Turkey, Switzerland, Taiwan, Belgium, The Netherland, Sweden, Australia, Nepal, Finland, UK, Canada, Bangkok, Chicago, Slovenia, Hungary, Russia, Vietnam, Austria, England, Paris, Denmark, New Zealand.

## **VISITING SCIENTISTS**

9.53 One Hundred Thirty Eight scientists from Italy, Canada, USA, Japan, Denmark, France, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Singapore, UK, Japan, Germany, India, Finland, Iran, Russia, Taiwan, Switzerland, Paris, Australia, Israel visited the Institute to attend various Workshops, Conferences, Seminars etc. and also to participate in collaborative research, teaching and other scientific activities of the Institute.

## **RECOGNITION TO ISI SCIENTISTS**

9.54 In appreciation 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 DST, IEEE, INSA, etc. Several faculty members served as visiting scientist, honorary professor, visiting professor, Visiting Professors in various universities in US and Europe; Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR); Indian National Science Academy etc. Besides, many faculty members were invited by national and international Institute/bodies to act as chairman, members, chief editor, editor in their several committees/editorial boards etc. Among those, some of the most notable recognitions earned by the faculty members are indicated below: -

- Atanu Biswas selected Editorial Board Member for Sequential Analysis, Communications in Statistics, Statistics and Probability Letters, Calcutta Statistical Association Bulletin.
- Palash Sarkar selected for the Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award in Mathematical Sciences for the year 2011.
- Bikas K. Sinha appointed Member, Municipal Valuation Committee, Kolkata Municipal Corporation, Govt of West Bengal and also selected Member, Monitoring Committee Department of Science & Technology sponsored Project, Hyderabad.



- Rahul Roy elected as Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences.
- T.S.S.R.K. Rao selected for Fulbright-Nehru Senior Research Fellowship for the year 2011-2012 funded by United States-India Educational Founded (USIEF).
- Utpal Garain selected for Indo-US Research Fellowship 2011 of Indo-US Science and Technology Forum.
- Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay elected as Fellow of Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE).
- Pradipta Maji elected as Indian National Academy of Engineering (INSA) Medal for Young Scientists of Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi.
- Debarati Chakraborty elected for Young Scientist Award for the year 2011-12.
- Bhabani Prasad Sinha selected for M.K. Singal Memorial Award for significant and Lifetime Contribution to the development of Science and Technology.
- U.H. Acharya was the Team leader for Southern Zone in RGNQA assessments for the year 2011.

## CHAPTER X

### TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

#### **Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006**

10.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) initiated in the year 1975 was restructured in the years 1982, 1986 and 2006. The thrust of the Programme restructured in 2006 is to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged people all over the country. The Programme covers various socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, agriculture, drinking water, afforestation and environment protection, energy to rural areas, welfare of weaker sections of the society, etc. The restructured Programme is called Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006 and its monitoring mechanism became operational with effect from 1st April, 2007.

10.2 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006 originally contained 20 Points and 66 items monitored individually by different Central Nodal Ministries concerned. Out of these 66 items, 25 items were for monthly monitoring, while the rest were to be monitored on annual basis by this Ministry. The monthly information in respect of 21 items was collected from various States/UTs and for the remaining 4 items, the information was collected from the concerned Central Nodal Ministries. The monitoring mechanism for TPP- 2006 has now been widened by including Block level monitoring in addition to the existing Central, State and District level monitoring.

10.3 TPP-2006 has now completed four years of its operationalisation. One of the 66 items viz. “Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)” has since been subsumed into another item namely “National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008, and therefore, SGRY has been dropped from the list of 66 items under TPP- 2006. Out of the remaining 65 items, 20 items are now being monitored on monthly basis. The monthly information in respect of 16 items is collected from various States/UTs and for the remaining 4 items, the information is collected from concerned Central Nodal Ministries.

#### **Monitoring Mechanism**

10.4 The primary responsibility of implementation and monitoring of the programme lies with the agencies entrusted with the execution of the programme, which in this case are the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Central Nodal Ministries. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006 on the basis of performance report received from State/UT Governments and Central Nodal Ministries. Ministry has developed a web based Management Information System to expeditiously collect information from the State Govt’s and the Central Nodal Ministries. The seniors officers of the Ministry also undertake state visits to discuss matters relating to implementation and monitoring of TPP with state officials.

#### **Monitoring Committees**

10.5 Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block Level, for monitoring the progress of implementation of all schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point

Programme - 2006, have been constituted by most of the States/UTs as per the provisions of TPP-2006 Guidelines.

### **Interactive meetings with State Governments on implementation of TPP – 2006**

10.6 Officers of the Ministry hold interactive discussions with the officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations on implementation of schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme - 2006. Various issues relating to implementation are discussed with the officers of State Planning Departments and different line Departments concerned. During 2011-12 (upto December 2011) State visits and consultations have been held in the States of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, West Bengal and Goa.

### **The Management Information System for TPP - 2006 consists of the following:**

10.7.1 Monthly Progress Report (MPR) with information on 20 items is prepared by this Ministry. The MPR provides information on the Annual Physical Targets, Cumulative Targets and Achievements for the period under report. Coverage is based on the data furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations on their performance for 16 items and by the Central Nodal Ministries in respect of 4 items. A detailed analysis is made in the MPR to assess the relative performance of monthly monitored items/parameters and the States/UT's against the set targets. The MPR is sent to different users and to State/UT Governments and Nodal Ministries concerned for taking appropriate measures in the areas of concern.

10.7.2 The Annual Review Report on TPP - 2006 covers information on all the items (except the items which are not yet operational) under the Programme. The information on these items is provided by the respective Central Nodal Ministries and State/UT Governments. The Annual Review Report for 2009-10 has been released and Annual Review Report for 2010-11 is under preparation.

### **Monitoring and Impact Assessment of Twenty Point Programme – 2006**

10.8 The Ministry is mandated to undertake Monitoring and Impact Assessment Studies on selected programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006. The Ministry has undertaken so far two Impact Assessment Studies. First relates to impact of MGNREGA in 3 selected districts of North Eastern States and the second on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons under Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in the States of Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The concerned Nodal Ministries has been apprised of the findings of these studies in order to improve the performance of schemes/programmes undertaken for study. Two more studies are likely to be undertaken during 2011-12.

### **Workshop on Management Information System for Twenty Point Programme-2006**

10.9 Although a Web based MIS has been evolved to expedite the collection of information from the State Govt's and Central Nodal Ministries, but it is yet to be adopted by all the concerned. Some states had been finding it difficult to use the web enabled software of TPP or using the Password for operating the software. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation accordingly organised a Workshop on

Management Information System (MIS) of Twenty Point Programme-2006 on 10.10.2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Pankaj Jain, Additional Secretary (MOSPI) in Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi for state officials dealing with Twenty Point Programme. The objective of the Workshop was to make familiar the concerned State Officials with the operating system of the software and to apprise them of improvements which were likely to be brought into the TPP (MIS) system.

### **National Review Meeting of Twenty Point Programme-2006**

10.10 Ministry of Statistics & PI has been organising National Review Meeting of TPP – 06 on annual basis as part of its monitoring mechanism and also to have consultations with States/UT's and Central Nodal Ministries. First National Review Meeting was held on.



**National Review Meeting of Twenty Point Programme held on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011**

28.10.10. The Ministry organised the second National Review Meeting of Twenty Point Programme- 2006 on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011 under the Chairmanship of MOS(I/C), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in New Delhi. The Meeting was organised in order to improve the implementation of schemes/programmes covered under TPP by State/UT Governments, specially the schemes/programmes where the performance of States/UTs has been rather poor and to discuss the proposal of revamping of TPP-2006 in view of the new initiatives undertaken by the Government, especially the Bharat Nirman and Flagship programmes. Various issues like, State-wise performance of Programmes and Schemes covered under Twenty Point Programme, Variation in reported performance figures by States/UTs and furnished by Central Nodal Ministries, Delays in reporting of monthly performance figures, Constitution of TPP Monitoring Committees at State, District & Block levels and their meetings at regular interval, Fixation of Annual Targets by Central Nodal Ministries/Departments, suggestions for revamping of TPP-2006 etc. were discussed. The States/UT's and the concerned Nodal Ministries have been requested to take follow up action on the decisions arrived at in the meeting.

## **Performance of monthly monitored items under TPP-2006 during 2010-11 and April-September, 2011.**

10.11 Based on the data received from the Central Nodal Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations, an analysis of the overall performance of monthly monitored items for the year 2010-11 and for the period April -September 2011 is given in the following paragraphs and in **Annexure V & VI**. During 2010-11, 20 items were monitored on monthly basis, out of which 15 items consisting of 19 parameters were monitored against targets fixed by concerned Nodal Ministries. Monthly targets in respect of items/parameters where the Nodal Ministries have provided annual/quarterly targets only have been worked out on pro-rata basis.

10.12 The analysis for the year 2010-11 as shown in **Annexure-V** indicates that the performance under seventeen items/parameters of the TPP-2006 has been 'Very Good' (90% or above the targets). These items/parameters are:

1. Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
2. SC Families Assisted
3. Individual Swarozgaries Assisted – SGSY
4. Road Constructed under Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
5. Pumpsets Energised
6. Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)
7. SHGs Provided Income Generating Activities under SGSY
8. Houses constructed under EWS/LIG
9. Village Electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
10. Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)
11. Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for BPL
12. ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
13. Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for AAY
14. Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System for APL, BPL & AAY
15. Supply of Electricity
16. Anganwadis Functional (Cum.) and
17. Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

10.13 The performance of two items/parameters viz. (i) Slipped back habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed–ARWSP and (ii) Habitations covered (NC and PC) –ARWSP has been observed to be 'Poor' (below 80% of target).

10.14 The analysis for the period of April-September, 2011 as shown in **Annexure-VI** indicates that the performance under the following fifteen items/parameters has been 'Very Good' (90% or above the targets).

1. Individual Swarozgaries Assisted under SGSY
2. Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)
3. Pumpsets Energised
4. Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter

5. Road Constructed under Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
6. SHGs Provided Income Generating Activities under SGSY
7. Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)
8. Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for BPL
9. SC Families Assisted
10. ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
11. Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
12. Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
13. Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for AAY
14. Supply of Electricity
15. Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System for APL, BPL & AAY

10.15 However, the performance of the following four items/parameters has been 'Poor' (below 80% of target).

1. Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP
2. Village Electrified- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
3. Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP
4. Houses constructed – EWS/LIG

#### **Specific Achievements under Monthly Monitored Items/Parameters National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**

10.16 Providing gainful employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty in the country. Many employment generation programmes are being implemented in the rural areas. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), now renamed as Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme came into existence for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days' of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. During 2010-11, 9673 thousand job cards were issued, 2,38,48,89 thousand mandays of employment was generated and Rs.26437 crore were paid as wages under the Scheme. During the period April – September, 2011, 2986 thousand job cards have been issued, 9,62,020 thousand mandays of employment was generated and wages to the tune of Rs.11810 crore have been given.

#### **Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

10.17 Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999 with the objective of bringing the poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by providing them with income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The Programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and the potential of each area. The scheme has been showing impressive result with achievements far exceeding the targets fixed. During 2010-11, as against the target of assisting 322093 total individual swarozgaries, 461404 swarozgaries were assisted which is 143 % of the target. Similarly for the period April– September, 2011, as against the target of assisting

36037 individual swarozgaries, 118972 swarozgaries have been assisted which is 330 % of the target.

### **Self Help Groups**

10.18 The objective of programmes like SGSY is also to organize the rural poor into self help groups (SHGs) for capacity building and prevention of exploitation by intermediaries for running micro enterprises in rural areas under the cluster approach. Income generating activities are provided to such SHGs for upliftment of the poor. During 2010-11, 3,36,755 SHGs were formed under SGSY. Further, against the target of providing income generating activities to 185525 SHGs, 221724 SHGs were provided with income generating activities, which is 120% of the target. During April-September, 2011, 146641 SHGs have been formed. Further, during the same period, against the target of providing income generating activities to 65715 SHGs, 79071 SHGs have been provided which is 120 % of the target.

### **Distribution of waste land to landless**

10.19 Agrarian reforms have been a core issue for rural reconstruction as a means of ensuring social justice to actual tillers and the landless rural poor. Increasing the access of landless rural poor to land is considered an important component of the effort aimed at poverty alleviation. The main objective of land reforms has been the re-ordering of agrarian relations in order to achieve an egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, realizing the age old goal of land to the tiller, enlarging the land base of the rural poor, increasing agricultural productivity and infusing an element of equality in local institutions. During the year 2010-11, 52,088 hectares of wasteland was developed and distributed among the landless. During the current financial year (i.e. for the period April – September, 2011) 1,988 hectares of wasteland has already been developed and distributed among the landless.

### **Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)**

10.20 In an economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wages can save labourers, particularly unorganised rural labourers, from exploitation. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers both the Central and the State Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce minimum wages in scheduled employments falling under their respective jurisdictions. The establishments violating the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are prosecuted with fine or imprisonment or both. During the year 2010-11, 127592 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments and 27348 irregularities were detected out of which 19332 irregularities were rectified. Also during the same period, 4392 claims were settled and 6742 fresh claims were filed. The number of prosecution cases pending, filed and decided during the year 2010-11 were 5511, 222 and 58 respectively. During the period April – September, 2011, 59829 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments and 5922 irregularities were detected and 5754 irregularities (including some from the previous period) have been rectified. During the same period, 5273 fresh claims have been filed and 919 claims settled. Prosecution cases pending, filed and decided during this period are 5850, 40 and 103 respectively.

## **Food Security**

### **Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)**

10.21 Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) each poor family is entitled for essential commodities at subsidised prices. The emphasis is on inclusion of only the really poor and vulnerable sections of society such as landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, artisans/craftsmen (potters, tappers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.) in the rural areas and slum dwellers and daily wagers in the informal sector (porters, rickshaw pullers and hand cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers on the pavements, etc.) in the urban areas. During the year 2010-11, the target was to allocate 23935516 tonnes of food grain to States. However, the off-take by States against this allocation was 21929467 tonnes of foodgrain which was 92% of the allocation. Similarly during April - September, 2011 as against allocation of 4,75,35,329 tonnes, actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS has been 43720667 tonnes which is 92% of the allocated quantity.

### **Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)**

10.22 This Scheme aims to make PDS benefits more substantial in terms of both quantity and nutrition, for the poorest section of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs for identification of the Antyodaya beneficiary families and implementation of the scheme. All the States/UTs have implemented AAY. The Antyodaya Anna Scheme contemplates identification of one crore poorest families out of a total of 6.52 crore BPL families covered under TPDS. These identified families are being provided foodgrains at rates below the rate charged for the BPL families. During the year 2010-11, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY was 10228197 tonnes against the allocated quantity of 9655520 tonnes, which is 94% of the allocated quality. During the period April – September, 2011, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY has been 5121336 tonnes against the allocated quantity of 4992093 tonnes, which is 97% of the allocated quality.

### **Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for Below Poverty Line (BPL) population**

10.23 This parameter has been included in the monthly monitored parameters since April, 2009. During 2010-11 as against the target allocation of 17449731 tonnes of food grains for BPL families, the actual off take has been 17448808 tonnes which was 100% of the target. During the period April- September, 2011 as against the target of allocation of 8717664 tonnes of food grains for BPL families the actual off take has been 9084426 tonnes which is 104% of the target.

### **Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana**

10.24 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. The scheme provides houses to the poor in rural areas. The objective of IAY scheme is primarily to help construction/upgradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, minorities in the below poverty line category and other below poverty line non-SC/ST rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. IAY, being a Centrally



Sponsored Scheme, is funded on cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. However, in case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is shared between Government of India and these States in the ratio of 90:10 and in case of Union Territories, the entire funds under this scheme are provided by the Government of India. The allocation of funds under the Indira Awaas Yojana to the States/UTs is made on the basis of the poverty ratio, as approved by the Planning Commission, and rural housing shortage, as specified in the Census. The allocation criteria for Central Assistance assign 75% weightage to rural housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio. Within a State/UT, the inter-districts' allocation is made by giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to rural SC/ST population of the concerned districts. The ceiling on grant of assistance for construction of a new house, including sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha, under the IAY currently is Rs.45, 000/- for plain areas and Rs.48,500/- for hilly/difficult areas. Similarly, ceiling on grant of assistance for upgradation of an unserviceable kutcha house under the IAY currently is Rs.15, 000/- for both plain and hilly/difficult. In addition, a beneficiary can avail a loan of upto Rs. 20,000/- per housing unit under differential rate of interest (DRI) scheme at an interest rate of 4% per annum. Under the scheme, 2608893 houses were constructed during 2010-11 as against the target of construction of 2908697 houses which is 90% of the target. During the period April – September, 2011 as against the target of construction of 807972 houses, 794612 houses have been constructed which is 98% of the target.

### **EWS/LIG Houses in urban Areas**

10.25 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MH&UPA), Government of India has designed an interest subsidy scheme as an additional instrument for addressing the housing needs of the Economically Weaker Sections/ Low Income Groups segments in urban areas. The Scheme envisages the provision of interest subsidy to EWS and LIG segments to enable them to buy or construct houses. The Scheme will provide home loan with Central Government subsidy to EWS/LIG persons for acquisition of house as also for construction of house to such beneficiary, who does not own a house in his/her name or in the name of his/her spouse or any dependent child. Such beneficiaries who own land in any urban area but do not have any pucca house in their name or in the name of their spouse or any dependent child will also be covered under the Scheme.

10.26 The economic parameter of EWS is defined as households having an average monthly income upto Rs.3,300 and the economic parameter of LIG is defined as households having an average monthly income between Rs.3,301 upto Rs.7,300. This will be subject to revision by the Steering Committee of the Scheme from time to time. The scheme will provide a subsidized loan for 15 – 20 years for a maximum amount of Rs.1,00,000 for an EWS individual for a house at least of 25 sq.mts. Additional loans, if needed would be at unsubsidized rates. A maximum loan amount of Rs.1,60,000 for a LIG individual for a house at least of 40 sq.mts will be admissible. However, subsidy will be given for loan amount upto Rs. 1 lakh only. Additional loans, if needed would be at unsubsidized rates. As against the target of construction of 150000 EWS/LIG houses during 2010-11, 161626 houses were constructed and the achievement was 108%. During the period April – September, 2011, as against the estimated pro-rata target of construction of 199998 EWS/LIG houses, 94629 houses have been constructed which is 47% of the target.

## **Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme - Rural Areas**

10.27 With a view to provide safe drinking water to all rural habitations, the scheme namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was being implemented by the erstwhile D/o Drinking Water Supply under MoRD. Under TPP-2006 the scheme was monitored till 2011 with parameters “Habitations covered (NC and PC)” and “Slipped back Habitations and Habitations with water quality problems addressed”. During the year 2010-11 as against the target to cover 60 habitations (NC and PC), 23 habitations were actually covered under the programme, which is 38% of the target. Also, as against the target to cover 121436 slipped back habitations and habitations with water quality problems, 86860 habitations were addressed which is 72% of the target.

10.28 Now a separate Ministry namely ‘M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation’ has been created in July, 2011. The ARWSP scheme has also been changed as “National Rural Drinking Water Programme” (NRDWP) and on the advice of the Ministry, the monitoring parameters under TPP-2006 have also been changed to ‘Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)’ and ‘Coverage of water quality affected habitations’ with effect from April, 2011. During the period April – September, 2011 as against the target to cover 34,589 habitations (PC and Slipped back), 23913 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 69% of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 8925 habitations with water quality problems, 5321 habitations have been addressed which is only 60% of the target.

## **Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas**

10.29 Rural Sanitation is a State subject. The efforts of the States are supplemented by the Central Government through technical and financial assistance under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The Programme was launched in the year 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women. The components of the Programme include construction of individual sanitary toilets for households below the poverty-line (BPL), conversion of dry latrines to flush toilets, construction of village sanitary complexes for women, setting up of sanitary marts and production centres, intensive campaign for creating awareness, health education, etc. School Sanitation has been introduced as a major component to encourage wider acceptance of sanitation among the rural masses. During the year 2010-11, 12244 thousand individual household latrines were constructed. During the period April – September, 2011, 3647 thousand individual household latrines have been constructed.

## **Institutional Delivery**

10.30 The Hon’ble Prime Minister launched ‘Janani Suraksha Yojana’ under the National Rural Health Mission on 12th April, 2005. The scheme has the dual objectives of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor women. Cash benefits are provided to the beneficiaries belonging to below poverty line (BPL) families and also to the village link worker/ASHA for coming to the institution for delivery, the cost of transportation, etc. Benefits are graded in nature and vary from high performing to low performing States and also from rural to urban areas. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored. It is funded through the RCH flexi pool mechanism. Monitoring parameter under this scheme is number of deliveries that took

place in specialised institutions. During the year 2010-11, 15498 thousand deliveries were conducted in institutions all over the country. During the period April – September, 2011, 6810 thousand deliveries have taken place in institutions.

### **Scheduled Caste Families Assisted**

10.31 The SC (Scheduled Caste) population, according to 2001 Census, accounts for 16% of the country's total population. The strategy evolved for their upliftment includes: (i) special component plan of the States and central ministries, (ii) special central assistance, and (iii) assistance through the Scheduled Castes Corporations in the States. During the year 2010-11, as against the target of assisting 4774 thousand SC families, 6869 thousand SC families were assisted which is 144% of the target. During the period April – September, 2011, as against the target of assisting 2387 thousand SC families, 2442 thousand SC families have been assisted which is 102 % of the target.

### **Universalization of ICDS Scheme**

10.32 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived as the most viable vehicle for achieving holistic development with a focus on mother and child. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children - 1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are the main intervention packages offered under the scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi centres. The beneficiaries under ICDS scheme are drawn from the poorest families. During the year 2010-11, as against the target of making 7012 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6729 Block (cumulative) were made operational which is 96% of the target. During the period April – September, 2011 as against the target of making 6900 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6773 Block (cumulative) have been made operational which is 98% of the target.

### **Functional Anganwadis**

10.33 Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the Anganwadi is the primary unit which extends services such as supplementary feeding to bridge the calorie gap between the national recommended standards and average intake of children and women. In order to promote improved behavioural actions for the care of pregnant women and young children, the Anganwadi also provides an important contact opportunity with pregnant women and mothers of infants, who are 4 to 6 months of age. Throughout the country, the Anganwadi Worker and Helper have been utilized for various programmes/ schemes related to health and family welfare. The target for the year 2010-11 was to make 1366624 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional and the achievement against it was 1228827 which is 90% of the target. The target for April – September, 2011 was to make 1309298 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional against which achievement has been 1266884 which is 97% of the target.

### **Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security**

10.34 Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers, urban poor families are assisted under the seven point charter viz. (i) land tenure, (ii) housing at affordable cost, (iii) water, (iv) sanitation, (v) health, (vi) education and (vii) social security. For the year 2009-10, the target was to assist 233711 poor families and against this, 149167 families were assisted, which is 64% of the target. For the period April – September, 2010, the target was to assist 116843 poor families and against this, 200242 families have been assisted, which is 171% of the target.

#### **Afforestation:**

- (i) Area covered under plantation (Public & Forest Land)
- (ii) Seedlings Planted (Public & Forest Land)

10.35 This programme has been conceived to increase the green cover of the country. Under this programme, two major items are being monitored on monthly basis i.e. (i) area covered under plantations in respect of public lands including forest lands and (ii) seedlings planted on public and forest lands. During the year 2010-11, as against the target to cover 1732 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1795 thousand hectares of land was covered, showing 104% of achievement. Similarly, the target for tree plantation during the year was to plant 10858 lakh seedlings on public and forest land and against it the planting of 13411 lakh seedlings was achieved, which is 124% of the target. During the period April – September, 2011 as against the target to cover 873 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1040 thousand hectares of land has been covered showing 119% of achievement. Similarly, the target for tree plantation during the period was to plant 5628 lakh seedlings on public and forest land. The achievement of planting of 8317 lakh seedlings has been made, which is 148% of the target.

#### **Rural Roads – Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

10.36 The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25th February, 2005, announced a major plan for rebuilding rural India called Bharat Nirman. The Government has identified Rural Roads as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and has set a goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road by 2009 through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads) has been added to give highest priority to the development and expansion of Rural Roads as through connectivity, the fruits of development can reach the rural areas. The target for the year 2010-11 was for construction of 34090 Km of road in rural areas whereas the achievement was 47017 Km of road constructed, which is 138% of the target. The target for the period April – September, 2011 was construction of 9902 Km of road in

rural areas and the achievement against it has been of 12499 Km of road constructed, which is 126% of the target.

### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)**

10.37 This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity to all Rural Household in a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency for implementing the programme. The target for the year 2010-11 was electrification of 17500 villages and against it, 18559 villages electrified, which is 106% of the target. The target for the period April – September, 2011 was electrification of 4786 villages and the achievement of 3286 villages has been made, which is 69% of the target.

### **Energization of Pump Sets**

10.38 Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic and agricultural purposes, but also for irrigation. Pumpsets are energized to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During the year 2010-11, 453208 pumpsets were energized against the target of energization of 328950 pumpsets which is 138% of the target. During the period April – September, 2011, 230117 pumpsets have been energized against the target of energization of 169158 pumpsets which is 136% of the target.

### **Supply of Electricity**

10.39 Government has notified the National Electricity Policy, which inter-alia aims at accelerated development of the power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and other stakeholders. The salient features of the policy are access to electricity and availability of power. During the year 2010-11, as against demand of 845266 million units (MUs) of electricity, 773489 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 92% of the demand. During the period April – September, 2011, as against the demand of 448006 million units (MUs) of electricity, 420711 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 94% of the power demand.

## CHAPTER XI

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECT MONITORING

11.1 The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division is the management arm and apex monitoring institution of the Government. It is responsible for the monitoring of 11 key Infrastructure Sectors and monitoring of Central Sector Projects in 16 sectors costing more than Rs. 150 crores. (The threshold level for monitoring was revised w.e.f. April, 2010). The projects are monitored on monthly as well as on quarterly basis. The monitoring of infrastructure sectors viz. Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilisers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads & Civil Aviation involves bringing out a monthly Review Report and Capsule Report on infrastructure performance.

11.2 Apart from this Division brings out a consolidated report on the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). It also plays an important role in institutional development and capacity building in the area of project planning, implementation and management and other inter-sector issues. The IPMD also organize training/seminar/workshop on project planning, evaluation and overall project management, usage/application of OCMS, data capturing techniques.

#### **Infrastructure Performance Monitoring**

11.3 The monitoring of important infrastructure sectors in the country is designed to provide an overview of the performance with a view to highlighting slippages, if any, with reference to the pre-set targets for the month and for the cumulative period and the achievements during the corresponding month and cumulative period of the last year. This Ministry monitors 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.

11.4 Infrastructure performance is regularly reported through the following monthly reports:

- (i) Review Report on Infrastructure Performance.
- (ii) Capsule Report on Infrastructure Performance.

#### **Overall Performance of Infrastructure Sectors:**

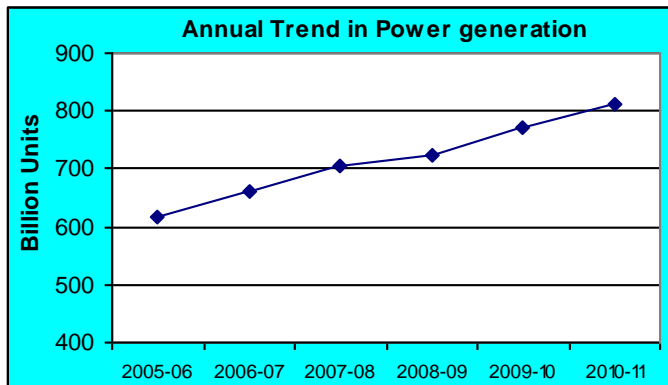
11.5 The production performance of the infrastructure sectors during the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (April- November) is at **Annex - VII**.

#### **Infrastructure Performance during 2011-12 (April-November)**

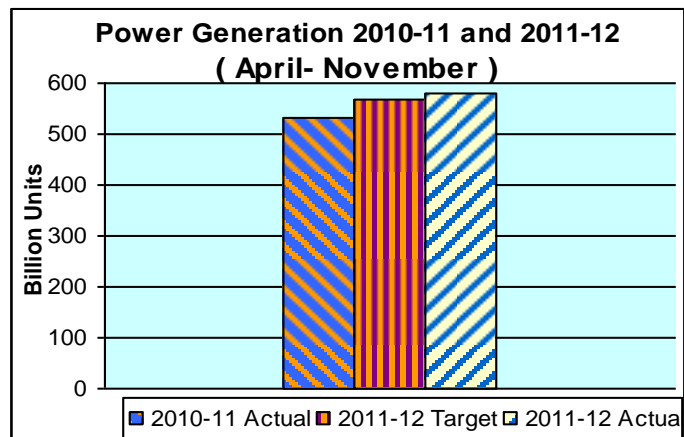
11.6 The overall infrastructure performance during 2011-12 (April - November) has shown mixed trend of the growth. Power generation, crude oil & refinery production and passengers handled at airports have exceeded their targets. The trend in the overall infrastructure performance during 2011-12 (April – November) as compared to the targets set for the period and the performance for the year 2010-11 is at **Annex-VII**. Sector-wise details are as under :-

## Power

11.7 The overall power generation scenario during past few years has shown continuous growth. During 2010-2011 the power generation at 811.14 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 5.7% over the power generation for 2009-2010. However, the All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) during 2010-2011 was 75.1%, which was lower than the PLF of 77.7% achieved during 2009-2010.

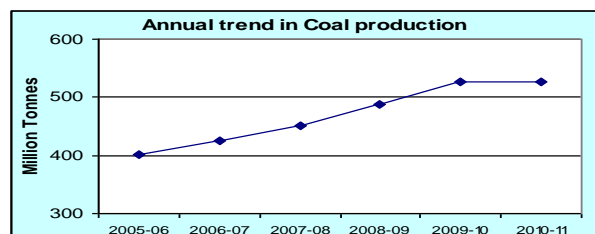


11.8 During 2011-12 (April – November) the power generation in the country at 580.73 Billion Units (BU) was 2.3% higher than the target of 567.79 BU for the period and it recorded a growth of 9.4% over the power generation during the corresponding period of the last year. The thermal generation at 454.40 BU recorded a growth of 6.4%, but it was 1.8% short from target for the period. The PLF was 71.6% compared to 72.4% achieved during the corresponding period of last year. The Hydro power generation at 100.24 BU was higher than the target as well as the generation during the corresponding period of the previous year by 20.9% and 20.5% respectively. The Nuclear power generation at 21.18 BU was 25.7% higher than the target set for the period and it was also 37.2% higher than the generation during the corresponding period of previous year.



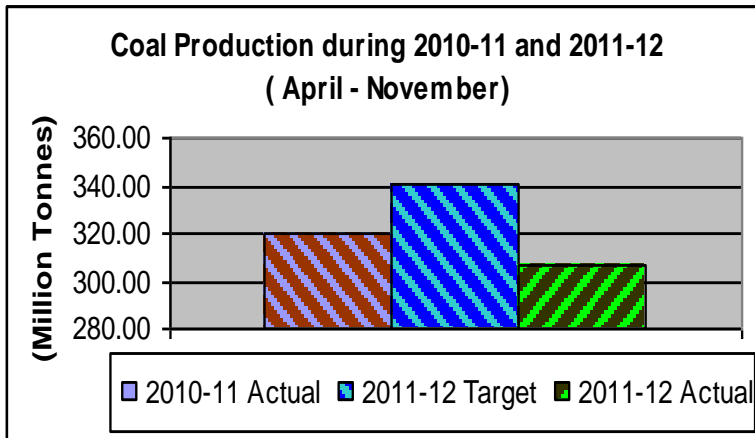
## Coal

11.9 The coal production during 2010-2011 at 526.15 Million Tonnes (MT) was 8.1% higher than the target for the year, but it almost equal than the production of 526.27 MT during 2009-10.



11.10 The overall coal production during 2011-12 (April – November) at 307.02 MT was less than the production of 319.79 MT during the corresponding period of the last year, and it lagged behind its target for the period by 9.9%. The production of coking

coal at 23.08 MT registered a negative growth of 1.0% and the production of washed coal at 1.83 MT was 11.6% lower than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The overall coal despatches during 2011-12 (April-November) at 329.81 MT was 8.6% lower than the target of 360.68 MT for the period and it was also 0.7% lower than the despatches of

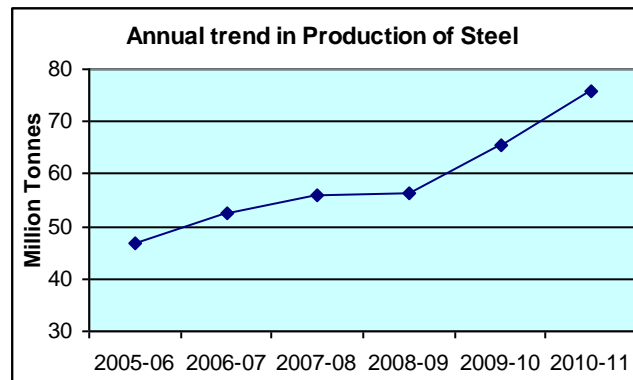


332.29 MT during the corresponding period of previous year.

## Steel

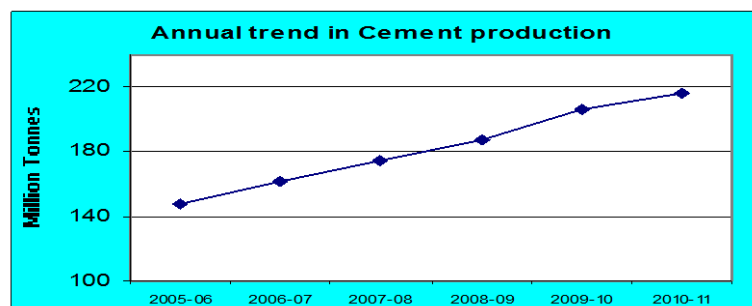
11.11 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2010-2011 was 75.74 MT, which was higher than the production of 69.13 MT in 2009-2010.

11.12 During 2011-12 (April – November), the production of finished steel at 52.47 MT recorded a growth of 6.5% over the production of 49.28 MT during the corresponding period of last year.



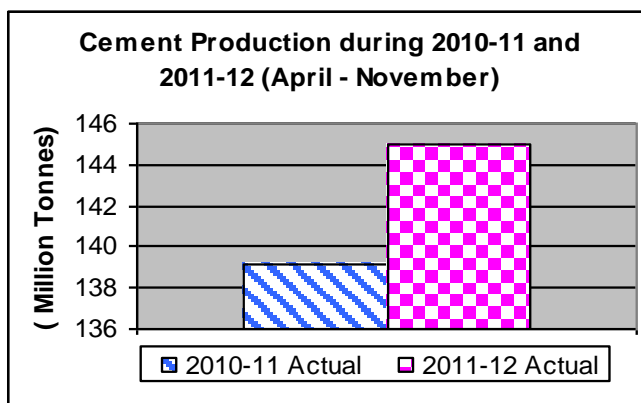
## Cement

11.13 The production of cement during 2010-2011 at 215.98 million tonnes (MT) was 4.3% higher than the production of 207.06 MT for the last year. However, the overall capacity utilization at 76% was lower than the achievement of 82% during 2009–2010.



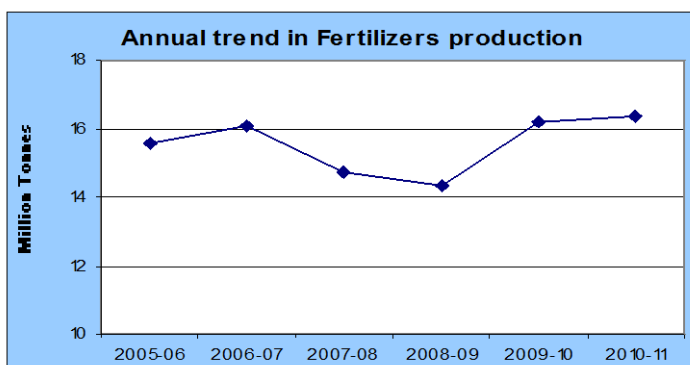


11.14 The production of cement during 2011-12 (April – November) at 144.94 MT was 4.1% higher than the production of 139.19 MT, but the overall capacity utilization at 72% was lower than the achievement of 74% during the corresponding period of previous year. Cement consumption during 2011-12 (April – November) was 143.05 MT. Coal supply to the Cement industry during the period was 69.50 lakh tonnes compared to the supply of 82.70 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of last year.

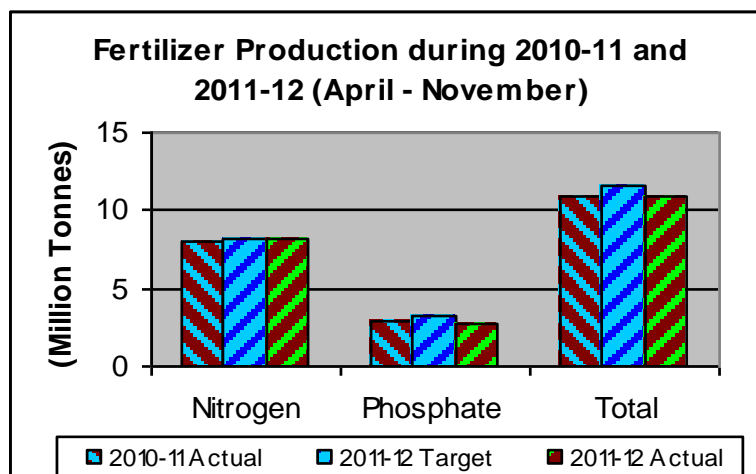


### Fertilizers

11.15 The overall production of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) during 2010-2011 at 16.38 million tonnes (MT) was 5.4% lower than the target for the year but it was 1.0% higher than the production during 2009-2010. During the year, the overall capacity utilization (Nitrogen + Phosphate) was 94.5% was lower than the target for the year but it was higher than the achievement of 98.6% during 2009-10.

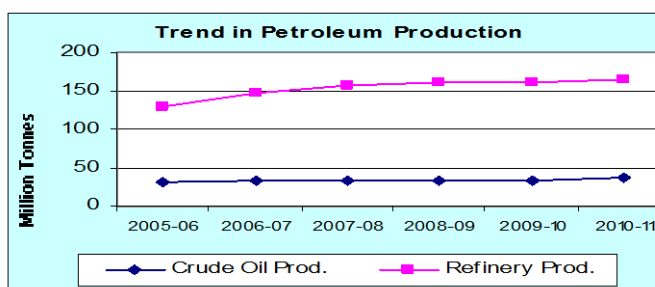


11.16 During 2011-12 (April – November) the production of fertilizers at 10.90 MT was 5.5% lower than the target for the period and it was also 0.7% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. The production of phosphate fertilizers at 2.79 MT was lower than the target for the period as well as the production during the corresponding period of the last year by 16.0% and 5.9% respectively.



## Petroleum

11.17.1 Crude Oil: The production of Crude Oil during 2010-2011 at 37.71 million tonnes (MT) was 0.6% lower than the target of 37.96 MT but it recorded a growth of 11.9% over the production of 33.69 MT during the year 2009-10.

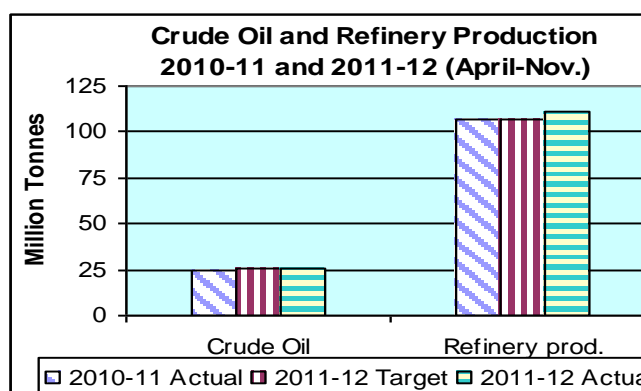


11.17.2 The production of Crude Oil during 2011-12 (April – November) at 25.53 MT was slightly higher (0.5%) than the target of 25.40 MT and it was also 2.9% higher than the production of 24.81 MT during the corresponding period of last year.

### Refinery Production:

11.18.1 The refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during 2010-2011 at 164.85 MT was higher than the target of 158.61 MT as well as the production of 160.03 MT during the year 2009-2010.

11.18.2 The refinery production during 2011-12 (April – November) at 111.37 MT was 4.0% higher than the target of 107.09 MT and 4.5% higher than the production of 106.55 MT during the corresponding period of the last year.



### Natural Gas:

11.19.1 The overall natural gas production during 2010-2011 at 52,221 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 2.6% lower than the target of 53,589 MCM, but it recorded a growth of 9.9% over the production of 47,496 MCM gas produced during 2009-2010.

11.19.2 The Natural Gas production during 2011-12 (April – November) at 32,279 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 5.5% lower than the target of 34,164 MCM and it was also 8.5% lower than the production of 35,293 MCM during the corresponding period of the last year.

### Roads

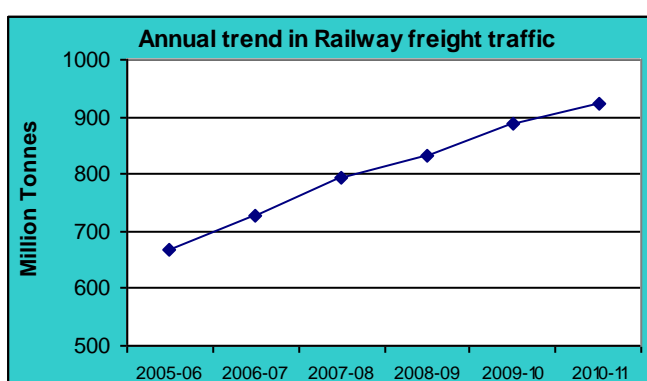
11.20 In Road sector, the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Road Development Board (BRDB) & National Highways (Original) NH (O), in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are engaged in construction and up-gradation of highways. During 2010-11, the NHAI has constructed/ strengthened 1784.00 Kms national highways to four lanes against the target of 2500.00 Kms and the achievement of 2673.94 Kms during 2009-2010. The NH (O), and BRDB have

widened / strengthened 98.85 Kms to four lanes, 1042.07 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 1015.82 Kms of existing weak pavement. In addition they have improved 1.29 Kms of low-grade sections and riding quality of 2025.88 Kms highways. As part of up-gradation of highways 103 bridges were also reinforced/ constructed.

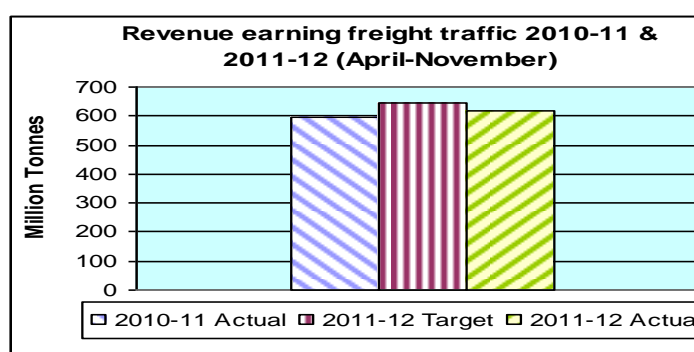
11.21 During 2011-12 (April – November) the NHAI has widened/strengthened 1036.72 Kms, highways against the target of 1400.76 Kms. The State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) widened 37.73 Kms to four/six lanes, 426.77 Kms to two lanes and Strengthened 408.30 Km of existing weak pavement. They have also improved 10.34 Kilometer low grade sections and 1486.69 Kms of riding quality of highways. As part of the up-gradation, during this period 60 bridges were also reinforced /constructed.

## Railways

11.22 The revenue earning freight traffic moved by the Railways during 2010-2011 at 921.51 MT recorded a growth of 3.8% over the freight traffic movement for the year 2009-2010. It was marginally lower (0.3%) than the target for the year. All commodities except iron ore recorded positive growth. Railway booked 7884.89 million passengers during the year 2010-11, which was 6.01% higher than the passengers booked in the last year

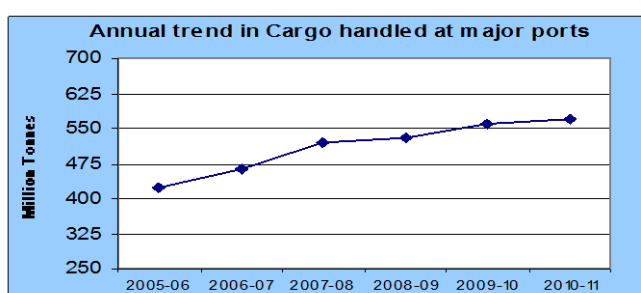


11.23 During 2011-12 (April–Nov) the freight traffic moved by the Railways at 618.00 MT was higher than that of previous year (593.44 MT) but lower than the target. Railways booked 5518.68 million passengers, which was 5.24% higher than the passengers booked (5243.97 Million) during the corresponding period of the last year.



## Shipping and Ports

11.24 The major ports in the country handled 569.91 MT cargo during 2010-2011, 4.7% lower than the targets for the year; but recorded a growth of 1.6% over that of previous year.



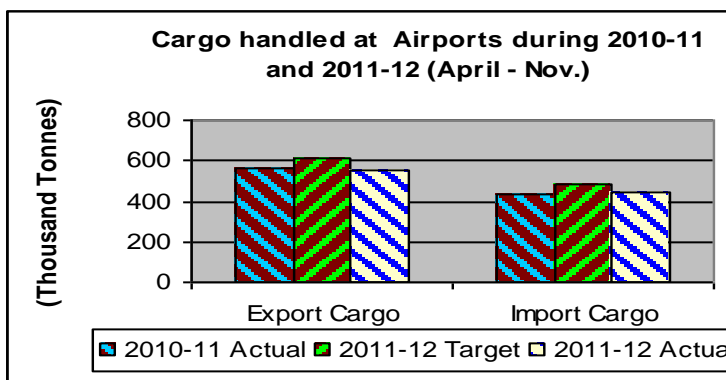
11.25 During 2011-12 (April–

November) the major ports handled 370.68 MT cargo, a growth of 1.3% over that of the corresponding period of previous year (365.81 MT), but was 7.4% lower than the pro-rata target of 400.40 MT.

### Civil Aviation

11.26 During 2010-2011 the five international airports namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, and Trivandrum collectively handled 6,79,459 tonnes of export cargo, which was 13.4% higher than the cargo handled during 2009-10. Further these five international airports handled 5,59,898 tonnes of import cargo during this year, which was 20.6% higher than the import cargo handled during 2009-10.

11.27 During 2011-12 (April – November), figures for all airports became available. They handled 5,55,673 tonnes of export cargo, 9.0% lower than the target of 6,10,483 tonnes and 1.4% lower than that of previous year.

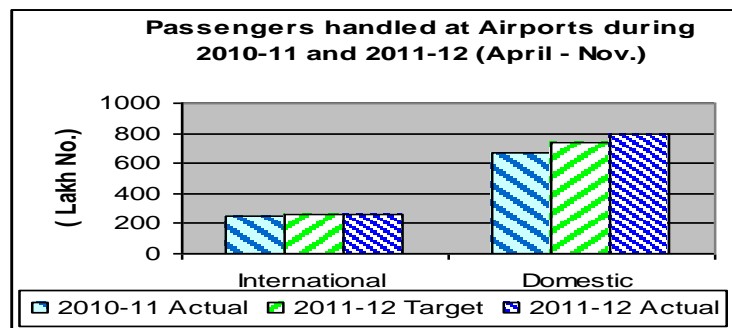


Further the airports handled 4,40,715 tonnes of import cargo during this period was 9.2% lower than the target; but was 1.8% higher (4,32,723 tonnes) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

11.28 During 2010-11 the international airports at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Trivandram handled 258.46 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was 11.5% higher than 231.76 lakh passengers handled during 2009-2010. The domestic terminal of these five airports handled 571.77 lakh passengers during 2010-11, which recorded a growth of 16.1% over 492.29 Lakh passengers handled during 2009-2010.

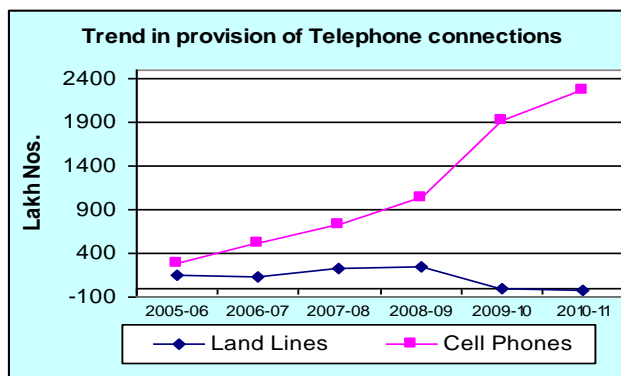
11.29 During 2011-12 (April – November) the international terminals of the airports handled 263.87 lakh passengers, which was 0.5% higher than the target of 262.64 lakh passengers and 7.5% more than that of corresponding period of previous year.

The Domestic terminal of the airports handled 799.40 lakh passengers, which was 7.7% higher than the target of 742.27 lakh passengers and 18.5% that of the last year.



## Telecommunications

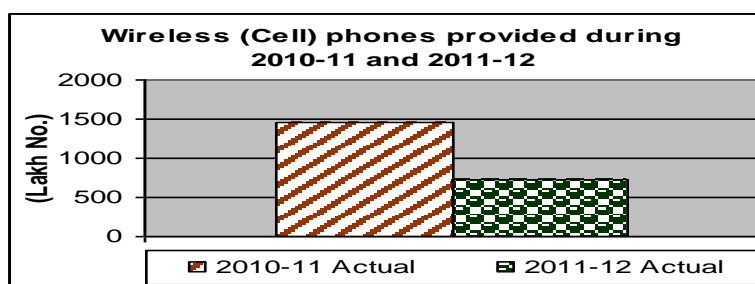
11.30 During 2010-2011, at the national level 131.58 lakh lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, which was 5.2% lower than the addition of 138.80 lakh lines during 2009-10. During 2010 - 2011, private sectors provided 4.12 lakh new (net) wire line (Fixed) telephone connections, which was 29.6% lower than 5.84



lakh connections provided during the previous year. Further both the public and private sectors provided 2272.72 lakh new (net) Cell phone connections, which was 18.0% more than 1925.63 lakh cell phone connections provided during 2009-10.

11.31 In the current financial year of 2011-12 (April–November), 6.96 lakh new telephone lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, 93.0% lower than that of corresponding period of previous year. During April - November 2011, private sectors provided 1.62 lakh new (net) wire line (Fixed) telephone connections, which was 47.5% lower than 3.09 lakh connections provided during the corresponding period of the last year. While the public sector surrendered 19.30 lakh connections. During April - November 2011, both the public and private sectors provided 732.27 lakh new (net) Cell phone connections, which was 49.6% lower than the Cell phone connections provided during April - November 2010. Both sectors (Public and Private) recorded a negative growth over the performance of the corresponding period last year.

11.32 Total (fixed plus cellular) telephone connections provided by the public and private sectors at 714.60 lakh was 50.2% lower than 1434.87 lakh phones provided during the corresponding period of the last year.



## Monitoring of Projects

### Project Implementation Scenario during 2011-12

11.33 As on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2011, there were 584 projects with an anticipated cost of Rs. 803567.83 crore 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 Rs. 1000 crore and above and (ii) major projects, costing Rs. 150 crore and above. The total number of projects in each category, and the anticipated cost, sector-wise, are given in the Table - 11.1 below.

**Table - 11.1**  
**Sector-Wise Summary of Mega and Major Projects**  
**(Status as on 01.10.2011)**

S. No.	Name of the sector	No of Mega Projects	Anticipated Cost (RS. CRORE)	Original Cost	No of Major Projects	Anticipated Cost (RS. CRORE)	Original Cost
1	Atomic Energy	4	34,066.29	29,228.29	0	0.00	0.00
2	Civil Aviation	2	4,340.00	3,215.51	3	1,095.02	907.73
3	Coal	8	17,071.66	14,206.55	40	13,556.84	13,034.92
4	Fertilisers	3	4,065.66	4,065.66	3	1,251.75	1,251.75
5	Mines	1	4,401.76	4,091.51	0	0.00	0.00
6	Steel	5	64,101.00	37,769.00	10	4,354.59	3,629.40
7	Petrochemicals	1	5,460.61	5,460.61	0	0.00	0.00
8	Petroleum	37	150,959.51	142,065.07	38	18,976.65	19,734.18
9	Power	45	169,213.75	164,217.89	39	17,144.64	16,056.43
10	Railways	31	82,807.12	37,452.21	105	50,977.98	29,057.82
11	Road Transport & Highways	19	30,449.64	29,269.64	117	44,796.06	44,170.81
12	Shipping & Ports	6	10,557.56	10,127.46	20	8,877.29	8,323.90
13	Telecommunications	3	3,976.94	3,637.14	38	16,673.74	16,388.85
14	Urban Development	4	68,239.36	52,807.00	1	173.08	114.18
15	Water Resources	1	1,187.00	542.90	0	0.00	0.00
Total		170	650897.86	538156.44	414	177877.64	152669.97

### Projects Completed

11.34 39 projects were completed during the year 2011-12 (upto 01/10/2011) as per the list given in **Annexure-VIII**.

### Project Implementation Status during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

11.35 During the Eleventh plan (April 2007 to September 2011), 474 projects were completed. This includes 93 projects completed in 2007-2008, 124 projects completed in 2008-2009, 97 projects completed in 2009-10, 119 projects completed in 2010-2011 and 39 projects completed upto 01.10.2011 in 2011-2012.

**Table – 11.2**

**Summary of Projects Completed during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan  
(April, 2007 to September, 2011)**

S.No	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Final Estimated Cost	Final Expenditure Reported
1.	Atomic Energy	3	7628.26	7628.26	5089.05
2.	Civil Aviation	30	2278.14	2306.57	2091.57
3.	Coal	24	4795.45	6419.69	4992.17
4.	Health & Family Welfare	1	71.18	443.15	547.78
5.	Petroleum	48	63880.10	74547.58	63083.92
6.	Power	53	45628.78	49120.54	40683.70
7.	Railways	70	11630.29	24304.57	22121.37
8.	Road Transport & Highways	120	38569.25	39566.80	46758.46
9.	Shipping & Ports	20	7959.16	8215.37	5879.03
10.	Steel	31	7163.56	7211.81	5326.19
11.	Telecommunications	67	18337.41	17224.60	7750.97
12.	Urban Development	7	8865.33	19090.18	18463.18
TOTAL		474	216806.91	256079.12	222787.39

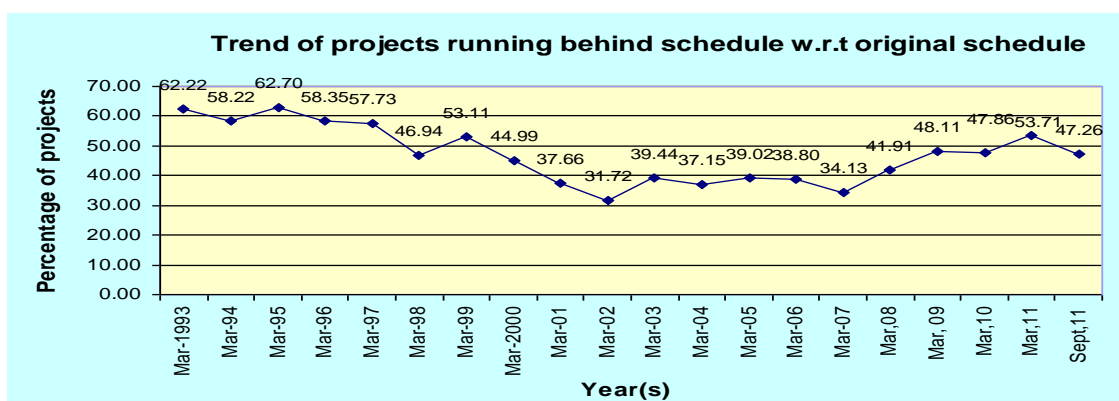
11.36 Sector-wise analysis of the cost and time overrun of projects under implementation on our monitoring system (excluding completed projects) is indicated in **Table - 11.3**.

**Table - 11.3****Sector-wise Analysis of Planned and Balance Expenditure  
(Status as on 1.10.2011)**

Extent of the time overrun in projects with respect to original schedule									
S.No	Sector	No. of Projects	Total cost (Rs. Cr.)			Projects with time overrun			
			Original	Anticipated cost	Cost overrun (%)	No.	Original cost	Anticipated cost	Range (Monts)
1	Atomic Energy	4	29,228.3	34,066.3	16.6	3	28,122.0	32,960.0	11 - 44
2	Civil Aviation	5	4,123.2	5,435.0	31.8	3	3,524.9	4,604.3	10 - 23
3	Coal	48	27,241.5	30,628.5	12.4	17	11,824.7	14,752.2	9 - 48
4	Fertilisers	6	5,317.4	5,317.4	0.0	3	2,241.6	2,241.6	1 - 8
5	Mines	1	4,091.5	4,401.8	7.6	1	4,091.5	4,401.8	30 - 30
6	Steel	15	41,398.4	68,455.6	65.4	4	15,498.7	24,776.7	17 - 36
7	Petrochemicals	1	5,460.6	5,460.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-
8	Petroleum	75	161,799.3	169,936.2	5.0	37	80,276.2	89,718.3	2 - 120
9	Power	84	180,274.3	186,358.4	3.4	47	110,322.9	116,120.0	2 - 90
10	Railways	136	66,510.0	133,785.1	101.2	29	23,316.5	53,539.9	2 - 213
11	Road Transport & Highways	136	73,440.5	75,245.7	2.5	94	32,978.9	35,144.2	4 - 106
12	Shipping & Ports	26	18,451.4	19,434.9	5.3	14	9,045.3	9,965.5	2 - 93
13	Telecommunications	41	20,026.0	20,650.7	3.1	21	9,475.0	9,782.9	4 - 72
14	Urban Development	5	52,921.2	68,412.4	29.3	2	15,071.0	30,503.4	12 - 15
15	Water Resources	1	542.9	1,187.0	118.6	1	542.9	1,187.0	60 - 60
	Total	584	690,826.4	828,775.5	20.0	276	346,332.3	429,697.7	-



11.37 An analysis of the total 584 projects at the end of September, 2011 shows that 276 projects have contributed to time overrun w.r.t their original schedule. The time overrun accounted by these projects ranges from 1-213 months. The overall cost overrun has resulted in 20.00 % increase in original cost. The cost overrun for all projects together is Rs.6,90,826.4 crore. The chart below depicts the percentage of delayed projects during the last 16 years. This shows a decline in the delayed projects.



### Time and Cost overrun in projects

11.38 Time and cost overruns have been a major problem affecting the implementation of central sector projects. Due to close monitoring and systems improvement brought out mainly by the Ministries concerned with the support of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the time overrun in projects is coming down resulting in reduction in the cost overrun of the projects. An analysis of the trend in the last 16 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 61.6% in March, 1991 to 19.97 % in September, 2011 resulting in savings. The Chart below depicts the trend of cost overrun during the last 18 years.



### Causes of Time and Cost Overrun

11.39 Time overrun, apart from upsetting the Plan targets, leads to cost overrun on account of inflationary increase, exchange rate variation and higher interest and administrative cost. Time overrun takes place due to factors such as paucity of financial resources, delay in obtaining clearances, delay in acquisition of land, poor performance of consultants, vendors and contractors, disputes and court cases, inadequate infrastructure support, resistance by land losers and poor law and order

situation in certain parts of the country. Increases in the scope during construction, higher compensation for rehabilitation, higher cost incurred on environmental protection measures, judicial awards in contractual disputes are some of the reasons for cost overruns in projects.

### **Remedial Measures/systemic improvements**

11.40 The IPMD from time to time has brought in systematic improvements to reduce delays in project implementation, which include :-

- Regular monitoring of time & cost overrun of projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above;
- Detailed review of projects on quarterly basis by the concerned infrastructure Ministries;
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Government in the respective Ministries/Departments headed by Additional Secretaries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- Stricter appraisal of projects;
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring; and
- Emphasis on project management and imparting training to project managers of CPSUs

### **Initiatives taken during the year**

11.41.1 Central Sector Projects Coordinating Committees (CSPCC): To address the issues such as land acquisition, forest/environment/wild life clearances, encroachments/law and order issues, etc. which required State-level intervention, this Ministry had written to the State Governments to constitute the Central Sector Projects Coordinating Committees (CSPCCs) in each State under the respective Chief Secretaries.

11.41.2 Taking up of issues with Ministries/reviews of Sectors: During the year the progress of implementation of projects in various sectors and highlighting of delayed projects, were taken up by the Hon'ble Minister with the Ministers of Coal, Petroleum, Roadways, Power, Railways, etc.

11.41.3 Sector wise review of delayed projects: From January, 2012 Sector-wise review of delayed projects at the level of Additional Secretary has been initiated. A review of delayed projects with the Ministry of Petroleum, IOC, ONGC, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, etc. was undertaken on 24.01.2012 by the Additional Secretary.

11.41.4 Active participation in MOU / Review/EBR Meetings: The IPMD is actively taking up the issues of time and cost overruns in the 'project implementation' item of the draft MOUs for the year 2012-13 in the meetings of the MOU Taskforces conducted by the Department of Public Enterprises for assessing the performance of the CPSEs.

11.41.5 Visits to project sites: Visits to delayed project sites were undertaken to gather first-hand information on progress of ongoing projects. Hon'ble Minister reviewed the progress of the Paradeep Refinery Project. Additional Secretary reviewed the progress of central sector projects in Assam, NHAI projects in Hyderabad, Bangalore Metro, etc. The Nimoo Bazgoo Hydro Power project in Ladakh, TADA

Project of NHAI near Chennai, the GSM Project of BSNL in and around Chennai, NHAI projects of Gorakhpur bypass and Lucknow Ayodhya bypass, Panipat Refinery project, Vijaypur Dadri project of GAIL etc. were also visited by senior officers of IPMD.

11.41.6 Support to project management initiatives: The IPMD supported the 'Conference on developing framework for effective adoption of project management in India' organized by FICCI-PMI on 20 May, 2011, New Delhi and the two-day Conference on 'Harnessing the Power of Project Management' by CII (South) in Bangalore in 14-15 December, 2011. The annual conferences of PMI and IPMA and various training programmes/workshops organized by institutions such as Engineering Council of India, ISTD, etc. were also supported (without financial implication).

11.41.7 Participation of IPMD in International and National fora : The IPMD was represented by Additional Secretary in the prestigious PMI Global Congress, 2011 at Dublin, Ireland during 9th – 11th May, 2011. Secretary, MoS&PI delivered key note address in the 'Conference on developing framework for effective adoption of project management in India' organized by FICCI-PMI on 20 May, 2011, New Delhi.

11.41.8 Participation in the meetings of the Standing Committees: The Officers of IPMD participated in the study tours/reviews conducted by the Standing Committees on Finance during June, 2011 at Leh & Srinagar to review Hydro Power Projects of NHPC, NHAI Projects and Railway Projects in Jammu & Kashmir and during 31<sup>st</sup> January to 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2012 held at Kochi to review Railway Projects of Southern Railways and South-Western Railways and SCCL Coal Projects at Hyderabad.

### **Trainings under Project Management**

11.42.1 With a view to promote project management and improve the implementation of central sector projects, from the last quarter of the year 2010-11 the IPMD has been conducting five days training programmes in project management in National Academy of Statistical Administration(NASA) for the employees of the public sector undertakings. During 2011-12, trainings have so far been conducted in each of the three Quarters, The training for the fourth Quarter is scheduled to be held in February-March, 2012.

11.42.2 In order to facilitate better reporting in OMCS, one-day trainings in OCMS have been given to personnel from GAIL, BSNL, SAIL and NTPC during the year. One-day training programme on project management for the general public/industrialists/students was conducted in collaboration with PMI and PHD Chambers of Commerce, in Rudrapur in April, 2011. Training in Risk Management was also organized at IOC, Dhuliajan, Assam during September, 2011.

### **On-Line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS)**

11.43 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 or clarifications during interactions. The focus is now more on persuading the PSUs to forward the information online.

## Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

11.44 The IPMD also carries out monitoring of the AIBP Scheme under implementation by the Ministry of Water Resources. The Division prepares an Annual Report on AIBP, highlighting the performance of the AIBP Scheme in terms of utilisation of funds and completion of Irrigation Projects. The achievement of the AIBP since the inception of the Programme is summarized in the table below:

1.	Total projects under AIBP : CLA/Grant released upto 2006-07 : CLA/Grant released during 2007-08:	283 Rs.21739.8559 crore Rs. 5445.7051 crore
2.	Total CLA /Grant released upto 2008-09 :	Rs. 7598.2213 crore
3.	Total CLA /Grant released upto 2009-10 :	Rs. 6945.5903 crore
4.	Total CLA /Grant released upto 2010-11 :	Rs. 6837.2030 crore
5.	Number of projects completed under AIBP :	136
6.	Number of projects covered under Fast Track Programme :	42
7.	Target Irrigation potential of AIBP Projects :	11929.2611 Th.Hectare
8.	Cumulative Irrigation potential created through AIBP	6426.712 Th. Hectare

## CHAPTER XII

### MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

#### Background

12.1 The MPLAD Scheme was launched 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. Thus, addressing locally felt developmental and infrastructural needs and bridging the gap for developmental works is envisaged under the Scheme.

12.2 The Scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines, which were issued by the Ministry of Rural Development in February, 1994. After the Scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, revised Guidelines were issued in December, 1994. The Guidelines were further revised in February, 1997, September, 1999, April, 2002 and November, 2005. The Guidelines have been further modified vide reform circulars taking into account the suggestions made by Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Committees, observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission and operational experience over the years.

#### Salient features

12.3 The salient features of the MPLAD Scheme are as follows:-

- MPLADS is a Plan scheme under which funds are released in the form of Grant in-aid, as Special Central Assistance to States.
- Works which are developmental in nature, based on locally felt needs and always available for public use at large, are eligible under the scheme.
- The Members of Parliament have a recommendatory role under the Scheme. The MPs recommend the works based on locally felt needs to the concerned District Authorities who get the works implemented by following the established procedure of the concerned State Government.
- Examining the eligibility, sanctioning, funding, selection of implementing agencies, prioritization and overall execution and monitoring of the scheme at the ground level, is done by the district authorities.
- The 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 may select works for implementation anywhere in the country.
- The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable i.e. the liability of funds not released in a particular year is carried forward for making releases in the subsequent years subject to eligibility. The annual entitlement per MP is Rs. 5 crore w.e.f financial year 2011-12.
- Important items of work like drinking water, education, public health, and funds for development of SC/ST are given priority.

- There is no limit for a work to be executed by Government Agencies. There is a ceiling of Rs.25 lakh for the works to any Trust/Society. Also to encourage Trusts/Societies to work for the betterment of the tribal people, the ceiling of Rs.25 lakh has been increased to 37.50 lakh where the additional amount of Rs.12.50 Lakh should be used for the creation of public utility building assets primarily for the benefit of tribal people exclusively in the notified tribal CD blocks with more than 50% tribal population.
- MPLADS emphasizes work relating to provision of drinking water in the notified drought affected districts, such as hand pumps for drinking water, storage tanks, reservoirs, community rain water harvesting, etc.
- The maximum limit for rehabilitation work in areas affected by severe calamities is now Rs. 50 lakh.
- In order to give special attention to development of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 15% of MPLADS funds would be utilized for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5% for areas inhabited by ST population and if there is no tribal population in the constituency of the Lok Sabha members of Parliament , they can recommend works within their state of election upto 7.5% of their annual entitlement in the notified CD blocks with more than 50% tribal population .
- The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies as Implementing Agencies is stressed.
- Release of 1<sup>st</sup> instalment equal to 50% of annual entitlement in respect of MPs at the time of constitution of Lok Sabha and election to the Rajya Sabha is done automatically without waiting for any document from district authorities.
- To bring in more financial accountability, Utilization Certificate for the previous financial year and the Audit certificate for the funds released in the year prior to the previous year are also pre-requisites for the release of the second instalment. From financial year 2012-13, release of first instalment is made on the basis of the release of second instalment of previous year being made and also provisional Utilization Certificate to be given by the District Authority in respect of 80% of entitlement of 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of previous year.
- Funds received by the Government of India are deposited by the District Administrations in nationalized banks.
- The normal financial and audit procedures prevalent in the states in which the works are executed apply with regard to the implementation of the works.
- The roles of Central Government, State Government, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies have been clearly demarcated for implementation of MPLAD Scheme.
- The MPLADS Parliamentary Committee of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha make suggestions and recommendations to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on representations received from MPs and issues raised by the MPs from time to time.
- The role of the Central Government inter-alia is to monitor overall position of fund release, receipt of completion reports etc. and to bring out the annual report on the implementation of MPLADS.

- The role of the State/UT Government inter-alia is to coordinate with the Ministry as well as from district authorities for effective implementation of the Scheme.
- The role of the District Authority inter-alia is to inspect and monitor the works regularly.
- The implementing agencies are to furnish physical and financial progress of each work to the District Authorities every month and also furnish completion report certificates.

### **Impact**

12.4 Since its 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 centres, 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.

### **Scheme Performance**

#### **12.5 Physical Performance (As on 31.12.2011)**

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

- 1456453 works have been recommended
- 1283792 works have been sanctioned.
- 1165398 works have been completed.
- The percentage work completed to sanctioned is 89.40%
- In the current financial year, 69384 works have been recommended, 53101 works have been sanctioned and 41351 works have been completed.

#### **12.6 Financial Performance (As on 31.12.2011)**

- Rs 24180.25 crore have been released since the scheme inception.
- Expenditure of Rs. 21617.24 crore incurred since inception of the Scheme.
- The percentage of expenditure over release is 89.4
- Rs.1689.69 crore has been released in 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) and an expenditure of Rs 1162.68 crore has been incurred during this period.

The year-wise funds released so far under the scheme is furnished below:-

**Table 12.1**

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Funds Released	Cumulative Release
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	1531.5	20957.25
2010-11	1533.31	22490.56
2011-12	1689.69	24180.25
(As on 31.12.2011)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>24180.25</b>	

## Achievements

### 12.7 Scheme performance:

A quantum jump in utilization of funds, reduction in unspent balance and faster completion of pending works, especially since the start of year 2004-05, has been made under the scheme. The improvements have been achieved on account of

- Pro-active policy initiatives aimed towards ensuring greater financial discipline and
- Proper utilization of funds
- Focused monitoring of implementation of the scheme
- A series of review meetings held in the states, by Hon'ble Minister and senior officers

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

#### i) During 2010 -2011:

- a) Funds released during the period: Rs.1533.31 crore was released and as compiled by the reports received from the districts, an expenditure of Rs.1053.57 crore was incurred, i.e. the percentage utilization over release for this period works out to 68.71.



- b) Utilization of funds: The Percentage utilization over release was 68.71% during the period which is low corresponding to previous years due to the release of 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of the year 2009-10 to all 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha MPs after the constitution of the Lok Sabha and also due to low expenditure as there was code of conduct upto May, 2009 and lesser works were recommended during the earlier part of the year.
- c) Completion of works: 38282 works were sanctioned and 33440 works were completed during this period.

ii) During April 2011 to December, 2011:-

Funds released: Rs.1689.69 crore has been released during this period and Rs. 1162.68 crore is the expenditure incurred. 41351 works have been completed, whereas 53101 works have been sanctioned during this period.

### **MPLADS works monitoring software**

12.8 To bring in greater transparency and accountability at the ground level and to promote e-governance, a software for monitoring MPLADS works was launched in November 2004. The software enables online monitoring of details of works. The software is being used by all District Authorities to upload the information on the website from recommendation stage onwards of each work recommended by Hon'ble MPs.

### **Tsunami Rehabilitation**

12.9 In order to help rehabilitation works in the Tsunami affected areas, the Government had relaxed the provisions of the Guidelines on MPLADS to enable the MPs to recommend any amount out of their entitlement. In response to the appeals issued to MPs, 207 Lok Sabha MPs and 167 Rajya Sabha MPs had given their consent for Rs.2273.5 lakh and Rs. 3136 lakh respectively. 57 works to the tune of Rs.2189.30 lakh consented by Lok Sabha MPs and 130 works to the tune of Rs.3134.30 lakh consented by MPs of the Rajya Sabha were authorized in the Tsunami affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondichery and A&N Islands. As per the latest report received 57 Lok Sabha works and 130 Rajya Sabha works have been completed. One authorized work each of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha has been dropped.

### **Bihar Flood Rehabilitation**

12.10 Rs.22.05 crore has been contributed by 156 Lok Sabha MPs and Rs.22.81 crore has been contributed by 173 Rajya Sabha MPs towards Bihar Flood Relief Works. The Ministry, in consultation with the MPLADS Committees of Parliament authorized construction of 35 Disaster-cum-Community Shelters costing Rs.53.35 lakhs per unit and 35 Cattle Shelters costing Rs.14.516 lakh per unit out of the MPLADS funds.

### **Cyclone 'AILA'**

12.11 8 Lok Sabha and 12 Rajya Sabha MPs have contributed Rs. 165 lakhs and Rs. 350 lakhs respectively towards cyclone 'AILA' affected areas of West Bengal. The Ministry has distributed the consented amount for rehabilitation works as recommended by the Government of West Bengal. As reported by the Government of West Bengal,

51 works out of 81 in North 24 Paraganas district and 17 works out of 73 works in South 24 Paraganas districts have been completed.

### **Rehabilitation works in Cloudburst affected areas of Leh (Jammu & Kashmir)**

12.12 The Members of Parliament were requested to contribute amount from their MPLADS fund for reconstruction works in Leh district of Jammu & Kashmir where massive destruction occurred due to flood which was triggered by cloudburst on 6th August, 2010. Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have consented Rs. 958 lakh for rehabilitation works. Nodal Districts of all the concerned MPs were asked to transfer the consented funds to DC Leh. Further to this, an additional amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has also been consented by 3 Rajya Sabha Members. District Authority Leh has been asked to recommend additional rehabilitation work of Rs. 60 lakhs.

### **Revision of MPLADS Guidelines:**

12.13 The MPLADS Guidelines are presently being modified exhaustively keeping in view various reform Circulars issued by the Ministry, suggestions made by both Committees of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on MPLADS, past experience in implementation of the MPLAD Scheme, Planning Commission & C&AG in it's report.

### **Monitoring**

12.14 MPLADS performance has improved due to intensive reviews and visits taken by Hon'ble Minister and senior officers. During this year, so far Rajasthan, Bihar, Andaman and Nicobar, Gujarat and Assam have been covered

12.15 Meetings with the Secretaries of State Nodal Departments, to clarify policy initiatives, monitoring of release of funds and taking stock of the implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs, have been held 13 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, in August 2010 and in February 2011 and once in 2011-12 in August 2011).

12.16 Financial and technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for district officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme. The state-level trainings on Guidelines for district authorities were undertaken in the States/UTs of Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi. In addition to this, to create resource persons to conduct training on MPLADS regularly, Ministry has created 6 zonal venues covering all the states/UTs. So far 4 Training of Trainers Programmes have been held at Kolkata, Guwahati, Bhopal and Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu) have been conducted by the Ministry during this year.

### **Physical Monitoring of MPLADS works**

12.17 An effective mechanism of monitoring of implementation of MPLADS is most essential, for efficacious implementation of the Scheme. Ministry has, therefore, envisaged direct physical monitoring of MPLADS works on sample basis in selected districts, through an independent agency viz. NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) launched from 2007-08. This initiative was envisaged as an important instrument for monitoring and a source of feedback on the status of implementation at

the ground level so that corrective action may be taken. So far, 208 districts of the country have been covered in first four phases such as 30 districts in 2007-08, 43 districts in 2008-09, 60 districts in 2009-10 and 75 districts in 2010-11. The concerned District authorities have been asked to take corrective measures on the basis of the report.

In their overall assessment of the implementation of MPLAD Scheme, the NABARD Consultancy Services has reported that :-

- At the macro level, the achievements of the Scheme appear incomparable with other schemes mainly due to concentration on the decentralized approach and secondly the nature of the small works of very important nature required for the lifeline of community at large.
- Most of the sample works were found to have positive impact on the socio-economic well being of the user communities. The community was very happy and perceives MPLADS works in a positive manner while using roads, schools, public toilet facilities & other works
- Most of the works were executed through tendering process and regular visit by Sub-engineer helped in timely completion of works.
- The estimates for the sample works were prepared by Implementing Agency to avoid any cost overrun and the works were executed as per technical estimates.
- Participatory planning through decentralization, currently in vogue in the state, had right blend with MPLADS.
- Visibility of PRIs like, Gram Panchayat has increased considerably in implementation process of MPLADS works.
- As an implementing agency and user agency, PRIs have acquired skills of implementation. The role of these PRIs has also considerably improved.
- Sector-wise distribution of works was largely as per the requirements of each sector, covering all the major sectors. All works selected under eligible categories of sectors are as per scheme guidelines.
- Public Works Department had adopted standard technical design for additional class rooms for schools/colleges and construction of community centres with standardised unit costs. This enabled allocation of MPLADS funds to the actual extent of cost required.
- Most of the assets created under the scheme were properly used by the targeted end users.

## CHAPTER XIII

### PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE HINDI

13.1 In accordance with the Official Language Policy of the Union and in pursuance of the Annual Programme issued by the Deptt. 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. As on 31.12.2011, out of 522 officers/employees, 520 were either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi and out of 55 Stenographers and 10 LDCs, 50 Stenographers and 06 LDCs have been trained in Hindi stenography and Hindi typing respectively.

#### Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Shield

13.2 The Ministry was awarded ‘Second’ prize under the “Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Puraskar Yojana” of the Deptt. of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs for excellent work and commendable achievement in the field of implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union during the year 2009-10. The Secretary (Statistics & PI) received a Shield & Commendation Certificate from H.E. The President of India in a function (Hindi Diwas) held on 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.



**Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary (Statistics & PI) receiving “Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Shield” from H.E. The President of India**

## **Official Language Implementation Committee**

13.3 An Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the DG & CEO, NSSO, undertakes quarterly review of the progressive use of Hindi as well as in the compliance of provisions of the OL Act, 1963 & OL Rules, 1976 in the Ministry and in its attached/subordinate offices.



**A view of meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry**

13.4 The officers of the Ministry conduct inspections of the attached/subordinate offices as well as sections of the Ministry to assess the position of the progressive use of Hindi and give necessary instructions on the lapses found therein.

### **Awards and Incentives**

13.5 Like previous years the incentive scheme for original noting/drafting in Hindi continued during the year. Two employees were given cash awards of Rs. 1000/- each (first prize) and three employees were given cash awards of Rs. 600/- each (second prize) for the year 2010-2011. During the month of September, 2011, Hindi Month/Pakhwara was observed in the Ministry and also in its attached/subordinate offices. In the Ministry, the period from 1.9.2011 to 30.09.2011 was observed as "Hindi Month". During the period, various competitions were organised & cash prizes were given to the winners of the competitions. A special event "Prashna Manch" was also organised in which questions related to Official Language Policy and activities of the Ministry were asked. An extempore speech competition was also organised, in which different topics were given to the participants. This competition was held separately for Hindi speaking and Non-Hindi speaking participants. For

encouraging the progressive use of Hindi in the day-to-day official work, “Rajbhasha Chal Vaijayanti” is awarded to the Section/Division/Unit for doing maximum work in Hindi on quarterly basis and certificates are awarded to those officers/employees who contribute in winning “Rajbhasha Chal Vaijayanti”. For promoting the progressive use of Hindi in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, Ist, IInd and IIIrd prize of Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield is awarded on yearly basis to the offices doing maximum work in Hindi and Computer Centre, New Delhi, Field Operation Division, New Delhi and Industrial Statistics Wing, Kolkata respectively were awarded Ist, IInd and IIIrd prize of Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield for the year 2010-11.



**‘Rajbhasha Chal Vaijayanti’ is being presented to the Admn.II Section by the Chairman of Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry**



**Ist prize of Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield is being presented by Shri J.Dash, Chairman, Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry to the Computer Centre, New Delhi**

#### **Hindi Salahkar Samiti**

13.6 The fifth meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti consisting of 15 non official members and 16 official members under the chairmanship of the then Hon'ble Minister of S&PI, Dr. M.S. Gill was held on 31st May, 2011 to review the progress made in the use of Hindi as official language in the Ministry.



**A view of meeting of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry being chaired by the then Hon'ble Minister of S&PI, Dr. M.S. Gill**

### **Hindi Training and Workshops**

13.7 During 2011-12, 2 officers/employees were sponsored for training in Hindi stenography under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language. Four workshops were organised for the officers and staff of the Ministry having working knowledge of Hindi or proficiency in Hindi to solve their problems and removing hesitation in using Hindi in their day-to-day official work.

### **Publication of In-House Journal “Pridrishya”**

13.8 During the reporting year, 5th issue of the in-house Journal “Pridrishya” was released by giving a new look with a perfect professional attitude. This in-house publication has no doubt given a good platform to the staff members of the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices to bring forth their creative writing talent in Hindi. However, the work relating to publication of next issue of the in-house journal is in progress.



## **CHAPTER XIV**

### **OTHER ACTIVITIES**

#### **Departmental Council**

14.1 JCM Scheme provides Departmental Council /Office Council as a forum for redressal of the grievances of the employees belonging to Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts. Due to up gradation of various posts from Group 'C' to Group 'D' vide DOPT order dated 9.4.2009, there is need to reconstitute the departmental council for conducting meeting. Accordingly, reconstitution of Departmental council is under process and next meeting of Departmental Council will be held after completion of this process.

#### **Internal Work Study Unit**

14.2 During 2011-2012 the Internal Work Study Unit of the Ministry continued to provide its services in the areas of Organization and methods. Regular exercises to review records and weed out old records in the Ministry and its attached / subordinate offices were carried out. Internal Work Study Unit also performed coordination and liaison work with Staff Inspection Unit in connection with the work measurement study of various attached / subordinate offices of the Ministry.

#### **Vigilance Cell**

14.3 Due importance has been given in preventive vigilance in the Ministry. Special weightage has been given at the time of Vigilance Clearance on the 'Annual Property Return' submitted by Gr. A & B Gazetted Officers. The prescribed monthly returns on Disciplinary cases and quarterly returns on complaints received through Prime Minister's Office and Central Vigilance Commission regarding allegation of corruption are regularly being sent to Department of Personnel and Training and Prime Minister's Office, respectively. Annual Vigilance Inspection of Attached/Subordinate/Regional Offices is being carried out regularly. During 2010-11, two offices have been inspected. A 'Vigilance Awareness Week' was also observed in the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices from 31/10/2011 to 05/11/2011.

#### **Redressal of Public Grievances**

14.4 The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and its attached/subordinate office have negligible public interaction. However, a grievance redressal machinery is functioning in this Ministry under the supervision of Nodal Officer(Public Grievances). The particulars of the Nodal Officer have also been displayed at the Reception Office of S.P. Bhawan for the convenience of public including serving and retired persons of MOSPI so as to enable them to visit Nodal Officer without any difficulty. The grievances are received through P.G. Portal of MOSPI or through Deptt. Of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. The P.G. Portal of MOSPI and Deptt. Of AR & P.G. is regularly monitored by the Nodal Officer of MOSPI. During the year 2011, a total number of 65 grievances have been received from which 62 grievances have been settled. All the aforesaid cases are being followed up on priority basis by reminding the concerned subordinate offices/divisions of

MOSPI for early disposal. The PIGR Section is also dealing with monthly return of court cases concerning the entire Ministry.

### **Court Cases**

14.5 The number of court cases pending in various court during 2011 is as under :-

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number	119	119	120	108	108	130	132	127	131	128	130	125

### **Information and Facilitation Counter**

14.6 The Ministry has an Information and Facilitation Counter (IFC).situated at Main Gate. The information pertaining to the functions of the Ministry is available at the counter, in addition to this, the Statistical data for use by the Research Scholar, Economists, Financial Institutions, Educational Institutions, Universities, etc. and the Citizen's Charter of this Ministry are on display and available at the counter. A person conversant with the work has been placed at IFC for disposing the queries etc.

### **General Administration**

14.7 The Ministry is custodian of proper maintenance of Sardar Patel Bhavan through regular liaisoning with the CPWD. Besides this Ministry, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, National Security Council Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Public Grievances Wing of Cabinet Secretariat are also accommodated in this building. An interdepartmental Co-ordination Committee looks into the needs of each of department for proper upkeep of the building. Offices of this Ministry are also located in Jeevan Prakash Building, K.G. Marg and R.K. Puram. During year 2011-12, an exercise has been carried out for :

- (a) Completion of Renovation/Modernisation of civil and electrical work of visitor room of Secretary, S&PI office at 4<sup>th</sup> floor, Officers toilet at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Hon'ble Minister's room and room no.131 & 132 of Minister's office at 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Garbage shed in the rear courtyard of S.P. Bhavan.
- (b) Work of replacement of floor tiles of IPMD, MPLADS (Room no.225) at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Renovation/Modernisation of civil and electrical work of Room No.204-A and merging the open space from 204-A to 204-E for National Information Centre office at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.
- (c) For renovation/Modernisation of rooms at 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> floor of J.P. Building to provide space for 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census Division employees, National Account Division and Price and Cost of Living. Funds have been authorised to CPWD to do these works.
- (d) Regulation of car parking in the premises of Sardar Patel Bhavan was creating lot of problem for user officials in the building. Now parking of private and Government Vehicles has been earmarked separately which has eased the situation to a great extent.
- (e) Canteen facility which is being used by officials of all the Ministries located in the Sardar Patel Bhavan, building has been upgraded to a reasonable standard. A complaint/suggestion box has been placed in the canteen for further improvements

based on inputs received. South Indian lunch has been introduced on every Thursday based on demand of staff for quite some time.

(f) Renovation of J. P. Building was overdue. Due to constant liaisoning with CPWD work is likely to commence by the 1<sup>st</sup> week of March, 2012 which will resolve our acute deficiency of office space to a great extent.

(g) Delay in procurement process has been addressed to a great extent and long time of procurement has come down to couple of months from almost one year.

(h) Concentrated effort has been made to take over our upcoming office Accommodation at Shahdara. The issue is likely to be resolved in near future.

### **RTI Matters**

14.8 All RTI applications/appeals are normally received in PIGR Section and then forwarded to concerned CPIOs for their disposal. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has designated DG&CEO (NSSO) as the Appellate Authority and one RTI Nodal Officer of the level of Deputy Secretary under the RTI Act. The Ministry has also designated 23 Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and 25 Assistant Central Public Information Officers (ACPIOs). The number of request and appeal received in 2011 under RTI is also attached.

#### **No. of Request/ appeal/ CIC received in year-2011 Under RTI**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Month</b>	<b>No. of Request Received</b>	<b>No. of Appeal Received</b>	<b>No. of Decision received from CIC</b>
1.	January-11	37	3	2
2.	February-11	39	4	-
3.	March-11	45	4	-
4.	April-11	35	7	1
5.	May-11	44	5	1
6.	June-11	74	5	-
7.	July-11	72	10	1
8.	August-11	111	5	-
9.	September-11	120	13	1
10.	October-11	84	11	1
11.	November-11	76	1	1
12.	December-11	71	15	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8</b>

### **International Coordination & Training**

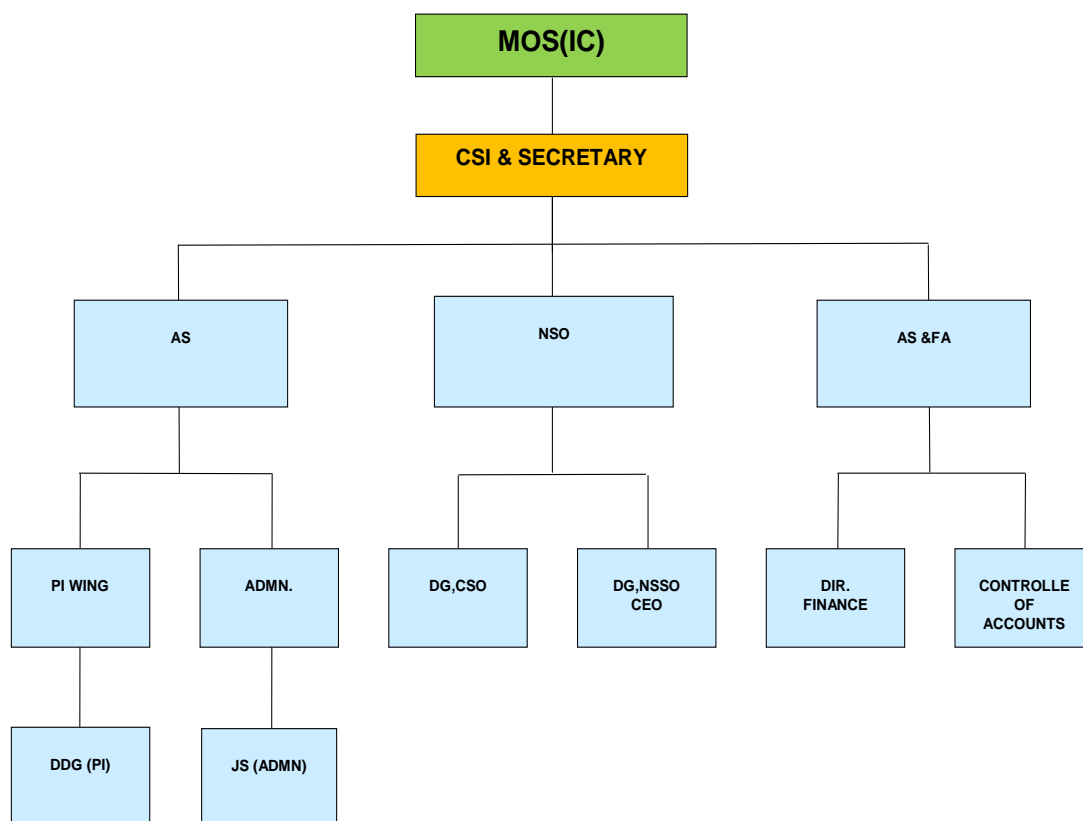
14.9 International Coordination and Training Section maintains liaison with international agencies such as the United Nations Economic & Social commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agricultural Organization

(FAO), Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the International Labour Office (ILO) in different statistical matters which cover interchange of statistical intelligence, participation in international conferences, seminars, workshops and trainings for the development of statistical system capabilities and serving as clearing house for statistical matters. India is also ex-officio member of International Statistical Organization, Voorburg, Netherlands.

14.10 The officers of this Ministry attended 54 meetings / conferences, 14 International workshops/Training Programmes/ workshop during the period 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December year 2011.

**ORGANISATION CHART**

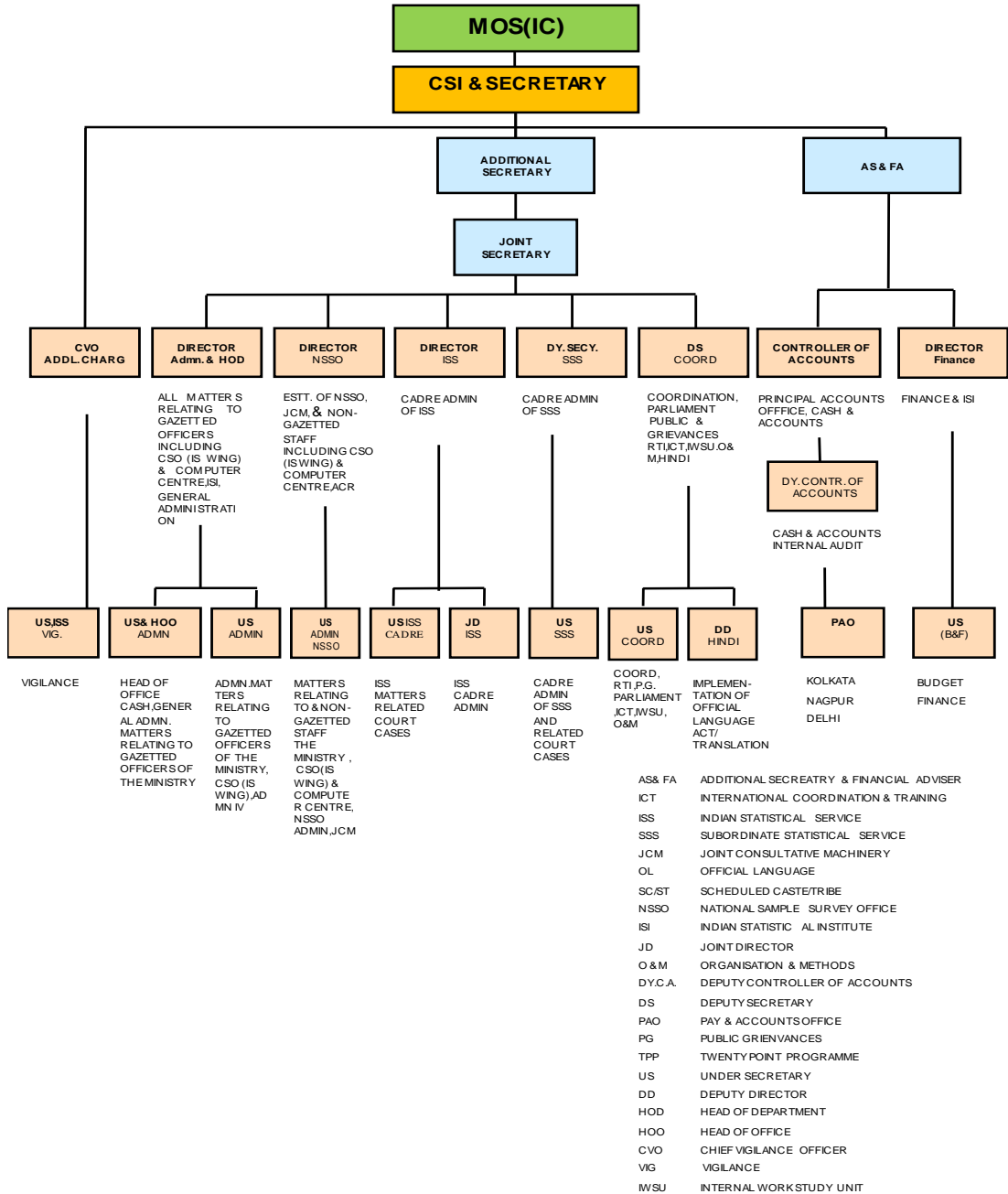
**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON**



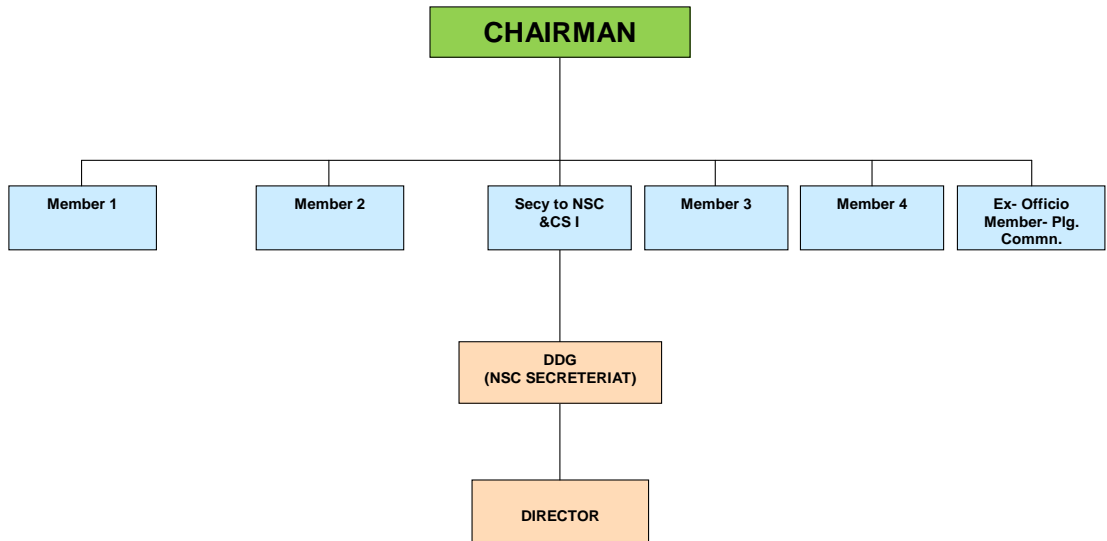
ORGANISATION CHART

Annex - IB

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
ADMINISTRATION**



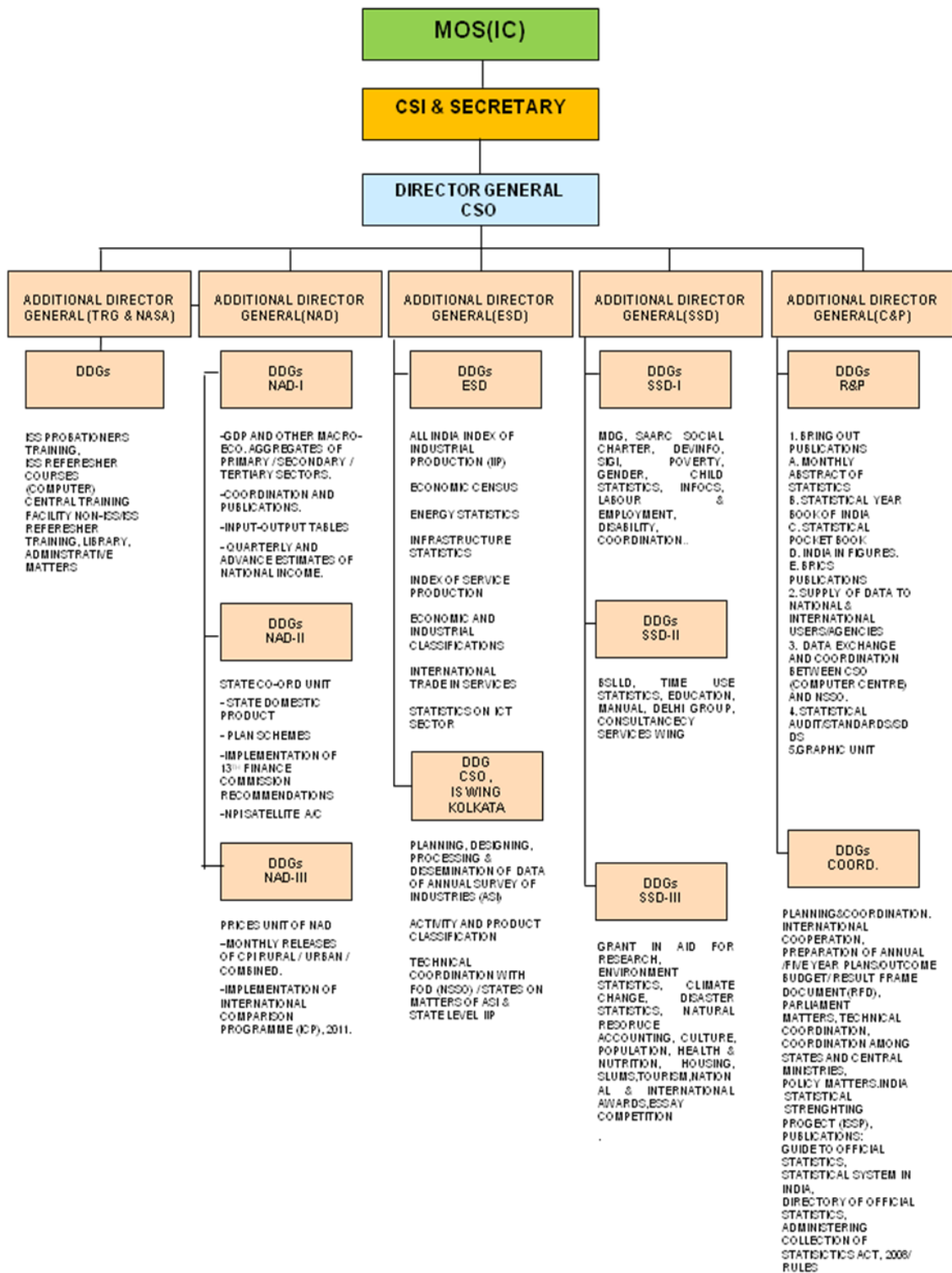
**ORGANISATION CHART**  
**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON**  
**NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION**



NSC    NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION  
CSI    CHIEF STATISTITIAN OF INDIA

## ORGANISATION CHART

# MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

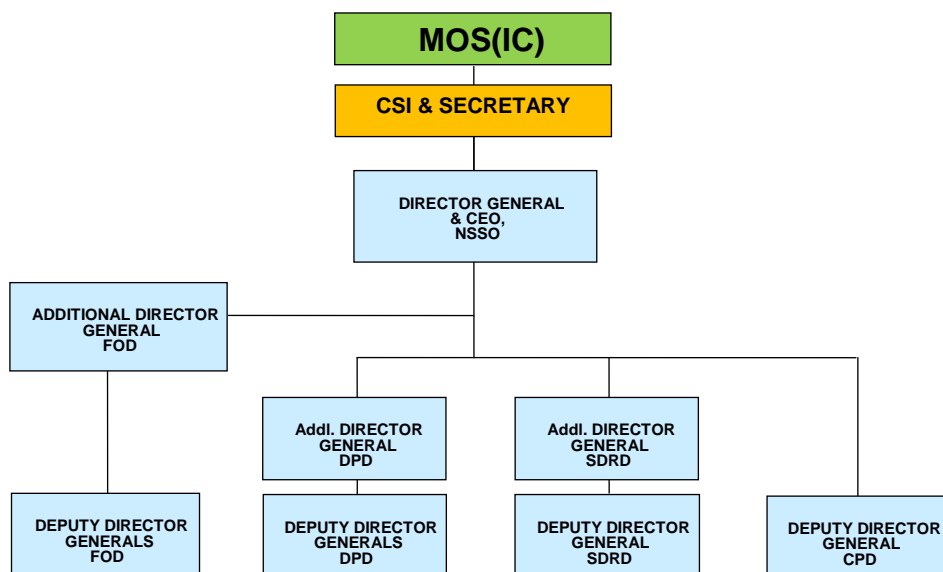




## ORGANISATION CHART

# MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE



\*SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEYS  
 \*ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT , 2008  
 \*AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS UNDER IMPROVEMENT OF CROP THROUGH SAMPLE CHECK ON AREA ENUMERATION ,AREA AGGREGATION AND CROP CUTTING EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY STATE AGENCIES INCLUDING TECHNICAL GUIDENCE AND TRAINING TO STATE OFFICIALS

SELECTION OF SAMPLE FOR THE SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY,DEVELOPMENT OF APPLICATION SOFTWARE,DATA ENTRY AND VALIDATION OF SURVEY DATA.TABULATION OF RESULTS AND DATA PRESERVATION.IT TRAINING TO OFFICIAL FROM DPD,FOD AND STATES STATISTICAL BUREAUS, PROCESSING OF RURAL RETAIL PRICES AND WAGES AND THEIR PUBLICATION

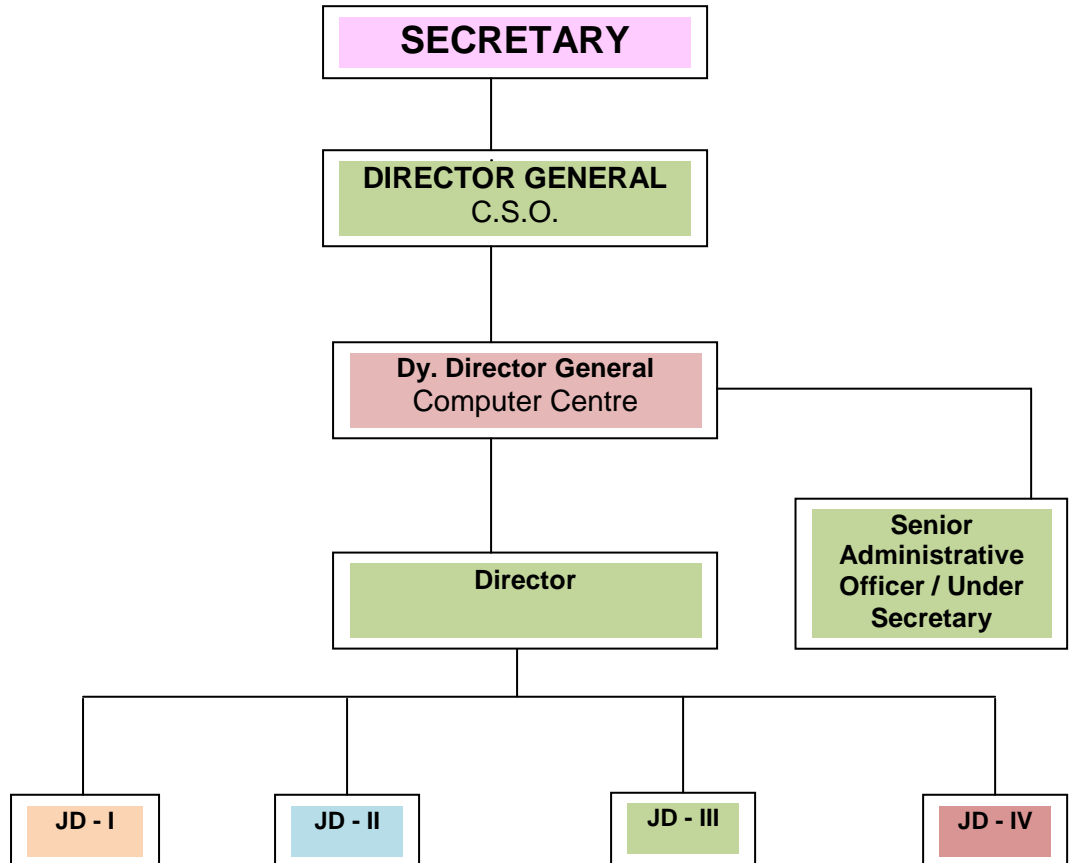
PLANNING AND DESIGNING OF SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEYS,TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR FIELD WORK INCLUDING FIELD SCRUTINY OF DATA FORMULATION OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR DATA PROCESSING INCLUDING VALIDATION PROCEDURE, TABULATION PLAN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE, PREPARATION AND RELEASE OF REPORTS BASED ON SURVEY RESULTS, TECHNICAL ASSISTENCE TO STATE GOVT. AND OTHER ORGANISATION, EXTENSIVE TRAINING FOR FIELD SURVEY, DISSEMINATION OF DATA INCLUDING DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF NSS REPORTS,

SECRETARIATE OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF NSSO, COORDINATION, MONITORING OF ALL SURVEY OPERATIONS, PUBLICATION OF SURVEKSHANA,NSSO BULLETIN, RELEASE OF NSS REPORTS, SUPPLY OF DATA/REPORTS TO USERS, ORGANISATION OF NATIONAL SEMINARS ON SURVEY RESULTS.

C S O CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE  
 NSSO NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE  
 IS WING INDIAN STATISTICAL WING  
 FOD FIELD OPERATION DIVISION  
 DPD DATA PROCESSING DIVISION  
 SDRD SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION  
 DG& CEO DIRECTOR GENERAL & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
 ADG ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL  
 DDG DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

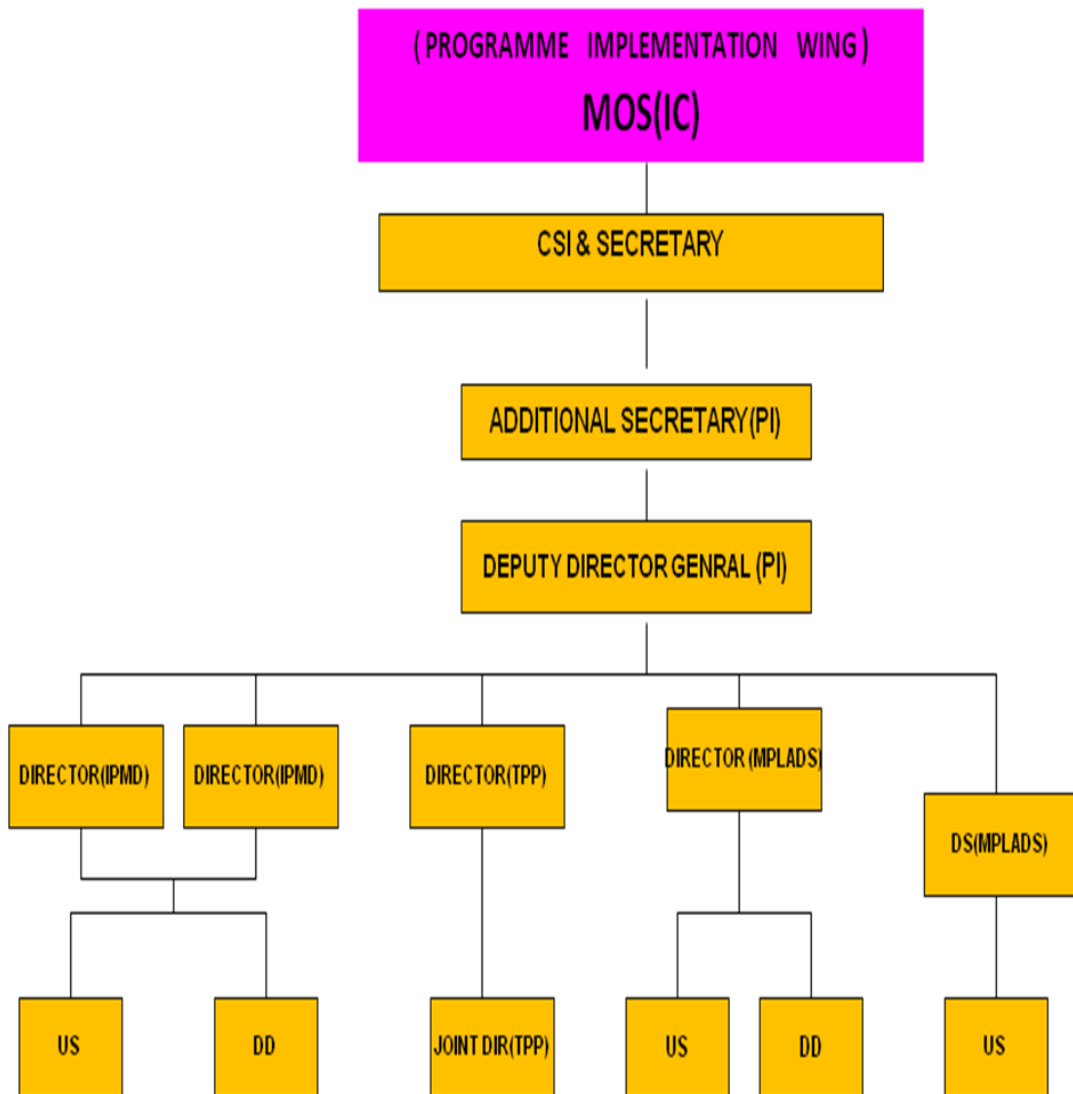
## Organisation Chart

### COMPUTER CENTRE



ORGANISTION CHART

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON



IPMD – Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division  
 TPP – Twenty Point Programme  
 US – Under Secretarr

MPLADS – Member of Parliament Local  
 DS – Deputy Secretary  
 DD – Deputy Director

## ABBREVIATIONS USED

AS&FA	ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISER
ASI	ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES
ASTT. DIR	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CSI	CHIEF STATISTIAN OF INDIA
C. S. O	CENTRAL STATISTICAL 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 OPERATION DIVISION
HOD	HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
HOO	HEAD OF OFFICE
JT. ADV	JOINT ADVISER
JT. DIR.	JOINT DIRECTOR
JCM	JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY
JD	JOINT DIRECTOR
ICT	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION & TRAINING
IPMD	INFRASTRUCTURE 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	MILLINIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MPLADS	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
NAD	NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIVISION
NCMP	NATIONAL COMMON 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 OFFICER

## **Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**

### **I STATISTICS WING**

1. Act as the nodal agency for planning integrated development of the statistical system in the country.
2. Coordination of statistical work with a view to identifying gaps in data availability or duplication of statistical work in respect of Departments of the Government of India and the State Statistical Bureaux (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 organizations 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 of 20 - point programme.
19. Monitoring of projects of Rs. 150 crores and above.
20. Monitoring of the performance of Infrastructure Sectors.
21. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).
22. Coordination and policy issues relating to National Common Minimum Programme excluding sectoral policies allocated to other Ministries/Departments.

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## Annexure-III A

### Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance sanctioned during 2010-11

Sl. No	Name of the Organization/ Beneficiary	Purpose	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Department of Statistics, Visva-Bharati, Society of Statistics, Computer and Applications, CR Park, New Delhi-110019	12 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of th society of Statistics, Computer Applications	1,70,000
2.	CR Rao AIMSCS, University of Hyderabad Campus, Hyderabad	Statistics Olympiad-2010	2,00,000
3.	Department of Demography, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	National Seminar on 'Population Dynamics and Health Issues of Children in India'	2,00,000
4.	Department of Biotechnology, Bharatidasan University, Tiruchirapally	International Conference on Climate Change and Bio-resources (ICCCB-2010)	1,25,000
5.	Shyam Institute, 82, Aradhana Nagar, Bhopal, MP-462003	8 <sup>th</sup> Bhopal Seminar: Contemporary Issues in Fertility and Family Planning	2,00,000
		National Seminar on 'Mortality, Health and Development in India'	2,00,000
6.	Institute for Monitoring Economic Growth, SERA 70 A, TC-26/473, Thiruvananthapuram-695001	Project on 'Time Use Survey in Kudumbashree Families in Kerala'	1,00,000 (3 <sup>rd</sup> and Final Instalment)

7.	Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	International Conference on “Advances in Statistical Sciences’ on the occasion of 90 <sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Prof. C.R. Rao	3,00,000
		International Workshop on ‘Productivity, Quality, Reliability, Optimization and Modeling’	5,00,000
8.	Manipal University, Manipal, Karnataka-576104	East Asia Regional Biometric Conference and X Biennial Conference of International Biometric Society	2,00,000
9.	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, 18/2, Sarsang Vihar Marg, Special Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110067	46 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society at University of Jammu, Jammu	2,00,000
10.	Department of Statistics, University of Bangalore, Bangalore	National Statistics Day-2010	32,000
11.	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), Pusa, New Delhi	Project on ‘District Level Poverty Estimation from NSSO Data using Small Area Estimation Technique’	2,10,000 (1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment)
		International Workshop on ‘Productivity, Quality, Reliability, Optimization and Modelling’	5,00,000
12.	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad-500016	Project on ‘Generalizing National Income Accounting for Measuring Green GDP of India	5,98,500 (1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment)
13.	Institute of Applied Statistics and Development Studies (IASDS), C-35, Kamala Nehru Nagar, Lucknow– 226022.	Project on ‘Food Insecurity Atlas fir Rural UP using Small Area Estimates’	3.78,048 (1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment)
14.	Kerala Development Society, EA-9, Maya Enclave, New Delhi-110064	Project on ‘Database of self-help Groups in Kerala and West Bengal’	3,49,256 (1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment)
15.	Society for Economic Development Environmental Management, New Delhi-110070	Project on ‘Measure quality of Healthcare in the New Millennium’	2,43,200 (1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment)
16.	India Development Foundation, 4101, DLF Phase-IV, Gurgaon-122002	To prepare a ‘Manual on Indian Databases and Their Uses’	4,50,000 (1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment)
17.	Department of Statistics, S.V. University, Tirupati-517502	4 <sup>th</sup> National Statistics Day-2010	50,000
18.	Department of Statistics,	International Conference on	5,00,000



	University of Jammu, Jammu-180006	‘Development and Applications of Statistics in emerging Areas of Science and Technology’	
19.	Department of Statistics, University of Patna, Patna-800005	International Conference on Interdisciplinary Mathematical and Statistical Techniques	5,00,000
20.	Indian Society for Probability and Statistics, Department of Statistics, S.V. University, Tirupati-517502	National Workshop on ‘Geo-statistics and Statistical Computations for Spatial Data Management Systems’	2,00,000
21.	Indian Association for the Study of Population, National Institute of Medial Statistics, ICMR, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110029	National Seminar on ‘Population and Public Health’ in connection with 32 <sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population’	2,00,000
22.	Council for Social Development, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad-500030	Project on ‘Valuation of Health Cost of the People Affected from Mahanadi Coal Field Limited, Angul in Orissa’	2,17,350 (1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment)
23.	Department of Mathematics & Statistics, Bharat Mata College, Thrikkakara, Kerala	International Seminar on ‘New Trends in Applications of Mathematics’	2,00,000
24.	LIGHTS Institute, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070	National Data User’s Seminar : Relevance of Social Statistics for Teachers of the Senior Secondary Level’	1,00,000
	Total		Rs.68,23,354/-

**Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance sanctioned during 2011-12 (Up to December, 2011)**

Sl. No	Name of the Organization/Beneficiary	Purpose	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Kerala Development Society, EA-9, Maya Enclave, New Delhi-110064	Project on 'Database of self-help Groups in Kerala and West Bengal'	3,49,256 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment)
2.	Dr. Girish Chandra, Scientist-C (Statistics), Division of GC(CR), Tropical Forest research Institute (TFRI), Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Travel Grant Assistance to present a paper at International Conference on Applied Statistics, 2010 at Slovenia	1,02,069
3.	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), Pusa, New Delhi	Project on 'District Level Poverty Estimation from NSSO Data using Small Area Estimation Technique'	1,69,991 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment)
4.	Institute of Applied Statistics and Development Studies (IASDS), C-35, Kamala Nehru Nagar, Lucknow- 226022.	Project on 'Food Insecurity Atlas for Rural UP using Small Area Estimates'	3,18,422 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)
5.	Department of Statistics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	National conference on 'Statistics for Twenty First Century'	1,69,117
6.	Dr. Isha Dewan, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi	Travel Grant Assistance to present a paper at the International Conference on 'Mathematical Methods in Reliability'	1,06,195
7.	Dr. Sr. Alice Thomas, Vimala College, Thrissur, Kerala	Travel Grant Assistance to present a paper at the International Conference organized by Department of Statistics, NC, Raleigh, USA	91,880
8.	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Thrissur, Kerala-680653	Project on 'Forestry Sector Analysis for the State of Kerala'	1,00,000
9.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, University of Hyderabad Campus, Hyderabad	National Level Statistics Olympiad-2011	2,00,000
10.	Department of Statistics, University of Bangalore, Bangalore	National Statistics Day-2011	75,000
11.	Dr. Mohammed Zafer Anis, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	Travel Grant Assistance to present a paper at the International Conference on 'Statistics 2011-	1,32,465

		Canada/IMST 2011-FIM XX'	
12.	Dr. S.K. Nath, 12/3 Bose Pukur Prantik Pally, Kasba, Kolkata	Travel Grant Assistance to present a paper at the 58 <sup>th</sup> ISI' World Congress of Statistics at Dublin, Ireland	1,50,065
13.	Mr. Rakesh Srivastava, Head, Statistics Department, M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara-390002	Travel Grant Assistance to present a paper at the 5 <sup>th</sup> Canadian international Conference 2011', Canada	1,02,261
	Total		Rs.20,66,721/-

## Annexure-IVA

**Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) -2011-12**  
**Ministry/Department : Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**  
(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Scheme	Annual Plan 2011-12 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North East 2011-12 BE
		GBS	IEBR	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(A) Central Sector Schemes(CS)</b>					
1	Capacity Development	120.00	00.00	120.00	12.20
2	Strengthening of Computer Centre	2.00	00.00	2.00	0.00
3	Grants-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	40.00	00.00	40.00	4.00
4	Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes	6.00	00.00	6.00	0.60
5	Economic Census	220.00	00.00	220.00	22.00
6	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1580.00	00.00	1580.00	0.00
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>1968.00</b>	<b>00.00</b>	<b>1968.00</b>	<b>38.80</b>
<b>(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS)</b>					
	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	200.00	00.00	200.00	20.00
	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	12.00	00.00	12.00	1.20
<b>Total(B)</b>		<b>212.00</b>	<b>00.00</b>	<b>212.00</b>	<b>21.20</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>2180.00</b>	<b>00.00</b>	<b>2180.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>

**A. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2010-11 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2010-11			NE States	Remarks
		BE	RE	Actual Expenditure upto December, 2010		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	150.00	169.00	0.00		
2.	Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	1000.00	0.00	0.00		
3(a)	Capacity Development (Capacity Development of CSO & Institutional Development & Capacity Building)	301.00	68.70	0.00		
3(b)	Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO-Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	400.00	583.30	583.30	AP	75.75
					Manipur	174.25
					Mizoram	45.00
					Sikkim	30.00
					Tripura	75.00
4.	6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census	500.00	0.00	0.00		
5.	Institutional Development & Capacity Building (PI Wing)	49.00	49.00	12.12		
6.	Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata(*)	280.00	360.00	210.07		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2680.00</b>	<b>1230.00</b>	<b>622.19</b>		

(\*) State wise details not received

**B. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2011-12 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2011-12			NE States	Remarks
		BE	RE	Actual Expenditure (upto December, 2011)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	120.00	0.00	0.00		
2.	Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	2000.00	1300.00	0.00		
3(a)	Capacity Development (Capacity Development of CSO & Institutional Development & Capacity Building)	0.00	10.00	6.75	Mizoram	
3(b)	Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO-Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	1220.00	975.00	745.42	AP	240.00
					Manipur	260.00
					Mizoram	65.00
					Sikkim	53.80
					Tripura	126.62
4.	6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census	2200.00	2658.00			
5.	Institutional Development & Capacity Building (PI Wing)	60.00	4.00	3.64	Mizoram and Nagaland for NREGA Project	
6.	Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata(*)	400.00	400.00	200.00		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6000.00</b>	<b>5347.00</b>	<b>955.81</b>		

(\*) State wise details not received

## AnnexureV

<b>Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006 during the period April, 2010 to March, 2011</b>					
<b>ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target</b>
			<b>April,2010- March,2011</b>	<b>April,2010- March,2011</b>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Employment generated under MGNREGS</b>					
1	No. of Job cards issued	Numbers	@	9672870	-
2	Employment generated	'000 Mandays	@	2384889	-
3	Wages given	Lakh Rs.	@	2643710	-
<b>Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>					
4	No. of Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY*	Number	322093	461404	143
<b>Self help Groups</b>					
5	No. of SHGs formed	Number	@	336755	-
6	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY*	Number	185525	221724	120
<b>Distribution of waste land to landless</b>					
7	Land distributed	Hectare	@	52088	-
<b>Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)</b>					
8	No. of Inspections made	Number	@	127592	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	Number	@	27348	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	Number	@	19332	-
11	No. of Claims filed	Number	@	6742	-
12	No. of Claims settled	Number	@	4392	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases pending	Number	@	5511	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	Number	@	222	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	Number	@	58	-

Sl. No.	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target
			April,2010-March,2011	April,2010- March,2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY</b>					
16	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)*	Tonnes	47535329	43720667	92
17	Food Security:Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)*	Tonnes	10228197	9655520	94
18	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)*	Tonnes	17449731	17448808	100
<b>Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)</b>					
19	Houses constructed – IAY*	Number	2908697	2608893	90
<b>EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas</b>					
20	Houses constructed – EWS/LIG*	Number	150000	161626	108
<b>Rural Areas – Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)</b>					
21	Habitations covered (NC and PC) – ARWSP*	Number	60	23	38
22	Slipped back habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed-ARWSP*	Number	121436	86860	72
<b>Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas</b>					
23	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Nos.	@	12244	-
<b>Institutional Delivery</b>					
24	No. of deliveries in Institutions	000 Nos.	@	15498	-
<b>SC Families Assisted</b>					
25	SC Families Assisted*	Number	4774200	6868658	144
<b>Universalisation of ICDS Scheme</b>					
26	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)*	Number	7012	6729	96
<b>Functional Anganwadis</b>					
27	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)*	Number	1366624	1228827	90



Sl. No.	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target
			April,2010-March,2011	April,2010- March,2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security					
28	Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter*	Number	197025	469210	238
Afforestation: (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands) (ii) Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Lands)					
29	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)*	000 Hectares	1732	1795	104
30	Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)*	Lakh Number	10858	13411	124
Rural Roads- PMGSY					
31	Length of Road Constructed*	Kilometer	34090	47017	138
Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)					
32	No. of Villages Electrified*	Number	17500	18559	106
Energized Pump sets					
33	No. of Pumps sets energized*	Number	328950	453208	138
Supply of Electricity					
34	Electricity supplied*	Million Units	845266	773489	92
	* Items having monthly targets.				
	@ No targets were fixed.				

**Annexure-VI**

**Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme –  
2006  
during the period April, 2011 to September, 2011**

<b>ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target</b>
			<b>April,2011-September, 2011</b>	<b>April,2011-September, 2011</b>	
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
<b>Employment generated under MGNREGS</b>					
1	No. of Job cards issued	000 Nos.	@	2986	-
2	Employment generated	000 Mandays	@	962020	-
3	Wages given	Lakh Rs.	@	1180970	-
<b>Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>					
4	No. of Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY*	Number	36037	118972	330
<b>Self help Groups</b>					
5	No. of SHGs formed	Number	@	146641	-
6	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY*	Number	65715	79071	120
<b>Distribution of waste land to landless</b>					
7	Land distributed	Hectare	@	1988	-
<b>Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)</b>					
8	No. of Inspections made	Number	@	59829	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	Number	@	5922	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	Number	@	5754	-
11	No. of Claims filed	Number	@	5273	-
12	No. of Claims settled	Number	@	919	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases pending	Number	@	5850	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	Number	@	40	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	Number	@	103	-

Sl. No.	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target
			April,2011-September, 2011	April,2011-September, 2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY</b>					
16	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)*	Tonnes	23935516	21929467	92
17	Food Security:Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)*	Tonnes	5121336	4992093	97
18	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)*	Tonnes	8717664	9084426	104
<b>Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)</b>					
19	Houses constructed – IAY	Number	807972	794612	98
<b>EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas</b>					
20	Houses constructed – EWS/LIG	Number	199998	94629	47
<b>Rural Areas – Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)</b>					
21	Habitations covered (PC and Slipped back) – NRDWP*	Number	34589	23913	69
22	Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP*	Number	8925	5321	60
<b>Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas</b>					
23	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Nos.	@	3647	-
<b>Institutional Delivery</b>					
24	No. of deliveries in Institutions	000 Nos.	@	6810	-
<b>SC Families Assisted</b>					
25	SC Families Assisted*	Number	2387042	2441875	102
<b>Universalisation of ICDS Scheme</b>					
26	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)*	Number	6900	6773	98
<b>Functional Anganwadis</b>					
27	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)*	Number	1309298	1266884	97

Sl. No.	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target
			April,2011-September, 2011	April,2011-September, 2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security</b>					
28	Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter*	Number	300000	400265	133
<b>Afforestation: (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public &amp; Forest Lands)</b>					
<b>(ii) Seedlings planted (Public &amp; Forest Lands)</b>					
29	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)*	000 Hectares	873	1040	119
30	Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)*	Lakh Number	5628	8317	148
<b>Rural Roads- PMGSY</b>					
31	Length of Road Constructed*	Kilometer	9902	12499	126
<b>Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)</b>					
32	No. of Villages Electrified*	Number	4786	3286	69
<b>Energized Pump sets</b>					
33	No. of Pumps sets energized*	Number	169158	230117	136
<b>Supply of Electricity</b>					
34	Electricity supplied*	Million Units	420711	27295	94

\* Items having monthly targets.

@ No targets were fixed.

**Infrastructure Sector performance during  
( April - November 2011 )**

(Figures are quick estimates and provisional)

Sl. No.	Sector	Unit	Actual 2010-11	April - November 2011		April - Nov. 2010 Actual	% Variation Over	
				Target	Actual *		April - Nov. 2011 Target	April- Nov. 2010 Actual
1	Power	BU	811.14	567.79	580.73	530.92	2.3	9.4
2	Coal	MT	526.15	340.87	307.02	319.79	-9.9	-4.0
3	Finished Steel	MT	75.74	NA	52.47	49.28	-	6.5
4	Cement	MT	215.98	NA	144.94	139.19	-	4.1
5	Fertilizers	Lakh Tonnes	163.79	115.38	109.01	109.73	-5.5	-0.7
6	Petroleum							
	i) Crude oil	MT	37.71	25.40	25.53	24.81	0.5	2.9
	ii) Refinery	MT	164.85	107.09	111.37	106.56	4.0	4.5
	iii) Natural Gas	MCM	52221	34164	32279	35293	-5.5	-8.5
7	Roads - Upgradation of NH							
	i) NHAI	Kms	1784.00	1400.76	1036.72	1007.08	-26.0	2.9
	ii) State PWD & BRO #	Kms	2157.00	1065.00	872.80	1291.50	-18.0	-32.4
8	Railways	MT	921.51	644.61	618.00	593.44	-4.1	4.1
9	Shipping & ports	MT	569.91	400.40	370.68	365.81	-7.4	1.3
10	Civil Aviation @							
	i) Export Cargo handled at major Airport	Tonnes	838436	610483	555673	563315	-9.0	-1.4
	ii) Import Cargo handled at major Airport	Tonnes	657803	485192	440715	432723	-9.2	1.8
	iii) Passengers handled at International Terminal	Lakh	379.07	262.64	263.87	245.46	0.5	7.5
	iv) Passengers handled at Domestic Terminal	Lakh	1055.23	742.27	799.40	674.79	7.7	18.5
11	Telecommunications							
	i) Addition in switching Capacity(Fixed+wireless)	Lakh lines	131.58	NA	6.96	99.28	-	-93.0
	ii) Provision of net new wire line connections	Lakh Nos	-22.27	NA	-17.67	-17.68	-	-
	iii) Provision of net new wireless connections	Lakh Nos	2272.72	NA	732.27	1452.56	-	-49.6

# : Includes widening to four/six lanes and two lanes and strengthening of existing weak pavements.

\* : Provisional BU : Billion Units MT: Million Tonnes NA : Not Available

MCM : Million cubic metre \$ : Pro-rata target

@ : Earlier only the figures of five major Airports were shown. From May 2011, all India figures are being provided.

**Annexure-VIII**

**Month wise List of Completed Project Costing Rs.150 Crore and above during  
Crore and above during 2011-2012**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Original Cost (Rs. Crore)	Original Date Of Commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crore)
<b>April,2011</b>				
<b><u>Civil Aviation</u></b>				
1	Extension of Secondary Runway(K2)(AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N04000056]	230.00	01/2011	241.28
<b><u>Petroleum</u></b>				
2	SULTANPUR NEEMRANA PIPE LINE PROJECT (Spurline to CJPL)(GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N16000049]	396.13	10/2009	106.22
3	Guru Govind Singh Refinery Products Evacuation Project(HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000076]	605.40	12/2010	408.90
<b><u>Power</u></b>				
4	Farakka STPP Stage-III(NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION) - [N18000016]	2,570.44	08/2010	1,896.00
<b><u>Railways</u></b>				
5	GUNTUR-GUNTAKAL-KALLURU(GL)(SCR)(SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY) - [220100330]	458.45	-	555.49
<b><u>Road Transport &amp; Highways</u></b>				
6	MADURAI -KANIAKUMARI SECTION (NS-41/TN) NH-7,KM.80 TO KM.120(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106240]	323.36	03/2008	189.90
<b><u>Shipping &amp; Ports</u></b>				
7	ACQUISITION OF 4 NOS. OF 115000 DWT CRUDE OIL CARR(SHIPPING crp. of india) - [N25000032]	1,108.12	04/2011	1,238.88
<b>May,2011</b>				
<b><u>Civil Aviation</u></b>				
8	CONSTRUCTION OF RCC/PRE STRESSD CONCRETE BRIDGE K3(AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N04000068]	213.35	09/2010	60.89

<b>Power</b>				
9	TR. SYSTEM FOR STARTUP POWER TO DVC AND MAITHON RB(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000037]	290.49	04/2010	346.80
<b>Railways</b>				
10	DEOGHAR-DUMKA NEW BG LINE (DOUBL.)(ER)(EASTERN RAILWAYS) - [220100264]	180.73	12/2006	352.32
11	HAPUR-KANKATHER (LD),NR(NORTHERN RAILWAY) - [220100278]	106.64	03/2007	147.32
12	SHIMOGA-TALAGUPPA (SWR), GC(SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY) - [N22000056]	46.00	-	244.16
<b>Road Transport &amp; Highways</b>				
13	GONDE-VADAPE(THANE), NH-3, KM.440/000 TO KM.539/500(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106262]	579.00	04/2009	765.90
14	NAGAON BYPASS (NH-37)(NHAI)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106289]	230.00	06/2008	312.00
15	KALGHAT-MP/MAHARASHTRA BORDER KM 16.6-84.70(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000119]	549.00	05/2010	815.00
<b>June,2011</b>				
<b>Petroleum</b>				
16	CAPACITY EXP. CUM MODERNISATION PH-II(BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000080]	2,591.80	12/2009	3,265.10
<b>Power</b>				
17	KOTESWAR TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (PGCIL)(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [180100256]	260.34	06/2008	184.25
18	EAST-WEST TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR STRENGTHNING SCHEME(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [260100100]	803.70	06/2009	667.01
19	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH KORBA III GENE(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000059]	276.61	06/2011	199.16
<b>Railways</b>				
20	VILLUPURAM-KATPADI (GC)(SR)(SOUTHERN RAILWAY) - [220100251]	175.00	-	538.69
<b>Road Transport &amp; Highways</b>				
21	PURNEA-GOYAKOTA SEC.(EW) (NS & EW-PH-I) KM.419-KM.447, NH-31(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240103191]	205.73	07/2004	247.70
22	MEHSI TO KOTWA (LMNHP-II), PH.II, KM.480 TO KM.440, NH-28(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106223]	239.00	07/2005	317.60

23	BANGLORE - HOSKOTE MUDBOGAL SECTION NH-4(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000106]	565.00	07/2010	1,080.00
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**July,2011**

**Steel**

24	REBUILDING OF COKE OVEN BATTERY NO-6 (BSP)(STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)) - [N12000054]	172.78	01/2010	131.95
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**Petroleum**

25	C2-C3 AND LPG RECOVERY FROM LNG, DAHEJ (ONGC)(OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [160100168]	900.92	05/2008	774.32
26	COMPRESSOR STATIONS (VIJAYPUR AND JHABUA) PHASE-I(GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N16000053]	1,512.00	04/2011	846.61
27	Pipeline Replacement project-2(OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000111]	2,553.28	05/2011	3,614.84

**Railways**

28	SURENDRANAGAR-BHAVNAGAR(GC),WR(WESTERN RAILWAY) - [220100187]	437.40	03/2004	544.35
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**Road Transport & Highways**

29	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS OF GQ WITHIN CHENNAI CITY(NHAI) OTHERS(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106203]	210.00	04/2007	672.97
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**August,2011**

**Power**

30	EST. OF 400/220 KV GIS POOLING STATION NEAR CHAMER(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000040]	262.10	09/2010	164.00
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**Railways**

31	AJMER-UDAIPUR-CHITTAURGARH (GC),NWR(NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY) - [220100185]	262.00	-	548.54
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**Road Transport & Highways**

32	AYODHYA - LUCKNOW (LMNHP-I) NH-28, KM.45 TO KM.8.2(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106222]	193.00	10/2008	338.70
33	MEERUT-MUZAFFARNAGAR, NH-58 PHASE-III, KM.52.25 TO KM.131.00(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106256]	359.00	03/2009	870.60

**Telecommunications**

34	NIB-II PROJECT RURAL BROADBAND(BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000037]	312.86	02/2008	204.43
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**Urban Development**



35	DELHI MRTS PHASE-II PROJECT(DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION) - [280100002]	8,676.00	06/2010	18,304.30
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**September,2011**

**Petroleum**

36	MSQ QUALITY UP GRADATION PROJECT AT BONGAIGAON REF(INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000040]	293.60	12/2009	234.81
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**Railways**

37	RAJKOT-VERAVAL (GC) AND WANSJALIYA-JETALSAR GC AN(WESTERN RAILWAY) - [220100116]	112.53	03/1996	509.57
38	Sadulpur-Bikaner and Ratangarh-Degana Gauge Canves(NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY) - [N22000106]	643.36	03/2011	786.54

**Road Transport & Highways**

39	AYODHYA - LUCKNOW (LMNHP-II) KM.93.075 TO KM.45, NH-28(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106225]	217.00	10/2008	352.26
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**List of publications being brought out by various Divisions of CSO**

**A. R P Unit**

1. Statistical Year Book India, 2012
2. Monthly Abstract of Statistics
3. India in Figures, A Ready Reference, 2011

**B. E S Division**

1. Energy Statistics-2010 & 2011
2. Annual Survey of Industries 2008-09(in CD form)
3. Provisional Result of Annual Survey of Industries 2009-10
4. Annual Survey of Industries 2009-10 Vol-1
5. Infrastructure Statistics -2010
6. Economic Census -2005
7. National Product Classification for Manufacturing Sector (NPC-MS)-2011

**C. National Accounts Division**

1. National Accounts Statistics, Factor Incomes
2. National Accounts Statistics – Sources and Methods
3. Report of the Working Group on Workforce Estimation for Compilation of National Accounts Statistics
4. State wise value of output of mining and quarrying activities
5. Report of the Group for Examining Discrepancy in PFCE estimates from NSSO Consumer Expenditure Data and estimates compiled by National Accounts Division
6. Type studies undertaken by State Directorate of Economics and Statistics
7. National Accounts Statistics(In the Accounting Framework of System of National Accounts)
8. State Domestic Product (State Series)
9. Input output transaction tables
10. State wise estimates of value of output from Agriculture and Livestock
11. 1<sup>st</sup> Phase report on compilation of accounts for NPIs in India
12. National Accounts Statistics – old series
13. National Income Statistics, 1961
14. 1<sup>st</sup> report of the national income committee, April 1951
15. Final report of the national income committee Feb 1954
16. Capital formation and savings in India, 1950-51 to 1979-80
17. Savings and capital formation in India 1950-51 to 1994-95
18. Report on non profit institutions in India – a profile and satellite account in frame work of SNA
19. National Accounts Back Series, 2011

**D. Social Statistics Division**

1. Women and Men in India
2. SAARC Social Charter –India current report 2008-09
3. SAARC development goals – India country report 2010
4. Disability in India – A statistical profile-2010 (Adhoc)
5. Millennium Development Goals – India Country Report-2011

6. Children in India (Adhoc)
7. Compendium of Environment Statistics-2011
8. Manual on Area and Crop Production Statistics
9. Manual on Cost of Cultivation Surveys
10. Manual on National Accounts District Domestic Product
11. Manual on Population Censuses
12. Manual on Annual Survey of Industries
13. Manual on Index of Industrial Production
14. Manual on Producers and Wholesale Price Index
15. Manual on Animal Husbandry Statistics
16. Manual on Fisheries Statistics
17. Selected Socio-Economic Statistics-2011

**E. Environment Statistics Division**

1. 4<sup>th</sup> National workshop on environment statistics held during 22-23 April 2003
2. Seminar proceedings on statistical accounting of land and forestry resources held during 28-29 April 2006 at Bhopal
3. Natural resources accounts of air and water pollution: case studies of Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
4. Natural resources accounts in Karnataka : A study of the land & forestry sector (excluding mining)
5. Natural resources accounts in Goa, Phase – II
6. Accounting for unsustainable mineral extraction in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
7. Environmental accounting of Land and Water resources in Tamil Nadu
8. Environmental accounting of natural resources of Meghalaya : Phase – I – Land and Forest resources
9. Natural Resources Accounting of Land and forestry sector excluding mining for the States of Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
10. Natural resources accounting for West Bengal for the Sectors: Air and Water
11. Compendium of Environment Statistics, India.

**F. Twenty Point Programme**

1. Annual Review of Twenty Point Programme, 2006 (2010-11)
2. Monthly Progress Report on Twenty Point Programme, 2006 upto October, 2011

**G. National Sample Survey Office**

1. Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2009-10
2. Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10
3. Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10
4. Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure
5. Informal Sector and conditions of Employment in India
6. Nutritional Intake in India
7. 95<sup>th</sup> issue of Sarvekshana has been published.
8. 96<sup>th</sup> issue of Sarvekshana is under print.

**ANNEXURE- X****Category –wise break up of staff Strength of the Ministry (As on 31.12.2011)**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Total no of employees in the Ministry/Attached Offices/Subordinate offices..</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>%</b>
A	639	24	3.76	12	1.88
B	3662	638	17.22	301	8.21
C	1244	150	12.06	74	5.94
D	130	18	13.85	8	6.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>5675</b>	<b>830</b>		<b>395</b>	

<b>MINISTRY OF STATISTICS &amp; PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION</b>	
<b>Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLADS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the Scheme, works were to be recommended by the MP concerned and sanctioned and executed by the District Authorities. The Scheme design did not ensure participation of various constituents in an MP's constituency such as active resident forums, local bodies, NGOs etc., in determining works responsive to locally felt needs.</li> <li>• There were weaknesses in the process of sanction of works. In the sampled districts of eight States, DAs executed 700 works costing Rs.9.45 crore without receiving any recommendations from the MPs concerned. In three States DAs executed 150 works costing Rs.2.44 crore on the recommendation of the representatives of the MPs rather than the MPs themselves. In seven States, 10 DAs sanctioned 260 works whose cost exceeded the cost indicated by the concerned MP by Rs.2.49 crore.</li> <li>• The Scheme guidelines prohibited the execution of certain types of work such as construction of office and residential buildings of Government departments and cooperative societies, all works benefiting commercial organizations, an individual or a family, works within the premises of religious institutions, all works of renovation, repair and maintenance. Yet, in 100 sampled districts of 29 States/UTs, expenditure of Rs.73.76 crore was incurred on 2340 such works during 2004-09.</li> <li>• In 10 States, Rs.14.40 crore was sanctioned for works pertaining to 34 trusts/societies, which exceeded the ceiling of Rs.25 lakh per trust/society fixed under the Scheme by Rs. 5.90 crore. In seven states, DAs sanctioned Rs.5.94 crore to 145 Trusts/Societies, which were either ineligible as per the Scheme guidelines or whose eligibility had not been verified by the DAs.</li> <li>• The District Authority, after verifying the eligibility and technical feasibility of each recommended work, was to get the works technically approved. There were several instances of delays in sanctioning works as well as sanctioning</li> </ul>

	<p>works without adhering to stipulated scheme procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPs had been assigned no role in the selection of implementing agencies (IAs) as per the guidelines. Yet, in nine States/UTs, the MPs had recommendations the names of IAs along with their recommendations and/or recommended the release of funds directly to the user agency for execution of 8,746 works.</li> <li>• In 11 States/UTs, 305 incomplete works of Rs.8.50 crore had been abandoned or suspended, thereby rendering the expenditure incurred on these works unfruitful.</li> <li>• Basic internal control records such as asset registers, works registers etc. underpinning accountability structures within the Scheme were missing in a number of instances with 90 per cent of the audited DAs not maintaining assetg/works registers.</li> <li>• In five States/UTs, 17 works completed at a cost of Rs.1.47 crore had not been put to intended use and in six districts of five States, 10 assets created at a cost of Rs.1.48 crore were not being utilized for the3 purpose for which these were sanctioned.</li> <li>• The utilization of funds ranged between 37.43 and 52.44 percent of the funds available with the DAs during the last five years (2004-09) leaving substantial closing balances (Rs.1788 crore to Rs.2137 crore) in various bank accounts outside the Consolidated Fund of the Union and/or States. The expenditure under the Scheme had a propensity to increase at the times close to elections, while dueing the intermediary period, funds tended to accumulate.</li> <li>• While many IAs did not furnish Utilisation Certificates (UCs) to the DAs, 12 DAs of six States depicted the entire advance released to IAs as utilized in their UCs, thus inflating the figures of expenditure. The Ministry had been closely monitoring the receipt of UCs and routinely relaxing the condition that required the submission of UCs and Audit Certificated by the DAs, before allowing the release of the second instalment of funds.</li> <li>• The release of funds to DAs by the Minitry</li> </ul>
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was not always in accordance with the conditions laid down in the guidelines. Funds were released to many DAs despite substantial unspent balances in their accounts resulting in excess release of funds.

- The unspent balances of Rs.82.54 crore left by predecessor Rajya Sabha MPs in 10 states had not been distributed among the successor Rajya Sabha MPs of the State, rendering them idle.

- Audit noticed cases that included diversion of funds, release of advances to Implementing Agencies in excess of the prescribed limit, non-refund of unspent balances by Implementing Agencies.

- The Ministry could not ensure proper and timely receipt of Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs), which were required to be used for strategic planning and to prepare the details of fund release and expenditure. About 58 per cent of the MPRs available with the Ministry were more than two months old.

- The Scheme guidelines stipulated e-monitoring, using the MPLADS' web portal. However, as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009, details of only 43 per cent of completed works were uploaded on the website of MPLADS by the DAs. This database, too, was characterized by a number of omissions and errors rendering it unreliable.

- At the State level, the Monitoring Committee to review the progress in MPLADS had not been constituted in three States/UTs. In 14 States/UTs, where committees were constituted, they never met. In the remaining 18 States/UTs, it did not meet annually.

- While the DAs were required to inspect at least 10 per cent of the sanctioned works, 86 DAs of 23 States/UTs that were audited had not inspected any work during 2004-05 to 2008-09.

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