PUNJAB STATE STRATEGIC

STATISTICAL PLAN

Economic and Statistical Organisatin (ESO)

Government of Punjab, 2011

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report has been prepared after an extensive interaction with officers of this department, Line departments, CSO, prominent research institutions and various other stakeholders. A brief summary of recommendations have been presented in this chapter. Following three types of recommendations are proposed to be implemented for improvement of statistical system in the State. In addition to it specific action point related to 20-Crore Statistical Activities are also summarised at the end of this chapter.

- Administrative Recommendations without Financial burden.
- Administrative Recommendations with Financial burden.
- Strengthening of Infrastructure and Statistical Capacity Building

Administrative Recommendations without Financial burden:

Following recommendations involve no financial burden and require just administrative decisions to improve the statistical systems of the state.

1. Change in Nomenclature

For uniformity at national and other states level, Economic & Statistical Organisation (ESO) needs to be renamed as Department / Directorate of Economic & Statistics (DES), Punjab.

2. Up gradation of DES and its HOD

In line of the recommendations of NSC, the present post of Economic Adviser (EA) (proposed to be Director General and ex-officio Secretary of Statistics) may be upgraded in the pay scale of 37400-67000 with grade pay of 10000 to bring him at par with other professional HODs in the state. This will enable DES in ensuring proper co-ordination with the Line departments and improve the statistical system in the state.

3. Creation of Common cadre

NSC has recommended, "The state Govt. should take steps to create a common statistical cadre and State Statistical Service for manning statistical posts in all departments."

At present there is no common cadre of statistical personnel in Punjab. For strengthening of statistical system in the state, common cadre of statistical personnel is recommended for which DES will take the necessary action.

4. Common Designations and Service Rules:

At present there is no uniformity in designations of statistical personnel working in various departments which make personnel management system highly complex. To overcome this problem, it is recommended that all the line departments will adopt the designation pattern and service rules of DES, Punjab.

5. Creation of Punjab Statistical Service (PSS)

To strengthen and streamline the Statistical system in the state, there is an urgent need to create Punjab Statistical Services (PSS) on the pattern of various states and Indian Statistical Service (ISS) at central level. NSC has also recommended it. Suitable amendments are required in the present service rules as prescribed qualifications are not as per the requirements of modern statistical system. To meet the requirement of vibrant and responsive statistical system, amendment of service rules is an urgent necessity for which DES will take action suitable action after approval of this report.

6. Change in nomenclatures of Designations of ESO Punjab:

The nomenclatures of various designations in ESO Punjab are not comparable with the corresponding administrative structure of Central/State Govt. and hence difficult to understand. Changes are recommended in the designations of ESO, Punjab to make these synonymous with hierarchy in Government (Chapter-7, para 7.14)

Administrative Recommendations with Financial burden

7. Filling up of vacant posts in ESO

There are 501 posts of statistical personnel and 29 posts of Data Entry Operator in DES out of which 51% are vacant as on 1.4.11 and this gap is regularly increasing due to continuous retirement and no direct recruitment. The extent and scope of statistical activities under SSSP as well as FC-XIII will increase manifold. This department is also looking after the work of District Planning Committees, MPLADS, TPP and Human Development. There is no sanctioned staff for these schemes (except District Planning) and work is being done with the statistical staff due to which statistical work is marginalised. In this way, even the existing statistical activities are being seriously affected due to acute shortage of staff but to talk of additional activities. Keeping this in view, the State Govt. is committed to fill all the vacant sanctioned vacancies in view of the 20-core activities under ISSP and to achieve the milestones fixed by 13th Finance Commission.

8. Additional Manpower requirement of ESO

To make the DES capable of playing its co-ordinating role and handle the activities of forthcoming projects such as ISSP and FC-XIII, there is an urgent need not only for filling up of existing vacant posts but creation of certain new posts also. Therefore it is recommended to create following new posts in ESO:

Table- 1 Additional manpower requirements of ESO Punjab

SN	Name of Post	Additional Required Posts
	A. State Headquarter	
1	Director	2
2	Joint Director (JD)	1
3	Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser (DESA)	2
4	Research Officer (RO)	2
5	Assistant Research Officer (ARO)	2
6	System Analyst (Joint Director Rank)	1
7	Programmer (RO Rank)	2
8	Data Entry Operator (DEO)	5
9	Driver	10
10	Section Officer/ACFA	1
	Total (A)	**28**

	B. District Level	
1	District Statistical Officer (DSO)	6
2	ARO	44
3	Statistical Assistant (SA)	6
4	Investigator	20
5	Driver	13
6	Assistant Programmer	20
7	Data Entry Operator	11
	Total (B)	**120**
	C. Block Level	
1	ARO	142
2	Investigator	172
	Total (C)	**314**
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	**462**

9. Creation of new Statistical Cells in ESO

From the State's policy point of view following state specific statistical units are proposed for which staff will be managed partly from within the department and certain new posts are proposed to be created (see Chapter-7, Para 3):

i) Gender Statistics Unit

ii) Environment Statistics Unit

iii) Infrastructural Statistics Unit

iv) Border and Kandi Area Statistics Unit

v) ISSP and other Projects Implementation Unit

10. Establishment of Block Statistical Office

For the collection, compilation and analysis of data, there is a need of cell at the Block level. This cell will provide the statistical information for village & block level planning and strengthen the PRIs at grass root level in light of 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment. NSC has also recommended to create Block Statistical Cell. So, it is recommended to establish Block Statistical Office headed by Block Statistical Officer *(Incharge)* in each block. The post of Block Statistical Officer will be 2 posts of Investigators are also proposed for each block to assist the BSO. It

will require creation of 172 more posts of Investigators as at present only 112 Investigators are in place in the blocks.

11. Filling up of vacant posts in Line Departments

Out of 970 sanctioned posts of statistical personnel in all the line departments, 532 (55%) posts are filled and 438 (45%) are vacant. In line departments too the statistical work is seriously hampered on account of acute shortage of statistical staff. Further the extent and scope of statistical activities is likely to increase in the line departments too under SSSP as well as FC-XIII. For strengthening the statistical activities in these departments, there is an urgent need to fill up these vacant posts.

12. Specific additional manpower requirement in Line Departments

At present there are some Line Departments related to 20-CSA which do not have sanctioned statistical staff. To improve the quality of data in these departments total 8 posts are recommended to be new created such as 1 posts of Programmer in Health & Family Welfare Deptt., 1 post of AD (Stat.) & 1 of SO in Land Record Deptt., 1 post of DD (Stat.) in DPI (Sec.), 1 post of AD (Stat.) in Transport Deptt., and   1 post of SO in each of Water Supply & Sanitation, Police Deptt. and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation.

Besides key Line Departments there are some state specific crucial Line Departments whose statistical activities are very important from the state point of view. But these departments do not have sanctioned statistical staff. To improve the quality of data or to initiate important new statistical activities in these departments total 66 posts are recommended to be new created such as 1 post of DD (Stat.), 12 of SOs and 31 of SAs in Local Government Deptt., 1 post of JD in Animal Husbandry Deptt., 2 posts of SOs & 6 of SIs in Social Security and Women & Child Development Deptt., 1 post of SO & 1 of SI in Dairy Development Deptt., 1 post of AD (Stat.), 2 of SOs & 5 of FAs in Horticulture Deptt., 1 post of Senior Scientific officer in Punjab State Council for Science and Technology and 1 posts of SO in each of Welfare of SCs/BCs and Fisheries Deptt.

Strengthening of Infrastructure and Statistical Capacity Building

13. Buildings of Head Office of ESO

At present DES is located in two buildings which are in dissipated condition are the working environment for staff is not conducive. Moreover, buildings as well as other infrastructural facilities are not suitable to install modern equipments in ESO (HQ). There is an urgent need to have IT compatible buildings, ensure good working conditions and favourable office environment. Keeping this in view, a new building is proposed to be constructed at the total cost of Rs. 11.45 crores.

14. Building of PSTRI

A high profile and independent Training & Research institute is proposed to be created at SAS Nagar (District HQ) the city adjoining to Chandigarh which is coming up as IT Hub in this region. The cost of the construction of building of this institute is estimated Rs. 11.50 crores. A detail proposal of Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute (PSTRI) is given in Chapter 6.

15. Building of District Statistical Offices(DSOs)

At present out of 20, five DSOs still lack their own buildings and are located in congested rented buildings. For uniform IT infrastructure, favourable working conditions and ensure connectivity with State, a proposal for constructing new buildings in these districts is proposed with a cost of Rs. 3.00 crores.

16. Buildings of Block Statistical Offices

New proposed Block Statistical Offices are proposed to be provided with its own buildings. To construct office building in each of the block @ Rs.6.03 lac, an amount of Rs. 8.60 crores is proposed.

17. Modular Furniture

Adequate working space and congenial work environment is known to be directly related to efficiency of work. Therefore a proposal for modular furniture with cabin structure suitable for equipment is proposed at the cost of Rs. 156.10 lacs for

providing efficient working environment in the office at state HQ and in district statistical offices of DES.

18. Vehicles

At present due to lack of field inspection quality of data supplied is not satisfactory. To improve the quality of data through field visits and inspections vehicles have been proposed at the state and sub-state level as under:

- 5 Vehicles for Head Office of ESO.
- 20 Vehicles for 20 District Statistical Offices of ESO.
- 142 Motor Cycles for Block Statistical Offices of ESO.
- One Vehicles for Statistical Unit of Agriculture Department

19. Information & Communication Technology

As per the recommendations of NSC following steps are proposed to strengthen the statistical activities with Information & Communication Technology:

i. Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Division

An Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Unit is proposed to be setup in DES, Punjab which will be well equipped with latest Servers, desktops and Software. The EDP Unit will be responsible for development of Software for all regular works and various censuses and surveys conducted by the department and also Maintenance of Network, Internet, E-mail, Web server, FTP Server and Systems Problems.

ii. IT Hardware and Software

To implement ICT technology, the Directorate, Districts and Block Offices in DES need to be strengthened with latest Server, Desktop systems and Printers with necessary software. Keeping this in view almost each of the statistical offical of ESO is proposed to be equipped with a desktop/laptop/palmtop with internet connectivity. In addition to it certain important other hardware is also proposed to modernise the functioning. Total cost of hardware and software for ESO is estimated at Rs 371.67 lac and 448.00 lac respectively. Besides, adequate number of IT equipments has been proposed for line departments also. Other main proposals to be covered in this report are:

- Web Based Applications.
- Data Warehouse.
- IT for New Proposed Block Statistical Offices (BSOs).
- Video Conferencing facility at HQ in ESO.
- Digital Library at HQ in ESO.

 Detail IT proposal is given in Chapter -7

20. Training of Statistical personnel

There is an urgent need for providing comprehensive training to all the statistical personnel of DES and other line departments. There are about 1471 statistical personnel in the state. In addition to it, 234 non statistical persons are performing statistical activities in various departments who too require trainings. An estimated amount of Rs. 311.00 lacs has been earmarked for conducting various training programmes under this plan. A subject wise proposal of trainings is attached in Chapter-6.

21. Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute (PSTRY)

To cater the needs of Training of Statistical personnel in the State creation of Training Institute namely PSTRI is proposed. In addition to trainings, there is a need to conduct monitoring and evaluation of several ongoing programmes of Government from time-to-time. The existing Training and Evaluation Units are almost non-functional. It is proposed to merge and upgrade both these units and integrate them under PSTRI, the detailed proposal of which is given in chapter 6. This institute would be established at the cost of Rs. 11.55 crores. The operational cost is estimated to Rs. 75.00 lacs annually which would be met under central funds for the project period and thereafter borne by state Govt.

22. Surveys & Studies

Surveys and studies are necessary for bridging the data gaps in statistical system. There are several data gaps in the existing statistical system of state. To bridge these data gaps a lumsum amount of Rs. 400.00 lacs has been proposed for surveys and studies. An indicative list of surveys & studies to be conducted is attached at Annexure-VI. In addition to it, a Village Level Amenities Survey is

proposed to be conducted in each of village in State for which Rs. 84.00 lacs are proposed.

23. Expert/Consultancy Services

The data produced by DES and Line departments is not upto the required national standard. It suffers from various deficiencies. DES is unable to perform its nodal role due to lack of staff and expertise. So to bridge the expertise gap, DES requires the services of subject and IT experts. Therefore, two subject specialists and one IT expert at HQ and 20 subject specialists for 20 Districts are proposed. The subject specialists will be appointed only for the award period of ISSP project, whereas IT expert will be continued even after this for which the cost after project period will borne by state Govt.

24. Promoting Partnerships with Universities and Research Institutes

It is proposed to create an Internship Programme for bright post graduate students in Economics & Statistics from the universities to enable such students and faculty members to get practical experience of statistical activities of state Govt. It will help to generate a pool of various professionals which can be utilized for various short term data needs and surveys etc. The total cost is estimated to Rs. 39.60 lacs for 5 years.

25. Exposures and Learning visits

For the improvement of State Statistical System, exposures and learning visits to the states which have developed an advance IT equipped statistical systems are necessary. Keeping this in view, it is proposed that at least one exposure visits of the team of 3-4 officers under the leadership of senior officers would be conducted every year. The total 5 visits will cost to Rs. 7.50 lacs.

26. Statistical awareness/Advocacy

To bring statistics in limelight from neglected and marginalised area it is proposed that advocacy activities for sensitisation of high level policy makers, data producers and users at department levels in public, private & civil society sectors will be undertaken during the project period. For this workshops will be arranged

annually. It may include a series of workshops for awareness about Collection of Statistics Act 2008. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed @ Rs. 2.00 lacs per year for 5 years for this purpose.

27. Data Producer and users workshops/meetings

The regular meetings/workshops of data producer and users are necessary to assess the requirements of data users as per their changing needs. Keeping this in view an amount of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been proposed for such meetings and workshops.

28. Dissemination of Statistical Reports

In Punjab state large number of statistical reports are generated but the data is not analysed and published. Under SSSP it is proposed that all the line departments would analyse their generated data and prepare annual publications on regular basis. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed under SSSP for the project period.

29. Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE) Kits

Agriculture department is lacking CCE kits which are very crucial for the estimation of crops production. Department has demanded Rs. 2.50 lacs (Rs. 1000 per kit) for 250 CCE kits. Therefore, Rs. 2.50 lacs are proposed for this purpose.

30. Monitoring of SSSP Implementation

The recommendations made under SSSP will have far reaching consequences and the Report contains a large number of actionable suggestions and other operational recommendations. Therefore, it is essential that some permanent mechanism be developed for taking action for achieving the objectives outlined in this Report. The Project Management Team (PMT) which may be suitably modified shall co-ordinate the implementation of PSSSP under the overall supervision of State High Level Steering Committee (SHLSC) by holding quarterly meetings and reporting to Principal Secretary, Planning. Half yearly meetings of SHLSC would be held to review the implement action of plan. The half yearly progress report will be supplied to MOSPI periodically through the SHLSC. For this

process Rs. 39.00 lacs are proposed.

29. Summary of total proposed budget under PSSSP

Under the PSSSP the total proposed allocation is 7273.05 lacs out of which Rs 7100.05 lacs would be funded through central govt. funds and rest Rs 173.00 would be borne by state Govts. The main activity wise proposed funds are given below:

Table-2 Activity wise allocation of the Budget (in lacs)

SN	Activity	Total Cost	Centre Share	State Share
1	Civil Works	3460.00	3287.00	173.00
2	Modular Furniture	156.10	156.10	0.00
3	Vehicles	547.52	547.52	0.00
4	ICT (hardware & software)	1397.07	1397.07	0.00
5	Surveys and Studies	484.46	484.46	0.00
6	PSTRI (Operational cost for project period)	262.50	262.50	0.00
7	Capacity building of Staff	311.00	311.00	0.00
8	Digital Library, Videoconferencing and Multimedia Equipments for DES	42.80	42.80	0.00
9	Statistical Capacity Building with Professional in DES at Head Office and district level	483.00	483.00	0.00
10	Internship programmes	39.60	39.60	0.00
11	Exposer and learning visits/ Statistical Advocacy/ Data producers and users interaction	37.50	37.50	0.00
12	Dissemination of statistical reports	10.00	10.00	0.00
13	Crop Cutting Experiment kits	2.50	2.50	0.00
14	Monitoring of SSSP implementation	39.00	39.00	0.00
	Grand-total	**7273.05**	**7100.05**	**173.00**

30. 20-Core Statistical Activities

Under the PSSSP the main emphasis is made for strengthening the 20-Core statistical activities to produce credible, reliable & timely data under these activities. The activity-wise actions proposed to be taken for strengthening these activities are as under:

Table-3- 20-Core Statistical Activities-wise actions proposed for strengthening activity

S N	No. / Statistical Activity	Department responsible	Proposed steps for strengthening activity
1	1. State Domestic Product Estimates	ESO	11 out of 20 key activities are being carried out by the DES Punjab. These activities are performed by the various branches in the DES with the assistance of statistical staff posted at sub-state and sub-district level. These activities are being strengthened by providing the requisite IT infrastructure at state, district and block level. At the same time the required studies and surveys would be carried out to strengthen database and fill the data gaps in these activities both under ISSP and FC-XIII. The regular trainings for use of IT and in statistical methods will also be provided to statistical staff to enhance the capacity of manpower. For the supervision of data collection work in the fields the vehicles are proposed under plan. For providing favourable working environment in the office new buildings at head office and at sub state level are proposed along with modular furniture. For strengthening the local area planning Block Statistical Offices are proposed to be setup in each of the 142 blocks for which new buildings and IT infrastructure is proposed.
2	2. Estimates of Capital Formation and Savings		
3	3. Estimates of District Domestic Product		
4	4. Estimates of Contribution of Local Bodies		
5	6. Annual Survey of Industries		
6	7. Index of Industrial Production (IIP)		
7	9. Wholesale Price Index		
8	10.Consumer Price Index		
9	14.Housing Statistics		
10	18. Participation in the Surveys of the NSSO		
11	20. Statistics for Local Area Planning		
12	5. Data on Major Fiscal Variables	ESO	-do-
		Finance	IT infrastructure is proposed for statistical cell in finance department for strengthening of statistical activity. Regular trainings will also be provided to statistical personnel of this department to enhance the capacity of manpower.
13	8. Crop Area and Production Statistics	Agriculture	Agriculture is the key line department which compiles agriculture statistics with the collaboration of Land Record Department. To strength the statistical cell in these departments proper IT infrastructure is proposed along with a vehicle for supervision of data collection work in the field. The required surveys and studies would also be conducted to strengthen the database and bridge gaps. Proper trainings will also be provided to the statistical personnel to these departments for upgrading the manpower capacity. Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE) kits would also be provided to the department for
		Land Records	

			carry out CCE. The vacant post in these departments would be filled on priority basis to provide sufficient staff strength for collection of statistics.
14	11.Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare Statistics	Heath & Family Welfare	This department has largest Statistical Cell for carrying out statistical activities. Sufficient number of IT equipments is proposed for this department for timely collection and dissemination of data. Regular trainings in IT and statistical methods will also be provided to the statistical personnel for upgrading the capacity of staff. For looking after the ICT functioning of the statistical wing of the department one post of IT expert is recommended for this department. For upgrading the database and filling gaps suitable studies and surveys will also be conducted in due course of time.
15	15. Birth and Death Registration Statistics and Population		
16	*12. Education and Literacy Statistics:*		
	12A. Statistics on Educational Institutions	DPI (Sec. Education)	This department deals with the educational statistics of all type from primary to college education including professional education. This activity is suffering from lack of IT and manpower which have been proposed to the provider in the plan. Required studies and surveys will be conducted for filling data gaps. Manpower capacity of the department would be enhanced by providing proper training of statistical methods and use of IT.
	12B. School Enrolment Data		
17	*13. Labour and Employment Statistics:*		
	13A. Labour Statistics	Labour	Labour and Employment Generation & Training departments carry out Labour and Employment Statistics. These departments lacking IT, manpower and technical skills which are seriously hampering statistical activities. To fill these gaps sufficient number of computers and other IT equipments, proper trainings of statistical methods and use of IT tools and required studies and surveys to be conducted are proposed under this plan to strengthen these statistical activities.
	13B. Employment Statistics	Employment Generation & Training	
18	16. Electricity Production and Distribution Statistics	Pb. State Power Corp. Ltd.	Proper IT infrastructure and regular trainings are proposed for strengthening this activity.
19	*17. Environment and Forestry Statistics:*		
	17A. Forestry Statistics	Forest	Suitable IT infrastructure and regular trainings are proposed for strengthening this activity. Required studies and surveys will be conducted for filling data gaps.
	17B. Water Supply	Water Supply	This department has now statistical manpower

	and Sanitation Statistics	& Sanitation	for carrying out statistical activity. At the same time no IT tools are available for this purpose. Under this plan sufficient number of computers along with one post of statistical personnel is proposed to strengthen this statistical activity.
20	*19. Transport Statistics:*		
	19A. Motor Vehicle Registration Statistics	Transport Commiss-ioner	This department has already sufficient IT equipments for carrying out statistical activities whereas proper trainings in statistical methods would be provided to the statistical staff of this department for upgrading this statistical activity.
	19B. Road Statistics	Public Works Deptt. (B&R)	This department is lacking IT tools for carrying out statistical activity. Suitable number of IT equipments is recommended for the improvement of timeliness and quality of data. Proper trainings of statistical methods will also be provided to the staff of department performing statistical activities. Some survey and studies will also be conducted to strengthen the database and fill up gaps.
	19C. Traffic Accident Statistics	Police	This department is lacking IT and statistical manpower due to which the statistical activities are suffering from low quality of data. One post of statistical personnel along with suitable number of computers is proposed for strengthening of statistical activity.
	19D. Passenger Traffic Statistics	Transport Deptt.	Proper IT infrastructure and regular trainings are proposed for strengthening this activity. Required studies and surveys will be conducted for filling data gaps.
		PEPSU Road Transport Corp.	This department is lacking IT and statistical manpower due to which the statistical activities are suffering from low quality of data. One post of statistical personnel along with suitable number of computers is proposed for strengthening of statistical activity.

The statistical activities of all these departments are suffering from shortage of staff. Therefore, the vacant post in the statistical cell of these departments are proposed to be filled up on priority basis for providing sufficient manpower for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of data. Most of the collected statistical information is forwarded to the concerned Ministries in statement format and hardly any analysis of the data is carried out or report is published for the use of data. So the analytical capacity of statistical staff of these departments would be enhanced through proper training to make use of collected data. A proper dissemination policy to publish reports of these statistics will also be explored so that this statistics can be used by various data users in state.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 There is an increasing realisation among countries that focusing on desired outcomes and impacts is the only way to ensure that scarce resources are used effectively and efficiently for economic and social development. Availability of reliable statistics in time and at the required disaggregate levels is a pre-requisite for the design and implementation of such development plans as the process involves establishing baselines, identifying upfront performance targets and indicators and monitoring the progress during implementation and on completion. It is, thus, important that the statistical system of each state is reformed so as to provide reliable and comprehensive statistics on economic, social and environmental aspects on a timely basis. Statistics are just like newspapers as too old data looses its relevance. It has become all the more important in India in the context of changing economic and social policies, increasing environmental concerns, technology growth and introduction of the third layer of administration in the political system. Good statistics also constitute an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society and the basic input for evidence based decision making.

Review by Rangarajan Commission

1.2 A Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan was appointed by the Government of India in January 2000 to examine critically the deficiencies in the statistical system and to recommend measures for its systematic revamping. The National Statistical Commission known as the Rangarajan Commission, in its report submitted to the Government of India in September 2001 listed following data gaps and deficiencies in the statistical system.

a) Existence of gaps in the availability of needed information;

b) Delays in publication of results;

c) Large and frequent revisions of published results;

d) Gross discrepancies in official statistics from different sources; and

e) Lack of transparency in statistical operations.

1.3   These deficiencies, as noted by the NSC, have led to a serious loss of credibility of official statistics, arising on account of following reasons:

a)   There is lack of a system of assurance of quality of the statistics that are disseminated by the official statistical system;

b)   Over the years, the system of statutory administrative returns, which form the major sources of official statistics, has seriously weakened;

c)   Time tested methods of coordination with various agencies of the decentralized statistical system such as Technical Working Groups, Advisory Committees, Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) etc. have not been functioning satisfactorily;

d)   Absence of a Human Resource Development Policy has been responsible for a marked lack of motivation of official statisticians in India and

e)   Absence of an explicit Citizen's Charter or Mission Statement without which the rising expectations of the citizens from the statistical system cannot be fulfilled.

1.4   The two basic reasons identified by the Rangarajan Commission for the existence of some of the major deficiencies were (i) absence of an effective co-ordination mechanism for determining statistical priorities, standardization of concepts and definitions, and (ii) absence of a mechanism to ensure credibility of statistics in the existing decentralized statistical system.

Strengthening of State Statistical System – Recommendations of NSC

1.5   The National Statistical Commission (NSC) made the following recommendations for the Strengthening of State Statistical System.

- The breakdown of the Administrative Statistical System needs the immediate attention of the highest authorities of State Governments. They are urged to take steps to reduce the burden of the additional work given to the lowest level Government functionaries such as Patwaris and Primary Teachers so that they can effectively carry out statistical functions assigned to them.

- The authorities should also instruct the offices implementing different Acts and Rules to be vigilant that all relevant units file with them regularly the

statutory statistical returns required by the Acts and Rules and take necessary action under the Acts against the defaulting units.

- The State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESs) should develop capabilities to tabulate data on demand and to analyze data from different sources. For this they should organize all the data that the State's statistical system possesses in an appropriate manner.

- The State Governments should accord priority to computerization of administrative offices that generate administrative statistics.

- The DESs should fully exploit the potential of their participation in the National Sample Survey (NSS) programme by using the survey data as a data bank and by utilizing the survey mechanism for ad-hoc collection of additional sample data required by the Government.

- The State Governments should support the DESs in the creation of sample survey capabilities by creating sample survey divisions in them.

- The State Governments should make the necessary resources available to the DESs for computerization and development of necessary software to make the DESs self sufficient in this respect. This will help them to undertake tabulation of NSS data, which they are collecting in their matching samples.

- The DESs should develop the necessary analytical capabilities to carry out data-analysis relevant do the problems of decision making of the Government.

- For strengthening the effectiveness of the statistical system of the Government, the State Governments should create a separate Department of Statistics by elevating the existing DES to the level of a Department and the Director of the existing DESs to the level of Secretary to the Government. The Department of Statistics should have complete freedom in statistical work. The head of the Department of Statistics should be a professional statistician or a professional economist with experience in large-scale data collection and empirical analysis of data.

- The State Governments should closely involve the Director of DESs in its decision-making processes by making him a member of or an invitee to

committees and groups dealing with plans and programmes in substantive fields.

- The State Government should strengthen the role of the DES as coordinator of its statistical activities by empowering them to take a technical review of the statistical activities of all departments every year. The DESs should also be asked to make a report to the Government of its comments on and suggestions for these activities. The DESs should also be authorised to convene a biennial conference to review the State Statistical System and its activities.

- The State Governments should take steps to create a common statistical cadre and State Statistical Service for manning statistical posts in all departments.

- The heads of the department of the State Governments should closely involve their departmental statisticians in their decision-making process. To give institutional support to his role, the departmental statisticians should be placed directly under the head of the department.

- In view of the renewed importance of the Block Statistical Organisation in the context of local area planning, the State Governments should bring it directly within the fold of the States' Statistical System by either transferring the organization to their Directorates of Economics and Statistics or by making it responsible for its statistical work to the Directorate and bringing it under the Directorate's technical supervision through the district statistical organization.

1.6   In accordance with the recommendations of NSC, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), GOI has initiated the "India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)" with the assistance of the World Bank. The focus of the project is on the strengthening of the statistical capacity of the 35 States and Union Territories, particularly with regard to the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics, in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the NSC Report (August, 2001). This report has underlined the crucial role which all the States/UTs have to play in generating the data for a wide range of national level statistics and for providing appropriate and adequate data in a timely

manner for meeting the requirements of policy and planning at the state and sub-state levels.

1.7   It is against this background that the Government of India requested the state governments to communicate their willingness to participate in the ISSP. The Government of Punjab decided to participate in the ISSP and conveyed its willingness in its "Letter of Participation (LoP)" signed by Chief Secretary Govt. of Punjab (Annexure-V) addressed to the Government of India. While doing so the State Government agreed to subscribe and confirm to the national vision and strategic policy frame work of the National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP), formulate the State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) on the basis of the broad guidelines issued by the MOSPI and to enter into an appropriate Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India to make this project successful and to deliver the desired outcomes. In accordance with the Letter of Participation, the State government has designated the Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab as single nodal agency of the State Government for the purpose of the 'India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)' and to be a Point of Interaction (PoI) with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India (Annexure-VIII). The State government has also constituted a State High Level Steering Committee (SHLSC) under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Punjab (Annexure-IX).

1.8   The key performance yardstick for the project is the extent to which the State and UT governments participating in the ISSP are able to meet effectively, adequately and systemically the national minimum standards in regard to the 20 key statistical activities listed below.

1.   State Domestic Product Estimates
2.   Estimates of capital formation and savings.
3.   Estimates of district domestic product
4.   Estimates of contribution of local bodies.
5.   Data on major fiscal variables.
6.   Annual survey of industries.
7.   Index of industrial production
8.   Crop area and production statistics.

9. Whole sale price index

10. Consumer price index

11 Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare statistics

12 Education and literacy statistics

12A. Statistics on educational institutions

12B. School enrolment data

13. Labour and employment statistics

13A. Labour statistics

13B. Employment statistics

14. Housing Statistics

15. Birth and death registration statistics and population

16. Electricity production and distribution statistics

17. Environment and Forestry statistics

17A. Forestry statistics

17B. Water supply and sanitation statistics

18. Participation in the surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation

19. Transport statistics

19A. Motor Vehicle registration statistics

19B. Road statistics

19C. Traffic Accident statistics

19D. Passenger traffic statistics

20. Statistics for local area planning

1.9 The State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) is an opportunity to strengthen the statistical capacity of the Punjab State Statistical System. The preparation of the SSSP provides a chance for all stakeholders to assess the current status of statistics, to review data needs, to develop a vision for State's statistical system and to formulate strategies for achieving the vision. The objective of the SSSP is to develop a viable, technically sound and user-oriented work program with planned actions, including inter-alia budget lines and time lines, for data production, analysis and dissemination. It should include a mechanism for continuous assessment of user needs and priorities with regard to data, provide a framework for mobilizing

resources (both state and national through the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)), and put in place a monitoring system to monitor the implementation of the Plan. It should also ensure that statistical activities are developed and managed in as coordinated, efficient and effective manner as possible.

1.10 The ISSP would be primarily focusing its interventions in respect of five selected key areas, namely, the following:

a) Improving the Coordination and Management of Statistical Activities in the states/UTs;

b) Human Resource Development;

c) Developing Statistical Infrastructure;

d) Investing in physical infrastructure, including IT, and

e) Improving Statistical Operations, especially those supporting the cause of improvement in the quality and dissemination of statistical data.

1.11 Keeping the objectives of the State Strategic Statistical Plan in view within the above broad guidelines of ISSP and also since this was an opportunity to strengthen the statistical capacity of the Punjab State Statistical System , it was necessary to consult all stakeholders involved in the statistical system. The preparation of SSSP provides an opportunity to all the stakeholders to assess the current status of statistics, to review the data needs, to develop a vision for State's statistical system and to formulate strategies for achieving the vision.

1.12   A study (namely"Study for Identifying Specific requirements for Strengthening of the State Statistical Bureaus-Phase-I") of the statistical system in Punjab including the gaps and deficiencies was undertaken at the instance of MOSPI by JPS Associates (P) Ltd. in 2006. The report, submitted in November, 2006, was prepared by a Group headed by Shri A.K. Johari Project Director.

1.13 Since the preparation of SSSP involves a thorough review of the present statistical system in Punjab including the quality and coverage aspects of statistical outputs of the DES as well as by the line Departments, it was felt that the job of preparation of SSSP report should be entrusted to a professional agency/consultant who could be provided with the relevant background material and notes by

the DES as also by the line Departments.

1.14   Smt. Dr.Saroja Rama Rao was chosen as Consultant keeping in view his vast experience in official statistics as she headed DES Andhra Pradesh for many years. She was requested to be the consultant for preparation SSSP for Punjab by Government of Punjab and agreement was signed with her.

1.15   The process of formulation of the Punjab State Strategic Statistical Plan (PSSSP) commenced with the constitution of the Project Management Team (PMT), under the chairmanship of the Economic Adviser, Punjab (Annexure-X) which was required to prepare the draft with the help of Consultant SSSP after discussions with stake holders, discussions in seminars and workshops and after individual consultations. The first meeting of PMT was held on 29.11.2010 in which detailed discussion was held on the preparation of SSSP. Thereafter all the line departments relating to 20-Core Statistical Activities (20-CSAs) and other line departments were requested to supply the requisite information w.r.t. their statistical activity in a prescribed format. A meeting was convened with all these departments on 7.1.2011 under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary Planning to sensitize the departments about the importance of the project and to supply the requisite information in time. Various branches of DES were also asked to supply the requisite information. The information supplied by line departments and different branches of DES was comprehensively reviewed and incorporated in SSSP.

1.16   The draft of SSSP was prepared and put up in the PMT meeting held on 25.5.2011. As per the decisions of PMT the relevant portions of report were sent to the concerned line departments for reviewing and comments. A meeting of Key Line Departments was convened on 3.6.2011 for getting their comments. On the basis of comments received from all quarter draft SSSP was revised accordingly. The whole process was monitored by the Principal Secretary, Planning, regularly.

1.17   The identification of goals as well as strategies enabled determination of the specific activities which are to be incorporated in the implementation and financial plans. A time line of 6 years has been proposed for the implementation of the

various activities. In order to adhere to the timeline proposed and to attain the deliverable outputs/outcomes, monitoring and performance indicators were developed and incorporated in the plan.

CHAPTER-2

CURRENT DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Historical Perspective

2.1   With the advent of the era of economic planning and development, the State Govt. created a statistical office headed by the Economic & Statistical Adviser in 1949 to cater to the statistical needs of the state. The Board of Economic inquiry/Bureau of Economic and Statistics also became a part and parcel of this office in 1953 which was created in 1949/1950 in erstwhile PEPSU State. With the merger of Punjab and PEPSU in 1956, the present Economic & Statistical Organisation (ESO) came into being. The ESO has been strengthened over time to effectively respond to the growing needs for statistical analysis arising from economic growth of the states.

2.2   The Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab makes a major contribution to the database of the State and has been declared a Nodal Agency since April 2003 for effective coordination of statistical activities of all the departments. The statistical needs of private sector are also met by this Organisation. The planners, research scholars, social thinkers and administrators draw heavily on the statistical information available with ESO. The data collected by the organisation highlights the level of socio- economic development of the State. This data helps in formulation and evaluation of Development Programmes of the state.

The Current System

2.3   The system of official statistics in Punjab is, like in the Centre and various other States, a decentralised one, with the individual line departments being responsible for collection, processing and releasing the data in their own subject fields, and the Economics and Statistics Organisation playing the role of a nodal agency. Besides the Economic and Statistical Organisation (ESO), various other departments in Punjab have statistical cells/ units to process and maintain statistical information for their own and general need. The data collection, except to the

extent it is covered by Central legislations like Collection of Statistics Act and Registration of Births and Deaths Act, is not facilitated by any State legislation.

Organisational Structure of ESO

2.4   ESO is headed by the Economic Adviser (EA) who is assisted by Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisers, Research Officers and Assistant Research Officers. There is a District Statistical Office in each of the districts of the State headed by Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser (DESA). The administrative structure at head office of ESO is depicted in the chart-I.

CHART – I
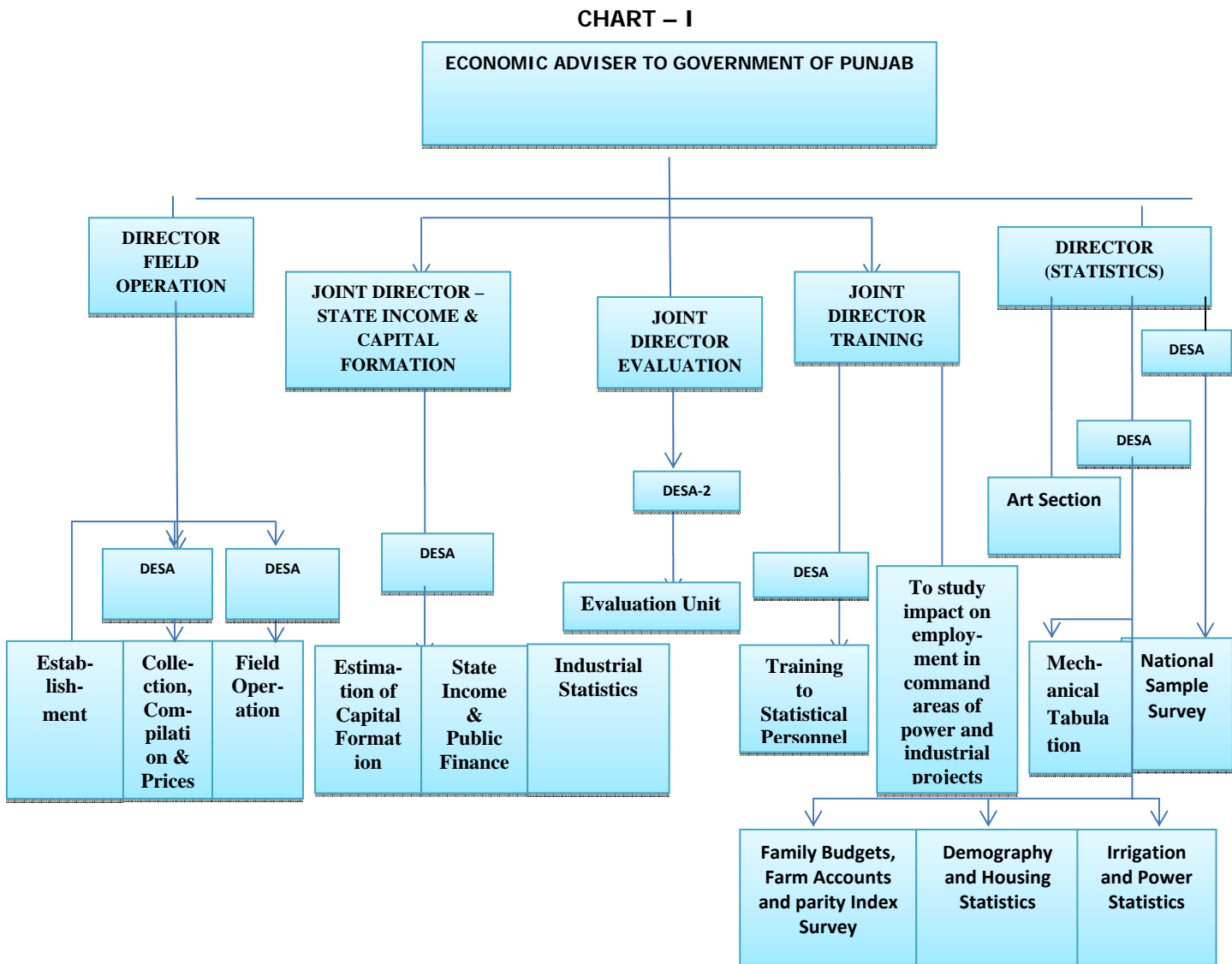
Functional Sections of ESO

2.5 ESO has 21 sections including establishment section at the State Head Quarter. The establishment section manages the human resource administration and is manned by Superintendents, Senior Assistants, Clerks and typists. Other sections are engaged in special areas. The description of these sections, including the specialized fields, is given in the following table:

Table 2.1: Sections of ESO and their Functions

SN	Section	Activities
1	Field Operation Section	The field operation section was set up with the primary objective of improving the quality of statistics at block and lower level and also to collect additional primary data on various other important socio-economic aspects at village and block level. Detailed, village-wise information is collected by investigators/statistical assistants posted at block level. On the basis of information collected, Village Directories and Block-at-a Glance for each district of the state are prepared and published.
2	Compilation Section	This section acts as data bank in the department and wide range of data is made available comprehensively to the state administrators, planners and researchers. This section also coordinates statistical activities between Govt. of India and various states. Statistical Abstract of Punjab and Basic Statistics of Punjab is prepared by this section annually and placed on the website.
1. 3	State Income	This section prepares estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) both at current and at constant (at present 2004-05) prices for all the sectors of the economy along with per capita income regularly. District –wise sectoral estimates of SDP both at current and constant prices for each year are also prepared. Quick and advance estimates of SDP based on production target of Agriculture Livestock, Forestry, and Fishing sectors are prepared annually. Sector wise growth rates of SDP for different periods are prepared to study the trend of State Economy.
4	Capital Formation	This section prepares estimates of Goss Fixed Capital formation for all the 13 sectors of the economy at current and constant (at present 2004-05) prices for public & private sectors. These estimates are compiled asset-wise, institution-wise and industry-wise for the State as a whole. At present, this section is partially

		functional due to paucity of staff.
5	Prices Section	This section collects wholesale and retail prices every week to study the behaviour of prices especially under inflationary pressures. From these prices monthly price bulletins are prepared. Consumer Price Index Numbers for the working class in Punjab are prepared every month for six selected centres.
6	Public Finance	This section under takes economic analysis of State Govt. budget and budgets of Municipal Councils/Corporations. This section also compiles the accounts of rural local bodies. Macro-economic data regarding Public Finance is maintained and supplied for various users. Economic & Purpose Classification of Budget is the main annual publication of this section.
7	Plan Evaluation, Survey and Studies	This section is responsible for undertaking evaluation surveys and studies regarding plan programmes and schemes to identify bottlenecks in their implementation for taking necessary corrective measures. This section has done 149 evaluation studies so far. At present, this section is partially functional due to paucity of staff.
8	Demography & Housing Statistics	This section collects and gets published annually the statistics relating to Census of Punjab Govt. and Semi-Govt. Employees; Population Statistics; Municipal Statistics; Building Material Prices and Wages of Construction Labourers; and Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI). This section also collects data on housing statistics from Private and Public sector on the instance of NBO.
9	Irrigation and Power	The irrigation section of this organization prepares two reports namely 'Energy Statistics of Punjab' and "Irrigation, Floods and Water logging statistics of Punjab" annually. At present, this section is partially functional due to paucity of staff.
10	National Sample Survey	The National Sample Survey (NSS) Unit works in collaboration with NSSO Govt. of India. This unit participates in the NSSO's programme of socio-economic surveys canvassing by NSSO's schedules for various rounds as a State sample. But at present this section is partially functional due to paucity of staff.
11	Tabulation	Tabulation section is vested with the responsibility of tabulation of data collected under National Sample Survey of different rounds. At present, this section is partially functional due to paucity of staff and required hardware/software. The data so collected from the State sample is expected to be processed by the ESO but no report has been brought out because the processing and tabulation of state sample data for various socio-

		economic surveys is not being done due to acute shortage of staff and as there are no hardware/software facilities in this office. Now, the DES, Punjab has started processing of State Sample Data with its limited source w.e.f. 63rd round of NSS.
12	Employment	Employment Section conducts studies under the schemes 'Impact on Employment in command Areas of Industrial and Power Projects and Spread effect on the Employment in the adjoining areas'. This section has conducted twelve studies so far. At present, this section is almost non functional due to paucity of staff.
13	Industry	This section collects industrial statistics and main task of this section is preparation of Annual State Summary results for registered manufacturing sector and compilation of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for selected important items. At present the work of this section is restricted only to the preparation of IIP due to the shortage of staff and state does not participate in ASI.
14	Farm Accounts	This section prepares two reports annually, (1) Farm Accounts of Punjab and (2). Family Budget of selected cultivators in Punjab to assess the annual income and expenditure to analyse the economic conditions of the farmers.
15	Art Section	This section prepares titles, Graphical Charts/Pictograms, Maps and other visual aids for various departmental publications / reports / folders and brouchers prepared from time to time. Multi coloured charts and display charts are also prepared by this section.
16	Training Section	This section imparts training to statistical personnel to make them conversant with the latest statistical terminology of subjects like statistics, Economics, Mathematics. At present, this section is non functional due to paucity of staff
17	Human Development Research & Co-rdination Unit	This section is looking after the work of SSPHD Project.
18	Economic Census	This section looks after the work of Economic Census.
19	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	ESO is the Nodal Agency for this scheme. It is responsible for supervision, coordination and monitoring of the scheme. It maintains liaison with the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India and all the DCs in the state.
20	Twenty Point Programme	ESO is the Nodal Agency for this scheme. It is responsible for supervision, coordination and monitoring

		of the scheme. It maintains liaison with the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India and all the implementing departments in the State.

Key Functions of ESO

2.6 The broad functions of Economic & Statistical Organisation are:

- To advise the State Government on Economic and statistical matters for formulation of policies and plans.

- To coordinate statistical activities of various departments in the state.

- To collect, compile, analyse and interpret economic and Statistical data and act as data bank.

- To conduct analytical and evaluation studies and surveys

- To keep a proper liaison with the Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India and other State Statistical Bureaus of the country.

- To conduct training for ESO Staff. This is done by the training cell of this organization.

In addition, the ESO, Punjab is the nodal agency for handling the work of MPLADS and Twenty Point Programme (TPP). Besides, District level offices of ESO are also providing secretariat services to District Planning Committees apart from collection and compilation of primary as well as secondary data and its onward transmission to head office.

Activities of ESO

2.7 The key statistical activities of ESO are listed below and discussed in detail in the next Chapter 4:

- Estimation of State GSDP.
- Estimation of Gross Domestic Capital Formation.
- Estimation of District Domestic Product.
- Economic and Purpose Classification of State Budget.
- Compilation of Wholesale Price Index.

- Compilation of Consumer Price Indices.

- Estimating contribution of Local Bodies.

- Participation in NSS on matching basis.

- Compilation of IIP.

- Collection of data on housing, prices of building material and wages to construction labourers and Index of Building Construction Cost (BCCI).

- Statistics for Local Area Planning-Village Directories.

Other Statistical Activities of ESO

2.8 The other statistical activities of ESO are, among others:

- Economic Survey of Punjab State highlighting the important developments in different sectors of the State economy.
- Economic cum Functional Classification of Municipals Budgets in Punjab.
- Preparation of Municipal Year Book containing data in respect of municipal corporations and municipalities of the State.
- Conduct of annual Census of State Government and Semi-Govt. employees
- Conduct of Economic Census
- Evaluation studies
- Monitoring of MPLAD Scheme
- Monitoring of 20 Point Programme
- Compilation of Official Statistics
- Statistical Abstract of Punjab.
- Basic Statistics of Punjab.
- Farm Accounts of Punjab and Family Budgets of Selected Cultivators in Punjab.

Publications: Dissemination of Statistical Information

2.9 The ESO compiles and publishes statistics on various economic and social aspects of the State on the basis of data of its own activities as well as those of other Line Departments. The list of publications is given in the table below:

Table 2.2: Regular Publications of ESO

SN	List of Publication	Periodicity	Latest Publication
1	Statistical Abstract of Punjab	Annual	2010
2	Economic Survey of Punjab	Annual	2010-11
3	District-at-a Glance	Annual	2009
4	Village Directories; District-wise	Annual	2008-09
5	Block-at-a-glance; District-wise	Biannual	2008-09
6	Estimates of State Income of Punjab	Annual	2008-09
7	Estimates of Fixed Capital Formation of Punjab	Annual	2006-07
8	Critical Economic Indicators-Punjab V/S India	Annual	2007-08
9	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class	Monthly	March-2010
10	Whole Sale Price Bulletin	Monthly	March-2010
11	Agricultural Labour Wages and Rural Retail Prices	Monthly	March-2010
12	Economic and purpose Classification of the Budget of Punjab Govt.	Annual	2009-10
13	Economic and Functional Classification of Municipal Budgets in Punjab	Annual	2007-08
14	Statistics of Public Finance in Punjab	Annual	2006-07
15	Municipal Statistics of Punjab	Annual	2008-09
16	Census of Punjab Government Employees and Semi-Government Employees	Annual	As on 31.3.08
17	Energy Statistics of Punjab	Annual	2006-07
18	Farm Accounts in Punjab	Annual	2008-09
19	Family Budgets of Selected Cultivators in Punjab	Annual	2007-08
20	Industrial Statistics of Punjab (based on ASI data)	Annual	2010
21	Index of Industrial Production	Annual	2010
22	Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI)	Annual/ Quarterly	2010

Statistical Activities of Line departments

2.10   Besides ESO, Punjab, there are 33 line departments which are involved in statistical activities at their own levels with statistical and non-statistical staff. There is no common cadre in the State due to which ESO has no control over the statistical activities of these departments.

Line departments relating to 20-Core Statistical Activities (CSA)

2.11   Out of total 33 line departments following 15 departments are involved in and responsible for Statistical activities related to Core Statistical activities:

Table-2.3 Line Departments and their Core Statistical Activity

SN	Department	No. / Core Statistical Activity
1	Finance	5. Data on Major Fiscal Variables
2	Agriculture	8. Crop Area and Production Statistics
3	Land Records	
4	Heath & Family Welfare	11.Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare Statistics
		15. Birth and Death Registration Statistics and Population
5	DPI (Sec. Education)	*12. Education and Literacy Statistics:*
		12A. Statistics on Educational Institutions
		12B. School Enrolment Data
6		*13. Labour and Employment Statistics:*
	Labour	13A. Labour Statistics
7	Employment Generation & Training	13B. Employment Statistics
8	Pb. State Power Corp. Ltd.	16. Electricity Production and Distribution Statistics
9		*17. Environment and Forestry Statistics:*
	Forest	17A. Forestry Statistics
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	17B. Water Supply and Sanitation Statistics
11		*19. Transport Statistics:*
	Transport Commissioner	19A. Motor Vehicle Registration Statistics
12	Public Works Deptt.(B&R)	19B. Road Statistics
13	Police	19C. Traffic Accident Statistics
14	Transport Deptt.	19D. Passenger Traffic Statistics
15	PEPSU Road Transport Corp.	

Out of 15 key line departments relating to 20-CSA, 11 department have sanctioned statistical staff to perform the statistical work. But in 5 departments namely, Land Records, Water Supply and Sanitation, PWD (B&R), Police and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation there is no sanctioned statistical staff so, these department performs their statistical activities with non-statistical staff. The detail about the core statistical activities of these 15 key line department is given in Chapter-3.

Line departments not relating to 20-CSA

2.12 There are 18 line departments in the State which generate state specific important statistical data for its use at national and state level. Statistical activities of these departments are crucial for policy and decision makers at state level and for general public use. Out of these, there are 13 departments who have their statistical cell to produce data while 5 departments perform statistical activities with non-statistical staff. Brief about the Statistical Cell/Statistical activities of these departments is as under:

Table-2.4 Line Departments not relating to 20-CSA and their Statistical Activities

SN	Department	Statistical Cell/Statistical Activities of Department
1	Rural Development and Panchayats	- Department has two Statistical Wings as under containing 13 sanctioned (at present 5 filled & 8 vacant) posts: - Administrative Intelligence Unit (AIU). - Integrated Rural Development Monitoring Cell (IRDMC). - Data Collected by deptt. is as under: - Details of funds released under various plan and Non-Plan schemes and expenditure incurred-district wise (monthly). - Information regarding all Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS), viz, MGNREGA, SSY, IAY, DRDA, IWDP, IWMP and Special Projects etc. - Such reports are prepared and send to various State Govt. departments and Rural Development Ministry, GOI. - Statistical Wing also evaluates the schemes.
2	Industries and Commerce	- Department has Statistical Units as under containing 41 sanctioned (at present 24 filled & 17 vacant) posts: - Survey Section - Nucleus Cess **Survey Section:** This Section is engaged in the collection, analysis and interpretation of industrial statistics regarding large/medium and small scale industries. - The main source of data is the Registration Form of SSI Registration. This information maintained by DIC in all districts and supplied to head office wherein it is compiled district/industry-wise. The data made available to State Government and other research quarters. **Nucleus Cell:** It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which the data is collected through census/sample survey of small scale industries from time-to-time as per the direction of GOI. **Annual Statistical Publications are as under:** - Annual Administrative Report. - Directory of Large/Medium Industrial Units. - Annual Progress Reports of SSI. - Survey report of SSI Units.

3	Excise & Taxation	▪ Department which has a Statistical Wing containing 5 sanctioned (at present all vacant) posts.
		▪ Statistical Reports/Publications of Deptt. are as Under:
		  1. Statistical Compendium (yearly)
		  2. Admn. Report (Early)
		  3. Commodity-wise analysis of VAT (yearly)
		  4. Monthly/Quarterly and yearly data of tax collection.
		  5. Year-wise pendency under all the Acts.

4	Punjab State Council for Science & Technology	▪ The council has a Environmental Information System (ENVIS) under which a bilingual website namely punevis.nic.in is existed having data and information on various environmental aspects of State like air, water, land, solid waste, agriculture, biodiversity, energy, demography, climate, eco-friendly technologies, policies and legislation and environment education. ▪ Besides, Council is regularly taking up numerous projects that require collecting of secondary data. ▪ All these data needs statistical analysis to find out data gaps and make it more appropriate for scientific application. ▪ A Statistical Data Analysis Cell is required to be set up in Council.
5	Punjab Khadi and village Industries Board	▪ Board has a statistical Cell containing 1 sanctioned (at present filled) post. ▪ The data collected by Board contains information regarding units set up, units working, production value, sale value, employment generated, village covered. This data is quarterly and annually forward to KVIC, GOI and state Govt. ▪ From district level data is collected by district office and send to HQ and it is complied at HQ. ▪ KVIC, GOI annually aggregates the data of all States and prepare publication.

6	Scheduled Castes & Land Development Corporation	▪ The Corporation has a Statistical unit containing 2 sanctioned (at present filled) post.
		▪ The main statistical information collected is as under:
		  1. District/Scheme wise sanctioned/disbursed cases, targets and achievements.
		  2. Purpose-wise, caste-wise and Range-wise data.
		  3. Year-wise statistics of various schemes.
		  4. Any other data required from time-to-time.
		  5. In addition to statistical work this branch is preformed planning work also.

7	Punjab State Agricultural & Marketing Board (PSAMB)	▪ Board has a Statistical Wing containing 9 sanctioned (at present 7 filled & 2 vacant) posts which collects following data:
		  1. Sale and purchase of different agricultural commodities.
		  2. Arrival of different agricultural commodities.
		  3. Collection of market fee and RD Funds.
		  4. Rates of different Commodities.
		  5. Movement of agricultural produce through Inter States Check Barriers.
		  6. Data on other various aspects.

8	Horticulture	▪ Department has a statistical Cell containing 12 sanctioned (at present 1 filled & 11 vacant) posts. ▪ The department provide training inputs, planting material and guidance to farmers for raising orchards and technical support services. Floriculture, bee-keeping and bio-fertilizer are also popularised. ▪ For this purpose reliable village data is required. Department's Statistical system is handicapped due to lack of healthy statistical wing. ▪ At present meagre strength of statistical personnel working in deptt. belongs to Agricultural Deptt.

9	Social Security and Women & Child Development	▪ Deptt. has no statistical Cell/staff but required it.
		▪ Following data is collected on Social Security Schemes:
		  1. No. of application received, sanctioned, rejected, actual beneficiaries, and death case.
		  2. Amount required & disbursed.
		  3. Category/area/gender wise beneficiaries and amount disbursed to them.
		  4. Annual maintenance of data of beneficiaries.
		  5. Annual Administrative Report.
		  6. Report of Jan Shree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana from 154 ICDS blocks (District wise).
		▪ These reports are prepared quarterly and submitted to GoP and GoI.
		▪ Monthly information of 15 significant indicators is required by GOI under ICDS Scheme. The main indicators are as under:
		  1. Total population of 0-6 years Child.
		  2. Total population of pregnant and lactating women.
		  3. No. of beneficiaries of 6 month to 6 years and 3-6 years Children, pregnant and lactating women.
		  4. No. of gender-wise beneficiaries (3-6 years) under Pre School Education.
		  5. No. of Live births, deaths 0-1 years and 1-5 years.
		  6. Classification of nutritional status of beneficiaries. (Normal, Grade-I,II,III and IV and Children weight.

10	Welfare of SCs/BCs	▪ This department deals with welfare schemes relating to SCs/BCs. ▪ Department is required to maintain proper statistics of beneficiaries covered & to be covered & funds incurred & required under these schemes. ▪ Department has no statistical staff for maintaining these statistics. ▪ Department required statistical staff to perform these activities.
11	Dairy Development	▪ Department has no Statistical Cell at present but wants to establish it at state and sub state level and required statistical staff for it. ▪ Department has already initiated a Herd Registration Programme.
12	Local Government	▪ The department is required to collect data on income, expenditure, physical achievements like length of roads, length of drains, length of CC flooring, length of water supply etc. and availability of basic amenities in Municipalities. ▪ The data collected & compiled at regional offices is then required to be sent to HQ. But at HQ & sub-state level there is no statistical staff that can performs the various statistical operations. ▪ Presently the statistical work is being performed by the Accounts Branch officials of the department. ▪ Department requires statistical cell to be set up at state, Regional and

		Municipal Corporation level for which Statistical staff is required to be new created.
13	Animal Husbandry	▪ Department has its big Statistical Wing containing 117 sanctioned (at present 83 filled & 34 vacant) posts. The major activities of which are as under: 1. Monthly progress reports of all district w.r.t. various animal husbandry activities. 2. Monthly progress reports from various livestock farms. 3. Monthly progress reports of Feed & Fodder section. ▪ Field staff of statistical wing helps to collect data from field. Various types of monthly, seasonal & annual reports are prepared, such as:- 1. Cattle Census Report. 2. Annual Reports. 3. Statistics at a glance. 4. Fodder Crop Survey. 5. Integrated Sample Survey annual Reports. 6. Other Reports.
14	Country & Town Planning	▪ Department has Statistical Wing containing 62 sanctioned (at present 19 filled & 43 vacant) posts. ▪ Department engages in preparation of Major Plans of various cities & towns for which data regarding various aspects is required, such as: 1. Physical Aspects (Land use). 2. Socio-economic including demography aspect. 3. Environment etc. ▪ The data w.r.t. physical aspect is gathered from satellite imageries which is now outsourced due to lack of infrastructure. ▪ Socio-economic data is collected by the staff comprising of Field Investigator and Area Investigators. This data is analysed by Area Investigators and Research Assistant manually.
15	Food Supply	▪ The department has a statistical cell containing 20 sanctioned (at present 12 filled & 8 vacant) posts. ▪ The main statistical outputs are as under: 1. Final figures of wheat and paddy. 2. Monthly information regarding number of ration cards prepared/cancelled. 3. Monthly information regarding number of Fair Price shops. 4. Quarterly information regarding Action Taken under clause 8 and 9 of the PDS control Order 2001. 5. Monthly stock position of wheat with state/its procurement agencies. 6. Monthly statement regarding availability of storage space with the state/its procurement agencies. ▪ The figures given by the field level officials are first sent to District headquarter and are further transmitted to Head office where these are compiled.
16	Co-operation	▪ The statistical work is performed by the non-statistical staff. ▪ Following documents of the department are prepared annually: 1. Budget documents of the economic activities. 2. Annual Administrative Report. 3. R.B.I. Table of Nabard.

		4. Annual figures speaking highlight of the cooperative department relating to working activities. ▪ The figures are collected from the primary level of the society. ▪ After collecting the data from the Joint Registrars, these figures are compiled at the level of Head Office. ▪ From this data as well as R.B.I. tables, the Administrative Report is prepared.

17	Fisheries Department	▪ Department has a small statistical cell containing 1 sanctioned (filled) post which collects monthly primary data on following aspects:
		  1. Old & new water area under fish culture.
		  2. Fish production in natural and man made water tanks.
		  3. Fish Seed Production.
		  4. No. of persons trained and loan provided.
		  5. Income generated from various fisheries resources.
		▪ This data is compiled at head office and following statistical reports are prepared:
		  1. Monthly reports regarding achievements/targets.
		  2. Annual "FAO Fisheries Statistics year Book" Report.
		  3. Conducting time-to-time surveys of Fisheries resources in State.
		  4. Annual Administrative Report.
		  5. etc.

18	Soil and Water Conservation	▪ The department has Statistical Cell containing 2 sanctioned (at present 1 filled & 1 vacant) posts. Following Statistical Reports are prepared:
		  1. Monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/annual reports regarding achievements pertaining to various components vis-a-vis targets. Preparation of slides (PPTs of various reports for review during meeting conducted by State Govt./GOI).
		  2. Annual Action Plan for centrally sponsored schemes.
		  3. Annual Administrative Reports.
		▪ The report at Sr. No. 1 is send to Agriculture Ministry, GOI.

CHAPTER-3

ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT SYSTEM ON CORE ACTIVITIES

The State Statistical System as a whole

The State statistical system consists of ESO, which functions as the nodal agency for all statistical matters of the State. In addition to it, other line departments have statistical cells manned by statistical personnel from the respective departments, with separate statistical cadres. At the district level, there are 20 District Statistical Offices manned by DESA and different line departments have their own statistical cells.

Scope and areas of improvement in the current State Statistical System

The State Statistical system of the State is characterized by the following:

- Voluminous data is collected from varied sources, collated and compiled, by different agencies, but not a lot of analysis is being done due to lack of IT and computing infrastructure and skills. There is need to understand the data, analyze and present the data to gain insights and feed into the decision making process;

- There is a need to enhance the data analysis, interpretation, presentation and dissemination skills. The statistical manpower suffers from lack of training and capacity building;

- The Statistical system below the State and district is quite weak to generate reliable, organized and disaggregated data for decentralized planning and local Governance;

- There is a need to improve the current infrastructure resources and facilities for better performance in the area of training of human resources;

- Existence of gaps in availability of required information;

- Time lag and delays in publication of results;

- Large and frequent revisions of published results;

- Gross discrepancies between official statistics from different sources;

- Occasional disagreement between tabulated summary results and publicly available basic data from which the summary has been produced; and
- Lack of transparency in statistical operations.

The present status of 20-Core Statistical Activities under ISSP is as under:

1. State Domestic Product

3.1.1   The State makes regular estimates of State Gross & Net Domestic Products at current and constant prices and related aggregates like Net Domestic Product per capita, sectoral composition of GSDP etc. The responsible agency for estimation of State Income is ESO. Principal outputs generated are:

i) GSDP by economic activity at current prices;
ii) GSDP by economic activity at constant (2004-2005) prices;
iii) NSDP by economic activity at current prices;
iv) NSDP by economic activity at constant (2004-2005) prices;
v) Per capita income at current and constant prices;

The frequency of data collection is annual. In line with the national practice, estimates are released in four stages – Advance, Quick, Provisional and Final.

 Methodology

3.1.2   The methodology adopted now for estimation of GSDP from various sectors is broadly on lines prescribed at the national level by the Central Statistical organisation (CSO). The estimates are based on the concept of income originating within the geographical boundaries of the State. Three approaches are being followed for the estimation of the SDP. These are:

1. Production approach- Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining, Manufacturing (Registered);
2. Expenditure approach- Construction, partly forest sector;
3. Income approach-all other sectors.

   The time lag in dissemination of estimates of SDP is as follows:

- Quick Estimates   – 12 Months
- Provisional Estimates   – 24 Months
- Final Estimates   – 36 Months

Statistical Returns used

3.1.3   Annual, non-statutory returns are used to collect the data. Some important offices from which data is collected are:

1. Directorate of Agriculture and Land Record Department: Crop area production, yield rates and crops and inputs;
2. Agricultural Marketing Committees: Prices of agricultural commodities;
3. Directorate of Animal Husbandry: Production of Livestock;
4. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests: Production and value of forest produce;
5. Commissioner of Fisheries: Production and prices of fish;
6. Local Bodies: Compensation to employees;
7. CSO: Supra-regional sectors, various norms, ratios
8. State Geologist, Punjab: Production and Prices of Minerals;
9. Directorate of Horticulture, Punjab;
10. Punjab State Electricity Board: Various data for culling out GUA & NUA for electricity sector;
11. State Government Budget: for public sector data in all sectors, all Boards & Corporations of the State for different sectors of the economy.
12. Other Central Ministries: Wholesale price indices, mineral production, etc.

Deficiencies in the estimation of SDP

3.1.4   The deficiencies in the estimation of SDP mainly arise due to the quality and coverage of the primary data that is used in the preparation of these estimates, as methodological issues are well settled and there are global standards on preparation of national accounts. The weaknesses in the SDP reflect the deficiencies in the statistical system of the state. The dependence on data is on large number of autonomous source agencies, as the statistical system is decentralised. The decentralised nature of the statistical system is one of the reasons for the source agencies not appreciating the requirements of state income for additional data/coverage. Further, in   a   regionally diverse

economy, data gaps are bound to be large, as collection of quality data requires large samples, which is expensive.   This is the reason for not having annual surveys on many areas/topics like the unorganised segment and labour force in the state and in the country.   Also, administrative data is the basic source in many key economic activities, e.g.   agriculture,   forestry,   electricity   and   services. The agencies   responsible   for implementing various schemes also are producers of data.   It is difficult to expect unbiased and quality data from the same sources, which also implement schemes.

3.1.5   The drawbacks in SDP estimation are mainly (a) data gaps in sectoral statistics, including quality aspects, and (b) absence of direct estimates in unorganised sector.

3.1.6   The process of compiling state income estimates is quite complex and requires large scale detailed data from source agencies. Among the three institutional   sectors (namely, public sector, private corporate sector and private unorganized sector), the SDP estimates relating to the public sector are considered most reliable as they are based on budget documents and annual reports of public enterprises, although major data gaps remain in respect of local bodies and non-profit institutions exclusively serving the government.

3.1.7 For the rest of the economy, there are both data gaps as well as problems relating to the quality of data, as listed below:

 Agriculture

- Seed rates of crops other than those covered in the cost of cultivation studies and fertilizer and pesticides consumption rates;
- Periodical updating of various rates/ratios and norms used in state income.
- Area under perennial crops like mango, which are on field and tank bunds, road and rail margins and private/public premises;

- Prices of crops listed in the Season and Crop Report for which prices are not collected;
- Yield estimates of crops listed in the Season and Crop Report, for which yield estimates are not available;

Animal Husbandry

- Estimates of consumption of roughages and concentrates (including composition) consumed by different categories of cattle;
- District level data on Estimates of production of meat products, poultry meat, estimates of fallen animals to be included ;
- Data on excreta of poultry and manure of Sheep/Goat along with prices;
- District wise production of goat milk, poultry meat and dung prices;
- The Animal Husbandry Dept. does not disseminate data through public domain;

Forests

- Information on inputs in forestry sector;
- Lack of district wise authentic information on forest products – major as well as minor;
- Data on unrecorded removal of forest produces for the domestic purpose and Agricultural purpose;
- District wise area and Value on Trees outside Forest;
- The cattle dependence and grazing incidence;
- Forest areas, Block-wise / District-wise needs to be standardized.

Fisheries

- District-wise production and prices variety wise and grade wise are not being furnished by the Fisheries department.
- There is no systematic procedure in collection of prices of all varieties of fishes.

- The data on fishing equipments viz., Boats, Gill nuts, trailers etc., additionally procured during the year is not available for estimating GFCF.
- Periodical updating of various rates/ratios and norms for estimating fish sold in raw form, sun drying and salting;
- Reliable data on subsistence fish;

Industries

- ESO is not participating in ASI at the State level but is using ASI (NSSO-central sample) for estimation of State Income;
- Data on value of output, intermediate consumption, employment, factor incomes, inventories and capital expenditures in respect of unorganised sector;
- Data on private corporate sector is not available;
- Periodical updating of various rates/ratios and norms used in state income;
- ASI results are available after a time gap of (2-3) years. The results of ASI available are for the year 2008-09;
- The ASI frame is not properly updated at the Chief Inspector of Factories level;
- Non-response from some of the selected units is a common phenomenon;
- The sample indicated by CSO for the state is not adequately, representative to the State and Districts;
- Pooling of State and Central data is not taken up at present;
- Sharing of data (filled in Schedules) of Central is not available to the State for assessment of correctness of the data;
- Wide gap between ASI and IIP results for the same period;
- No proper mechanism for checking the data correctness;
- Lack of adequate statistical manpower and infrastructure;
- The mortality rate in selected units is very high;
- At present the bench mark estimates are moved by using the IIP growth rate of registered manufacturing sector only, due to non availability of separate

index for MSME. This is not properly reflected in estimation of GSDP under un-registered manufacturing sector;

- Direct data on output of construction;
- The basic building materials prices is based on 1999-2000 bases;
- Fixtures & fittings need to be included in the cost of construction index;
- Estimated construction based on annual accounts of private corporate sector

Services

- Detailed income-expenditure data for households;
- Estimates of incomes and expenditures of non-profit institutions serving households;
- Current data on local bodies;
- NIC code wise yearly data on registration of vehicles is required from Transport authorities;
- The estimation of GSDP/DDP contributing from private part of water transport may also be estimated;
- The Prices section estimates the house rent Index for Urban area and the house rent Index for Rural area may also be needed for compile of the state income;
- Representative sample size may be designed in NSSO surveys for estimating workforce and GVAPW of cable operators, private communications, coaching and tuition, washing and cleaning of textile and fur products, Custom Tailoring, which is contributing more in sub-sector of other services;
- Data on private part of Hotel and restaurant occupancy.

Suggestions for Improvement

3.1.8   The improvements made in the source data under the SSSP (that is in the respective subjects, like agriculture, industry, services, etc.) will have a direct bearing on the quality of SDP data.   The above mentioned data gaps need to

be addressed while preparing strategic plan for strengthening statistics in the respective subjects.

3.1.9 The following sector wise specific suggestions may be considered for improving the SDP.

1. Agriculture

3.1.10 There is a need for regular updating of various rates and ratios used in the state income estimates, although, they account for only about ten per cent of SDP. These rates and ratios used in the compilation of state income are updated usually at the time of revision of base years of SDP series. However, these need to be monitored. It is, therefore, recommended that periodic small sample type studies, which are also cost effective, may be conducted for regular updating of these rates and ratios.

2. Horticultural Crops

3.1.11 Due to absence of quality data on area and production of horticultural crops, estimates of SDP for this important crop-group suffer qualitatively. It is suggested that a one-time horticulture census may be conducted to provide a set of benchmark estimates for horticultural crops.

3. Industry

3.1.12 For the industry sector of the economy, there is little current data, except for the public sector part and for the registered manufacturing sector (though time-lag is huge). In the absence of such information on annual basis, the quality of SDP and district income estimates suffers enormously. At present, the important sources of information (for sectors other than agriculture), broadly are:

(1) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) – **It is recommended that ESO participates in ASI immediately**;

(2) Budget documents of central and state governments;

(3)   Annual reports of public sector undertakings;

(4)   private corporate sector statistics compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) at national level; and

(5)   Unorganised sector statistics collected through the enterprise surveys (these surveys cover all non-public, non-ASI enterprises) conducted by the CSO, DC (MSME) and the NSSO.

The data is available through these sources annually with varying time lags for (1) to (4), and through periodical benchmark surveys in the case of (5).

3.1.13 The surveys on enterprises are conducted with annual reference period and except for the organised manufacturing sector, the sectors get covered only once in 5 years. During this long interval of time, there is no indication of the performance of the unorganised segment of the economy, which is considered to be growing in importance, relative to the organised sector. Therefore, estimates of unorganised segments of the economic activities for years other than the benchmark year are based on proxy physical indicators. This has resulted in estimating GSDP for these segments through indirect procedures.

4. Business Register

3.1.14   A good statistical system must have a business register of enterprises/establishments in the State which can be used as a sampling frame for conducting sample surveys on enterprises.   The Business Register at state level can be easily prepared by amalgamating the units registered with the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), State Directorate of Industries and Commerce Department (or the District Industries Centres), State finance authorities, and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC).   Once a business register is prepared, which will have the list of units located in the State by industry (3-digit NIC to begin with) by employment size and complete address.   After preparation of first business register, it is essential that units need to be physically verified to update the information on address,

industrial activity and employment size. Thereafter, the business register could be updated once every year. For carrying out monthly, quarterly or annual enterprise surveys, the frame can be used to select units to be sampled. The employment size will determine the selection of units in the sample surveys. Generally, larger units are always included in the survey and smaller units on sampling basis.

5.Manufacturing Sector

Organised Part

3.1.15 Presently the estimates of SDP are based on the annual survey of industries (ASI), which is conducted by the CSO. There are, however, certain problems in using the data of ASI at industry group and state/district level, mainly on account of small sample size at this level, non-response factor, timely updation of frame by the Chief Inspector of Factories, and the present time lag of about three years in the release of estimates. One alternative to improving the database on registered manufacturing is to tabulate the ASI schedules in the ESO itself, after collecting data from the residual units (that is those not covered by the NSSO) in the frame provided by the Chief Inspector of Factories. The ESO may collect copies of the filled in schedules directly from the FOD of the NSSO located in the States and add the schedules of residual units canvassed by the ESO and thereafter carry out the data entry and tabulation work in the ESO itself. This will enormously improve the quality of ASI results at state and even at district level, besides completely eliminating the time-lag in the availability of data.

3.1.16   For this segment (although the coverage of enterprises may be different owing to different definitions), an alternative data base exists with the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The advantages of the CBEC data base are that the non-response factor is nil, frame is constantly updated, data is available at district level and information can be obtained without actually doing an independent survey. It is, therefore, recommended that the ESO may consider collaborating with the Central Board of Excise and Customs

(CBEC) for estimating the total value of output and inputs, for the organized manufacturing sector (definition of organized manufacturing sector will have to be changed to the enterprises covered under the Central Excise). This would enable the ESO to obtain timely and reliable data at both state and district level and also at detailed industry-group level, on complete census basis.

3.1.17   A third alternative could to be to look at the tax data available in the State. If the State Finance Department can provide data on taxes collected, together with average tax rates, industry-wise, this can provide current data on the performance of manufacturing and services sector.

3.1.18 The following are the suggestions for improve the quality of ASI results to overcome the data gaps in Manufacturing Registered:
- Updating of Frame on annual basis at Director of Factories level.
- Census of all units in the frame in the base year. For subsequent years 100 and above employees' units census and balance units 20% coverage every year.
- Schedule should be revised/simplified covering the required parameters, i.e., Input, Output, depreciation, Employment, Salaries & Wages, Assets and liabilities, Inventories etc.
- This proforma should be canvassed by industries/statistics department staff on sharing basis.
- The data shall be obtained in electronic format wherever possible.
- First stage data entry at district level processing at state level. Required software to be developed.

3.1.18 The Business Registers will be prepared and maintained at District level and this activity will be covered under grant of 13th Finance Commission.

6. Index of Industrial Production

3.1.19   The ASI is the only source of data on industrial activity used in the state, but this is annual, and the time lag is enormous and there are questions about the

quality of data at state level. Therefore, to track the performance of state economy, short-term economic indicators, such as the IIP are needed to be compiled. The development and maintenance of an IIP, would lead to an enormous improvement in the SDP estimates. The IIP could be used to prepare the Advance and Quick Estimates of SDP and would also act as a cross-check to the ASI results.

3.1.20   For the purpose of preparing the IIP, ESO may consider either of the options, (i) use the business register to select a panel of units from which production data by commodity, needs to be obtained every month, (ii) use the database of Central Excise authorities, who collect monthly data on production of commodities (in which case no separate survey will be required), (iii) use the State Finance department's tax data, if available industry-wise tax collections and rates of tax. The weights for different industry/commodity groups at state level could be taken from either the ASI results or from the SDP worksheets.

3.1.21   The following are the suggestions to improve the quality of IIP, in order to overcome the data gaps in Manufacturing Registered and Un-registered sectors:

a) **Manufacturing - Registered:**

- Factories to be selected from the base year frame to be made available in the Business Register / by Director of Factories, sample units selection will be at three digit level and certain percentage of units from top listed units in each NIC group (with a cut-off on employment size);
- Data to be collected from all selected units on production (quantity and value) and employment every month;
- The Industries/statistics departments should collect Monthly production;
- Data from the selected units and forward to the DES;
- The data may be obtained in electronic format wherever possible;
- Production data to be collected from all selected units in the first fortnight of the subsequent month.

- DES should release the IIP by the end of the following month.

b) **Manufacturing-Unregistered:**

- IIP on MSME 2m(i) & 2m(ii) units (not covered under ASI), to be selected from the frame of the top units available in the Business Register at Commissioner of Industries at three digit level

- Three Digit level NIC group top production units have to be identified from MSME units. The production data in terms of quantities, total value of output of the unit and employment to be collected every month from each selected unit.

- The data shall be obtained in electronic format wherever possible.

- Data to be collected from all selected units in the first fortnight of the subsequent month.

- The Industries/statistics departments should collect Monthly production Data from the selected units and forward to the ESO.

The following additional suggestions may be considered for improving the SDP of industries sector:

- The base year 1999-2000 building materials prices provided by Demography (Housing Statistics) section needs to be updated;

- The CSO has included Fixtures & Fittings also under basic materials for construction CCI in the new series 2004-05, which may also be included under the basic building material prices by ESO;

- Residual GVA part under construction sector at present is provided by the CSO, for estimating GVA from private corporate sector, the annual accounts of private corporate sector from the list provided by the Registrar of Companies, may be obtained and analysed;

7. Services

Organised Part

3.1.22   Presently, there is no direct data on the organized part of the services sectors. The 5-yearly benchmark surveys conducted by the CSO/NSSO are the only source of data for the entire non-public sector segment of services sectors.

Although corporate sector statistics are compiled and released by the RBI, these at best give only national level estimates, due to the sample size of these studies being quite small. At state level, the estimates are not considered scientific even at aggregate level, much less at the sectoral level.

3.1.23   The companies registered under the Companies Act, have to mandatory file their annual balance sheets with the Regional Registrar of Companies. Also a frame of all companies registered under this Act in the State would be available with the Regional Registrar of Companies. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has now made it mandatory for companies to file annual accounts electronically under their MCA 21 programme. It is possible that data on corporate sector may be available at state level in the near future.

3.1.24   An alternative to filling up this data gap is for the ESO to launch quarterly/annual enterprise surveys on service sectors, using the frame available from the Business register. For each industry group, the ESO may select the top-most units (in terms of employment) and collect from them every quarter/annually, data on turnover, employment, wages, investment and inventories. These data could be used to track the organised services sector, on the lines of IIP, and will also be useful to compile an index of service production. Yet another alternative is to use the sales tax/vat data available industry-wise.

8. Unorganised Manufacturing and Services Sectors

3.1.25 Firstly, the data available from the NSSO on these is sketchy at state/district level and mostly unusable.   In order to improve the usability of data from these surveys, and generating more efficient estimates at detailed industry-group level and also at district level, the ESO must resort to pooling the central and state samples. It is essential that the data entry, tabulation and processing is done in ESO after collecting copies of filled-in NSSO schedules from the NSSO regional offices located in the state.

3.1.26   While using the benchmark 5-yearly surveys for base year estimates,

it may be necessary to have some annual indicators to measure the performance of economic activities during the year. For this purpose, a fixed sub-sample of the benchmark sample (such a recommendation was also made by the Regional Accounts Committee) may be drawn in order to collect information on about five items, namely, employment, production/total receipts, salaries and wages, capital expenditure and changes in stocks. Such panel sample would provide growth rates to extrapolate the benchmark estimates. However, while using panel sample, correction factors for the births and deaths of enterprises in the state, need to be applied on the growth rates derived from the fixed sample surveys. Whereas, the assumption of proportion of deaths of enterprises in the sample is the same as that in the population can be reasonably valid, the correction factor for births of enterprises could be arrived at on the basis of units (for any segment of the enterprises (for example the larger enterprises) for which such information is available) commencing economic activity in the state, from the concerned regulatory agencies, like the State Director of Industries or the tax authorities.

9. Public Sector

3.1.27   In the estimation of SDP and district income, the most complete data base available is on public sector, due to the availability of budget documents and annual reports of government undertakings. The weakness in the public sector statistics, however, relates to lack of complete data on the local bodies in the State and on autonomous government institutions. There are large number of local bodies in the state and since they get grants from the state budget and also generate their own resources (for example, Municipalities), it is necessary that their budgets/accounts are analysed and expenditures are properly accounted for in the SDP estimates. Currently the estimates of local bodies are prepared on the basis of annual data collected from them. It is recommended that the local bodies budgets may be analysed through the District Statistical Offices. Appropriate inclusion of local bodies' expenditures in the state accounts will show a correct picture of the public sector component in both income and capital

formation estimates.

3.1.18 The accounts of rural and urban Local Bodies shall be prepared and maintained at District level and this activity will be covered under grant of 13th Finance Commission.

10. Employment

3.1.28   The GSDP estimates of the sub-sectors viz., Agriculture , Forest and Logging (Fuel wood), Manufacturing Un-Registered, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other Means & Storage, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services are based on workforce and value added per worker, which are available from the Employment & Un-Employment and Enterprise surveys of NSSO.

3.1.29   Since the NSSO conducts these surveys once in five years, these results form the base year estimates, and for subsequent years growth observed between the last two surveys is used to extrapolate the base year estimates. As such the growth rate is constant in all the years, though the scale of employment changes in the economic activity of the state. For reliable GSDP and DDP estimates in the sectors mentioned above the data on the changes of Employment and Un-Employment and number of Enterprises are required on annual basis as these sectors are contributing the considerable GVA percentage in the state income.

3.1.30   The Labour Bureau has been conducting Quick Employment Surveys in the selected sectors of the economy to estimate the changes in the employment on quarterly basis with small sample size by engaging contract workers in selected   districts only. These results may not be adequate for estimation of workforce and value added per worker at district level for reliable estimates of GDDP.

3.1.31   The District Domestic Product estimate needs the district-wise

workforce at four digit level and value added per worker by conducting the survey on Employment & Un- Employment and number of Enterprises on annual basis. It may be proposed to conduct the Employment and Un-Employment Survey and Enterprise survey on annual basis by taking a representative sample in all the districts for estimating workforce at four digit level and value added per worker by involving the existing the departmental field staff.

11. Strengthening of NSS results for reliable service sector GSDP estimates

3.1.32   The 5-yearly benchmark surveys conducted by the NSSO in respect of unorganized/house hold sector of the economy give inconsistent results in compilation of state income of services sector. The workforce and GVAPW of State NSS survey results are not being used in the estimation of GSDP, either independently or pooling with NSSO survey results, as the results are not released in time.

3.1.33   To overcome the inconsistencies in the results of NSSO the following steps may be taken:

- The State sample data shall be processed regularly within a reasonable time after completion of fieldwork Statistical Tables of every round should be released within a year after completion of the each round. Copies of filled in schedules of central samples may be procured from the FOD offices located in the state directly and may be used in the data process.
- Attempts should be made to obtain and utilize pooled estimates by combining Central and State samples to arrive at consistent results and state sample size may also be enhanced so as to arrive at reliable results in respect of services sectors.
- The above procedures should enable in generating district level reports in every round, for use in the estimation of District Domestic Product.
- The State NSS division may be strengthened on the lines of NSSO.

12. Other compilations

GSDP/NSDP by organized and unorganized

3.1.34   The CSO prepares estimates of NDP by organized and unorganized sectors by using the following definition for organized sector:

1)   **Agriculture** - government irrigation system, non-departmental public enterprises and crop production in plantation crops of tea, coffee and rubber covered in private corporate sector.

2)   **Forestry** - recorded production of industrial and fuel wood, as reported by the State Forest Departments.

3)   **Fishing** - non departmental enterprises (public undertakings).

4)   **Mining & quarrying** - major minerals.

5)   **Manufacturing** - registered factories covered under Factory Act (largely, those employing 10 or more workers).

6)   **Electricity, gas and water supply** - total activity of electricity, public sector part of gas and water supply.

7)   **Construction** - construction works in the public sector and private corporate sector (Joint Stock Companies).

8)   **Trade, hotels & restaurants** - public and private corporate sector and cooperatives.

9)   **Railways** - Total activity.

10) **Transport by other means** - public sector, private shipping companies, private airlines and   road transport covered under the   private   corporate sector.

11) **Storage -** warehousing corporation in public sector, cold storages covered under Factory Act.

12) **Communication -** public sector and companies covered under the private corporate sector.

13) **Banking and insurance -** total   activity   except   the   commission agents   attached   to   life   Insurance Corporation of India and unorganised non- banking financial   undertakings including professional moneylenders and

pawn brokers.

14) Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services - real estate and business services companies in the private corporate sector and public sector.

15) Public administration and defence - Total activity.

16) Other services - public and private corporate sector medical, sanitary services, TV and radio broadcasting and other services and public and recognised educational institutions in the private sector.

3.1.43 The GSDP estimates by organized and unorganized segments, using the above definitions may be prepared on par with CSO.   There   are broadly three approaches through which this information can be built up, (i) using direct data that is available in the worksheets used to compile GSDP data, in which estimates are prepared separately for organized sector and unorganized sector, (ii) using workforce data available separately on organized   and unorganized segments, and (ii) where the above procedures are not possible, use all-India ratios of organized/unorganized in the NDP.

13.   GSDP/NSDP by Rural and Urban

3.1.35   The CSO prepares estimates of NDP and per capita income by rural and urban areas for the base years of national accounts series.   These estimates are prepared using the data available from the Annual Survey of Industries, Enterprise Surveys and Workforce estimates.

3.1.36   The GSDP/NSDP/per capita income estimates by rural and urban areas, for the base years of state income series may be prepared as per the methodology provided by CSO. The ASI results and enterprise survey results broadly provide the break-up of value added between rural and urban areas.

14. GSDP at market prices

3.1.37   The CSO prepares estimates of GDP at market prices as sum of GDP at factor cost and net indirect taxes (indirect taxes *minus* subsidies). The

GDP at market prices is used as denominator for obtaining various rates (such as rate of saving, rate of capital formation, fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, current account balance, tax collections, government expenditures on social sector, etc.).

3.1.38   The GSDP estimates at market prices, as currently the estimates compiled relate only to factor cost may be prepared on the lines of CSO.   The net indirect taxes at state level broadly comprise, (i) state indirect taxes and subsidies, (ii) central indirect taxes and subsidies applicable on commodities transacted in the State.   The State can compile this data, either using the all India ratios (between factor cost and market prices) or adding the net state indirect taxes and net central indirect taxes from the state.   For the net central indirect taxes from the state, if this information is not available, all-India ratios could be utilized.

15.   GSDP by income aggregates

3.1.39   The CSO compiles NDP estimates by income approach (only at current prices). This gives a break up of NDP estimates by compensation of employees and operating surplus and also by organized and unorganized sectors. While the CSO compiles estimates of compensation of employees, more or less the operating surplus data is derived as residual, from the NDP available from the production side.

3.1.40   The data sources are cost of cultivation studies for the agriculture, NDCU's reports for forestry, fishing, mining, ASI for manufacturing, enterprise surveys for unorganized manufacturing and services, budget documents for government administration and DCU part, and NDCU reports for public enterprises.

3.1.41   Using some of these data sources, the States too can compile NSDP data by income aggregates.   Wherever it is not possible to compile such estimates due to data non-availability, the all-India ratios could be used.

16. Private Final Consumption Expenditure

3.1.42 The CSO prepares the PFCE estimates broadly following the commodity flow approach, i.e. by using the production side estimates of total output, and out of which how much is available for consumption by household and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH). The CSO's estimates of PFCE differ from the NSS household consumption expenditure data, as the CSO's PFCE includes NPISHs, whereas the NSS data covers only households. Also, the CSO estimates are indirectly compiled, while the NSS are through direct household enquiries.

3.1.43 The NSS data on consumption expenditure is available state-wise and commodity-wise. These item-wise per capita consumption data at state level multiplied with population census data in respect of the state, provides the household consumption expenditure data for the state. For the PFCE estimates at state level, the ratios of NSS consumption expenditure in the State to that of all-India at item level may be applied on all-India PFCE estimates. The PFCE estimates so obtained are at market prices, as purchases for consumption are always at market prices.

17. Dissemination Practices

3.1.44 At the national level, the national accounts data is disseminated according to a pre-announced advance release calendar. This ensures transparency and timely availability of statistics to a wide range of users. It is, therefore, recommended that DES should bring out an advance release calendar for their major releases of state advance estimates, quick estimates, provisional estimates, etc. The following Release Calendar is suggested for the release of annual GSDP estimates.

Release of GSDP estimates	Date of Release
Advance Estimates	15 February
Updated Advance Estimates	6 June

Quick estimates and revision of previous year estimates	15 February

18. Non-Profitable Organisations (NPIs)

3.1.45 Non-profit institutions are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice, their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits, but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units.

3.1.46 NPIs constitute a significant and growing economic presence in countries throughout the world, accounting for 7 to 10 per cent of non-agricultural employment in many developed countries and considerable share of the employed labour force in developing countries as well.

3.1.47 In view of this, it is proposed to update the existing NPIs frame and various studies to be taken up for estimation of their contribution to GSDP and GFCF.

2. Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Savings

Capital Formation

3.2.1 Gross capital formation (GCF) refers to the aggregate of gross additions to fixed assets (i.e., fixed capital formation) and change in stocks during the accounting period. Fixed assets comprise construction and machinery and equipment and are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other process of production for more than one year.

3.2.2 Gross capital formation can be broadly classified into (i) Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and (ii) changes in stocks of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods.

3.2.3 At state level, it is possible to compile estimates of GFCF only, rather than compilation of estimates of gross capital formation (GCF), as estimation of change in inventories is not conceptually viable or feasible at the state level because of the open boundaries of the states. The problem is mainly on account of non-availability of data on good and services transacted across the state boundaries Therefore, the recommendation on compilation of capital formation estimates at state level is (i) gross capital formation for public sector, and (ii) Gross fixed capital formation by industry for both public and private sectors.

Present Position

3.2.4 ESO has been preparing the estimates of Capital Formation on annual basis. These estimates are prepared at current and constant prices both for public and private sectors of the economy. These estimates are also prepared asset-wise, institution-wise and by industry of use for the state as a whole. Besides this, ESO is also making attempts to prepare the estimates of consumption of fixed Capital formation for each sector of the economy with the guidelines provided by Central Statistical Organization, Govt. of India.

Output generated

3.2.5   Estimates of Gross State Domestic Capital Formation (GSDCF) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation(GFCF) pertaining to the public and private sectors, covering the following, are prepared annually:

i)   Gross State Domestic Capital Formation in State Government and Central Government and its departmental enterprises.
ii) Gross State Domestic Capital Formation in Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings of State Government (NDCUs) and Central Govt.
iii) Gross State Domestic Capital Formation in Local Bodies.

Time lag in release of data

3.2.6 The time lag in release of data is about 36 months. It is due to acute shortage of staff. There is no separate staff for this work.

Sources of Data

3.2.7   Sources of data are:

(i) *State Government Departments and Departmental Undertakings*: The sources of data are the Budget documents of the State Government (covering the administrative departments and their departmental enterprises). Capital expenditure data analysed to estimate GFCF by industry of use (industrial classification) and type of assets (construction and machinery and equipment). Construction assets are further classified as buildings, roads and bridges, other construction.

(ii) *Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings*: These comprise (a) Government Companies in which not less than 51 per cent of the paid up Capital is held by Government and subsidiaries of Government companies, and (b) statutory corporations, boards/ corporations engaged in infrastructure development are kept out of the purview. The sources of data for estimating GFCF from NDCUs are the annual reports/ accounts of the concerned Boards/ Corporation. Data given in the scheduled of fixed assets have been used to prepare estimates of GFCF.

(iii) *Local Bodies:* Data for Municipalities / Corporations is culled out from Municipal Budget. Data is also collected directly from Panchayat Samities, Improvement Trust, Zila Parishad Cantonment Board, Gram Panchayats and Market Committees.

(iv) Agriculture Sector - As regards public sector, the data is collected from Punjab's State Tube well Corporation and is also culled out from the State Govt. Budget. For private sector, the major source of information on fixed Capital Formation is the All India Debt and Investment survey of 1991-92. Following items are covered (i) Reclamation of Land and Bunding (ii) Orchards and plantation (iii) Wells (iv) Other irrigation resources (v) Agricultural implements (vi) Farm houses and (viii) others. These items are used as benchmark estimates and for other years, estimates are worked out by carrying forward these benchmark estimates with the help of suitable indicators such as additional area under reclamation of land and bonding and other land improvement works etc. These estimates are arrived at Constant prices. To arrive at current prices estimates (i) Cost of Construction Index (ii) Machinery and Transport equipment Index and (iii) Wholesale price Index of the relevant items are super imposed.

(v) Livestock Sub-Sector: The estimates for livestock are prepared on the basis of annual additions to relevant livestock categories multiplied by their respective prices. The annual additional to livestock categories is worked out by using geometric rate of growth and prices of livestock collected through.

Methodology

3.2.8   Sector-wise methodology is as under:

1. Forestry and Logging-The estimates are prepared for public and private sectors separately. For public sector data is culled out from State Govt. Budget. For estimation of Capital Formation in private Sector, data from the survey Estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in respect of "Private Tree plantation in Punjab 1979-80 to 1983-84" conducted by the Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab in the year 1984 has been used. For subsequent years, benchmark estimates have been moved forward with the help of the total number of plants supplied by the

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Forest Department to the private growers during these years. The estimates, thus, arrived at give results at constant prices. The All India Wholesale Price Index for wood products has been super imposed to arrive at the estimates at current prices.

2.Fishing Sector- For public sector the expenditure incurred by the State Govt. on fisheries is culled out from State Govt. Budget. For private fisheries, a survey regarding expenditure incurred by private fish farms during the years 1979-80 to 1983-84 was conducted by this organization. The estimates of Capital Formation for these years were prepared on the basis of the results of this survey report. The estimates for the later years have been worked out by carrying forward the benchmark estimates with the help of an indicator, i.e. "Area under the fish Ponds" supplied by Fisheries Deptt. Punjab. The estimates so arrived at by using the above indicator are at constant prices. Construction cost index is super imposed to arrive at current prices estimates.

3. Mining & Quarrying -There is no major mineral in Punjab. For the preparation of estimates of Capital Formation for minor minerals, a survey of private contractors was conducted in 1988-89 by this Department. According to that survey, the estimate of Capital Formation for that year was only Rs. 0.33 Lac. The estimates for the later years are worked out by moving forward these benchmark estimates with the help of Gross State Domestic Product from this sector. The estimates at constant prices are prepared by deflating the current prices estimates with the Index of plant and machinery.

4. Manufacturing Sector -Estimates for this sector are prepared separately for registered and un registered manufacturing. The registered sector covers all organized manufacturing and processing establishments. Estimates are prepared separately for public and private sectors. Public part covers the departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises of the State Govt. For the private part of registered sector data is culled out from the A.S.I. schedules.

Un-registered manufacturing sub-sector covered all manufacturing and processing activities which were not registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948. The data was taken from the enterprises survey 1994-95 estimates at constant prices are

prepared by using cost of construction index, machinery and transport equipment Index and wholesale price Index.

5. Construction Sector -The Capital Formation in the construction sector comprises of net additions to machinery and equipment tools of construction enterprises. Any new construction expenditure in the form of office building etc of these enterprises is also included. This sector is divided into public and private. Public sector covers the Central Public Works Deptt. (CPWD), Public Works Deptt (PWD) and the Punjab State Land Development and Reclamation Corporation. The data of CPWD is collected directly from three divisional offices located at Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Madhopur. In case of PWD, the relevant information is culled out from the State Govt. Budget documents and the information about the Punjab State Land Development Corporation is culled out from the annual accounts.

For the private sector, the estimates have been prepared on the basis of results of a sample survey conducted by ESO for the year 1981 – 82 to 1985-86. For subsequent years, estimates are calculated on the basis of compound growth rate. In order to work out the estimates at constant prices the Index of Machinery and Equipment, Transport equipment and wholesale price Index is used.

6 .Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sector- For the electricity sub-sector, data is culled out from Annual statement of Accounts of the P.S.E.B. For the water sub-sector data have been taken from State Govt. Budget of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. Estimates at constant prices are prepared on the basis of Index of Machinery equipment, Transport equipment and wholesale price Index.

7. Transport Storage & Communication -This sector covers economic activities relating to rail and road, mechanized and non-mechanized passenger and goods, transport and services incidental to transport storage and ware-housing and communication services etc.

Transport sector is further divided into public and private sub-sectors. Public sector covers Railways, Punjab Roadways and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation. Railway is a Supra regional sector, estimates are being prepared and supplied by Central

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Statistical Organization. For Punjab Roadways data is obtained from the Punjab Govt. Budget & PEPSU Road Transport Corp. from its annual balance sheet.

Private sector is also divided into organized and un-organized sector. Organized sector covers bus companies, the information for which is collected by Dy. E.S.A. of each district. The number of registered buses, trucks, taxies and canters are obtained from the State Transport Deptt and their prices are collected from Punjab Ex-servicemen Corp. The estimates of Capital Formation are worked out with the help of ratio of Gross State Domestic Product in the organized/ mechanized and non-mechanized private transport.

Storage & Warehousing also consists of public and private sector, Public sector includes Central Ware Housing and Punjab State warehousing Corp. information for these corporations is collected from their balance sheets. Private sector covers private cold storage, cooperative cold storage and warehousing. Data are obtained through their department. Communication is a supra regional sector for which the estimates are prepared and supplied by Central Statistical Organization.

8. Trade Hotels & Restaurants -This sector is divided into public and private part. Public part is prepared by culling out the data from the annual accounts of Central and State Govt. Corporations. Private part is divided into private hotels and restaurants, private trade and other private trade including L.P.G. For the first and second part, the results of the enterprise survey 1990-91 and 1993-94 are used. The estimates of the later years are worked out by moving forward these benchmark estimates with the help of index of these hotels and restaurants and the number of shops and commercial undertakings. These estimates at current prices are worked out by super imposing wholesale price index based on 1993-94.

For other private trade L.P.G. requisite information is obtained from the dealers through the District Statistical Agencies and for Markfed from their balance sheet. Information is also collected and compiled from Central Cooperative Stores and Non-credit Societies.

9. Banking and Insurance-Banking and insurance sector is supra regional sector for which the estimates are prepared by the Central Statistical Organizations.

10. **Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and business services -**This sector consists of two separate sub-sectors, viz (i) Ownership of Dwelling (ii) Real Estate and Business Services. The estimates of GFCF in respect of ownership of dwelling are based on All India Debt and Investment Survey 1991-92. The benchmark figures are moved forwarded and backward with the help of annual additions in dwelling units to arrive at the estimate at constant prices. The building cost indices of Punjab State were applied in order to work out the estimates at current prices.

The estimates in respect of business services are prepared on the basis of data available in the report of enterprise survey 1991-92 issued by the Central Statistical Organization. The figures for the year 1991-92 were worked out as bench mark estimates. This benchmark estimate moved backward and forward in accordance with the method followed in the sub-sector relating to ownership of dwellings.

11. **Public Administration-**This sector is covered by the administration department of State Govt, Central Govt. and Local Authorities. To prepare the estimates of State Govt. sub-sector the data is taken from Govt. Budget. For the data of C.S. Scheme is taken from State Govt. budget. Local Authorities covers the data of municipalities and corporation which is collected form Public Finance branch of this department. The information of Cantonment Board and Improvement Trust, Market Committees, Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad is supplied by E.S.A. each Distt. The data of Gram Panchayat is collected form Director, Rural Development and Panchayat Department.

To prepare the estimates at constant prices the estimates of current prices are deflated with index of construction cost, Plant and Machinery and Whole sale price index.

13.Other services Sector-This sector covers the educational services, medical and health services. It is comprises of the two sectors (a) Public Sector (b) Private Sector.

a) **Public Sector** covers the (i) Departments of the State Govt. and Local Authorities (ii) Non-departmental enterprises of the State. As regards the departments of the State Govt. and Local Authorities such as education and Medical Health and Sanitation, the data is culled out from State Govt. Budget and Local Authorities Budgets. As regards the non-departmental enterprises of the State Govt. data has been taken from the annual balance sheets of concerned corporation.

b) **Private Sector -** It covers:
   i. Recognized educational Services
   ii. Aided Medical and Health Services
   iii. Other un-organized services

The data of recognized educational institutions and recognized medical and Health services has been collected directly from the Districts, through Deputy E.S.A. at district level. Data for un-recognized education institutions the ratio 2.8% is used. For non-Govt. Medical and Health, community non commercial and cultural services, the results of enterprises survey report 1991-92 has been used as benchmark estimates. These results have been moved forward for other years with the help of gross fixed capital formation in public sector for the respective group. To prepare the estimates at constant (1993-94) prices the construction cost index, Plant and Machinery index and all commodity index is used.

Data flow

3.2.8   This is illustrated in the Chart below:
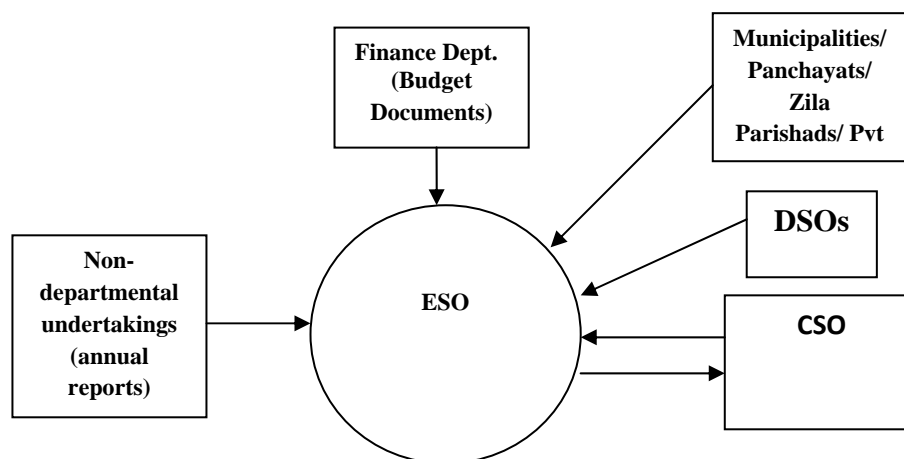
Chart - Data flow in estimation of gross state domestic capital formation

Deficiencies

General

3.2.9   Basic data in respect of GFCF in various sectors is available in a very crude form. The follow-up surveys of the enterprises do not provide data for actual addition to fixed assets. It provides the data only for gross assets, which do not satisfy the definition. The different controlling authorities are not able to improve the reporting of data and also its quality. Such is in the case of mining, construction, cooperatives, etc.

3.2.10   Database required for physical and financial indicators in many sub-sectors is inadequate, which makes it difficult to use benchmark figures.
In a number of cases, data on type of assets is not available, so estimates by type of assets could not be attempted for the supra regional and private sectors.

3.2.11   Latest data in some of the sectors is not available. So the available data has to be moved with the help of some suitable indicators, e.g., in railways and communications, the estimates were moved to the latest year by GVA in corresponding sectors.

3.2.12   The private corporate sector covers all enterprises working in the state registered in the office of the Registrar of Companies. But some of these companies are working in other states also. Due to non-availability of data regarding working outside the boundaries of Punjab, no adjustment for this could be done. Similarly, data in respect of companies registered outside Punjab but working in the state is not included as state wise data for these companies are not available.

Public Sector

3.2.13   Though, budget documents provide data on capital formation made by the Centre and the State, the coverage of local bodies and autonomous government institutions in the estimates of capital formation, has been weak and is a problem area.

Private Sector

3.2.14   There is really no quality data on estimation of capital formation in private sector, be it the organized sector or the unorganized sector at state level.   The main source of data at national level for private corporate sector is the Reserve Bank of India's company finance studies.   However, this database does not provide estimates of capital formation at state level, since the sample size of these studies is very small.   Also, in the accounts, information on state wise capital expenditures made by the companies is not available. The second main source of data on capital formation in the organized sector is the Annual Survey of Industries, which provides data at state level but only for the manufacturing sector.

3.2.15   For the unorganized sector, the only sources of estimation of capital formation are the NSS data from (i) All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS), and (ii) the periodic benchmark enterprise surveys.   Though these surveys provide data on capital formation at state level, the data is of extremely poor quality, as in many instances the capital formation turns out to be negative and the overall estimates of capital formation compiled from these surveys' results are nowhere near to the estimates compiled from the production side through the commodity flow approach.   The benchmark enterprise surveys conducted by the CSO/NSSO do not give reliable estimates of GFCF at state level, at present due to variety of reasons (one such reason is the manner in which disposed assets are valued.   Conceptually these should be measured at their depreciated values, but presently they are valued on historical costs, leading many times to negative figures of net acquisition of fixed assets).   Besides, data collected in the Asset Block of enterprise surveys is based on verbal responses, rather than from books of accounts, leading to considerable under-reporting of GFCF. Therefore, use of NSS data on enterprises has been extremely limited in the estimation of GFCF at state level.

3.2.16 The following are the other deficiencies in estimation of GFCF:

- The pattern of assets created by private sector is not correctly reflected due to adoption of benchmark data and extrapolation / interpolation based on sample surveys conducted long back.
- Due to non-availability of data from Forestry & Logging and Real estate, especially from Private sector, the estimates arrived are not exhaustive.
- The GFCF contribution from some of the private sectors of Communications
- (Reliance, TATA, Airtel etc.) and private corporate sectors are not included in the State GFCF as the data is not being furnished by them.

Suggestions for Improvement

3.2.17 The improvements made in the source data under the SSSP (that is in the respective subjects, like agriculture, industry, services, etc.) will have a direct bearing on the quality of capital formation data as well. The above mentioned data gaps need to be addressed while preparing strategic plan for strengthening statistics in the respective subjects. Also, the suggestion for improvement made on the topic of state domestic product, will help in improving the quality of estimates of GFCF at state level.

3.2.18 The following specific suggestions may be considered for improving the GFCF.

➢ For compiling the GFCF estimates at state level, the possible approach could be that the whole state economy may be grouped into a specified number of industries on the same lines as done for the GSDP. Thereafter, the GFCF estimates for each industrial sector, separately for public and private sectors, may be attempted. The estimates can broadly be arrived at, depending on the availability of data at state level, using various approaches, such as direct estimation, capital-output ratios, etc.

Public Sector

3.2.19   As mentioned earlier, weak areas in the estimation of capital formation in public sector refer to the coverage of local bodies and autonomous government institutions. Analysis of local bodies' expenditures for estimating capital formation made by these institutions on the lines of analysis carried by the ESO on state budget expenditures, will help in showing a correct picture of capital formation made by the public sector. Similar is the case for autonomous government institutions. It is therefore, suggested that accounts of local bodies and autonomous institutions are collected annually and analysed in the same manner as is being done for government budget documents, to estimate capital formation. The CSO should be requested to furnish capital formation estimates for the state component in respect of (i) central government administration, (ii) central DCUs, (iii) central NDCUs, and (iv) central autonomous government institutions, in a timely manner.

Private Sector

Private Corporate Sector

3.2.20   The companies registered under the Companies Act, have to mandatory file their annual balance sheets with the Regional Registrar of Companies. Also a frame of all companies registered under this Act in the State would be available with the Regional Registrar of Companies. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has now made it mandatory for companies to file annual accounts electronically under their MCA21 programme. It possible that data on corporate sector may be available at state level in the near future.

Combined Private Sector (private corporate and household sectors together)

3.2.21   For compiling the GFCF in respect of private corporate and household sectors, the available datasets are the ASI, the 10-yearly AIDIS and the 5-yearly NSS enterprise surveys. Of these, the ASI data can be used for registered manufacturing sector. The AIDIS data could be used for agriculture sector for

the benchmark estimates and for subsequent years, these data could be extrapolated with indicators (such as additional area under contour bonding, orchards and plantations, irrigated area underground water, agriculture implements, sales of agriculture machinery, tractors or growth rates of value of output of agriculture and livestock sector). For forestry sector, public part of GFCF could be updated by the percentage of forests in private hands. For the fisheries sector, ILC data or data available from the fisheries departments on fishing trawlers, equipment, etc. may be used.

3.2.22   For other industries (other than registered manufacturing and agriculture & allied sectors), the estimates of GFCF could be prepared entirely for the private sector, rather than distinguishing between private corporate sector and household sector.For this purpose, although the enterprise surveys are the ideal source, unfortunately the quality of capital formation data in these surveys is not good. In some cases, the capital formation is negative in these surveys. The alternative is to use capital-output ratios of public sector or capital-output ratios of private sector at all-India level. For this purpose, the SDP and GDP data is available separately for public and private sectors and so are the estimates of GFCF at all India level.

3.2.23   An alternative to filling up this data gap is launch annual enterprise surveys covering all economic activities in the private sector, using the frame available from the Business register. For each industry group, it may select the top-most units (in terms of employment)   and   collect   from   them   every quarter/annually,   data   on   turnover, employment, wages, investment and inventories. These data could be used to extrapolate the benchmark estimates of industry-wise capital formation, which may be compiled either using the NSS data or the capital output ratios.

Saving

Concepts and definitions of Saving

3.2.24 Saving represents the excess of current income over current expenditure.

Saving = Current Income – Current Expenditure

The income considered here is the gross disposable income, which is sum of gross domestic product at market prices, net factor income from abroad and net current transfers.

Estimates of saving are not compiled at state level as mentioned above.

Possible approaches to compile Saving at State Level

3.2.25   With some assumptions, an approximate estimate of saving can be prepared, but this can only be termed as indicative.

Alternative 1

Public Sector

The estimates of public authorities (administration and DCUs) can be prepared in the same way as is being done at national level by analysing budgets of state government, local bodies and autonomous government institutions.The central government component of saving could be allocated by the CSO using some indicators to the States. The excess of income over expenditure gives the estimates of saving. For NDCUs too, the accounts of state enterprises could be analysed and to this the component of central NDCUs could be added.

Private Corporate sector

The estimates of output or capital formation or saving of private corporate sector cannot be prepared at state level as RBI studies do not give results at state level. It is therefore necessary to look for alternate approaches. One such approach may be to allocate the national saving in private corporate sector to the different states, may be on the basis of data on paid up capital at state level, though this will be a very crude method. Alternatively, from the Economic Census or NSS enterprise surveys, an indicator could be developed to identify either the number of establishments or turnover or deployment of assets or employment in different states to allocate the national saving estimates to the states.

Household sector

The estimates for household sector include financial saving and saving in physical assets and the saving in physical assets is same as capital formation in household sector. It might therefore be possible to compile the estimates of saving in physical assets in the household sector, if the estimates of capital formation by households are available. Here too, assumptions have to be made on changes in inventories, as data on this at state level is not available. Further, data is also not available on instrument-wise financial saving at state level by the households. For this, one possible method is to build up a relation between aggregate deposits and savings at national level and apply the same on the aggregate deposits data at state level.

Alternative 2

Another alternative to estimate the saving at state level is to launch income and expenditure surveys of households and collect information on expenditures made by the households on financial and physical assets during the year. This together with the public and private corporate sector data could give an estimate of saving in the state.

Alternative 3

The private final consumption expenditure and the government final consumption expenditure together represent the total consumption expenditure in the State. The estimate of GFCE (CE + net purchase of goods and services) can be compiled from the budget documents. This should be the expenditures of all levels of government in the state, namely, centre, state, autonomous institutions and local bodies. Similarly, estimated PFCE at state level could be compiled using the procedure mentioned above under SDP.

If we assume the net factor income and net transfers in the state to be zero, the GSDP at market prices could be assumed to be the same as gross state disposable income. Alternatively, one may use the all-India ratios between GDP

and gross national disposable income, to upscale the GSDP data to that of gross state disposal income data. From the GSDP at market prices, if we net the total consumption expenditure, the residual can represent the estimate of saving in the State.

Gross saving = Gross State Disposable Income - Final consumption expenditure (GFCE +PFCE).

Gross State Disposable Income=Gross State Income + Net other current transfers from abroad + Net current transfers from centre + Net other current transfers from rest of the state;

Gross State Income = Gross State Domestic Product + Net factor income from abroad + Net factor income from rest of the states.

3. District Domestic Product (DDP)

Present Position

3.3.1   The estimates of SDP at district level are being prepared in Punjab. Estimates of SDP at district level are based on the availability of basic data for the purpose. Most of the basic data regarding production and prices in case of agriculture, livestock, mining and registered manufacturing is available for each district. In case of other sectors for which information is not available, state level estimates are allocated to districts on the basis of suitable indicators.

3.3.2 ESO, together with its DSOs is responsible for preparing and releasing estimates of district domestic product at current and constant prices.Followig outputs are generated:

(i) Gross District Domestic Product at current prices by major industrial sectors
(ii) Gross District Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices by sectors
(iii) Net District Domestic Product at current prices
(iv) Net District Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices
(v) Per capita Net District Domestic Product at current prices
(vi) Per capita Net District Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices

Methodology

3.3.3   At the State level, the ESO prepares the estimates of district income for various sectors by allocating the State income among the districts using appropriate indicators. The methodology followed for preparing district –wise income estimates for various sectors of the economy is as under: -

1. **Agriculture-** Gross value of output in agriculture sector is obtained as a product of district-wise production of agriculture crops including their by/ products and average wholesale prices prevalent in the selected marketing centres of district during the peak marketing period. In order to arrive at net value, total expenditure on inputs, at the state level is allocated to the district according to the ratio of district wise gross value of output.

2. Livestock- The gross value of output is obtained as a product of district wise production of different livestock products and prices selected from related Centres in each district. The input cost worked out at the state level is allocated to the district according to the proportionate gross value of output from this sector in each district.

3. Forestry and Logging- The State level SDP from this sector are prepared separately for the sub sectors industrial wood, fire wood and minor forest produce. For industrial wood estimates are prepared on the basis of value of recorded and unrecorded value. For firewood estimates are allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise rural population. For minor forest produce, estimates are allocated to the district on the basis of area under forest.

4. Fishing- The value added from this sector is obtained by evaluating production of fish with the wholesale prices at state level. These estimates are allocated to the district with the help of ratio worked out on the basis of district wise receipts from the sale of fish by the Fisheries Department.

5. Mining and Quarrying-The estimates of SDP from this sector are based on district wise production and value of minerals.

6. Registered Manufacturing-The district income estimates from this sector are prepared separately for census and non-census part. The estimates from census part are obtained by adding together the net value added culled out from the ASI schedule of all industrial units located within the boundaries of each district. In case of non-census part, the contribution at the state level is allocated to the district on the basis of workers in each district engaged in the factories selected for the ASI survey.

7. Unregistered manufacturing- The state level estimates of SDP from this sector are allocated to the district on the basis of estimated number of workers engaged in the unregistered manufacturing industries in the district.

8. Construction- The estimates of SDP from this sector are distributed among different districts on the basis of working force engaged in construction activity as per 2001 census.

9. Electricity Gas and Water Supply-The state level estimates of income from electricity sub sector are distributed among various districts according to total consumption of power in each district. In case of water sanitary service estimates are prepared at district level on the basis of number of workers engaged in the respective services at the district level. In case of Gas sub sector estimates are prepared at district level on the basis of number of gober gas plants.

10. Transport, Storage and Communication-The district wise estimates of SDP from this sector are prepared for railways, communications, transport by other means and storage sectors by allocating the state level estimates on the basis of working force engaged in this sector.

11. Trade, Hotels and Restaurant-he estimates on SDP from trade, hotels and restaurants sector are distributed among districts with the help of working force engaged in relevant activities as 2001 census.

12. Banking and Insurance-he State level estimates from this sector are allocated to the districts on the basis of number of banking offices in each district of the state.

13. Real Estate Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services -The estimates of SDP from this sector are distributed among districts with the help of number of residential houses.

14. Public Administration-The State Income estimates in respect of state Govt. and Central Govt. administration are allocated to the district on the basis of number of Govt. employees in each district. In case of local bodies the estimates are prepared at the district level by using the data of the local bodies.

15. Other Services-The district income estimates from this sector are prepared separately for the sub sector such as education, medical and health, sanitary

services and other activities. The state level estimates from the education sub sector are allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise number of teachers in all types of educational institutions. For medical and health these estimates are allocated on the basis of district wise number of registered medical and para medical staff.

Time Lag

3.3.4   The time lag in data dissemination is 36 months.

Interaction with other offices

3.3.5 The work of gathering data for the estimation of DDP involves interaction between ESO and DSOs and between DSOs and a number of district level government offices, local bodies, production units in private sector, shops for collection of prices, etc.

Data Flow

3.3.6 DSOs collect data from the organisations directly. The data flow is illustrated below:

Chart – Data Flow – District Domestic Product
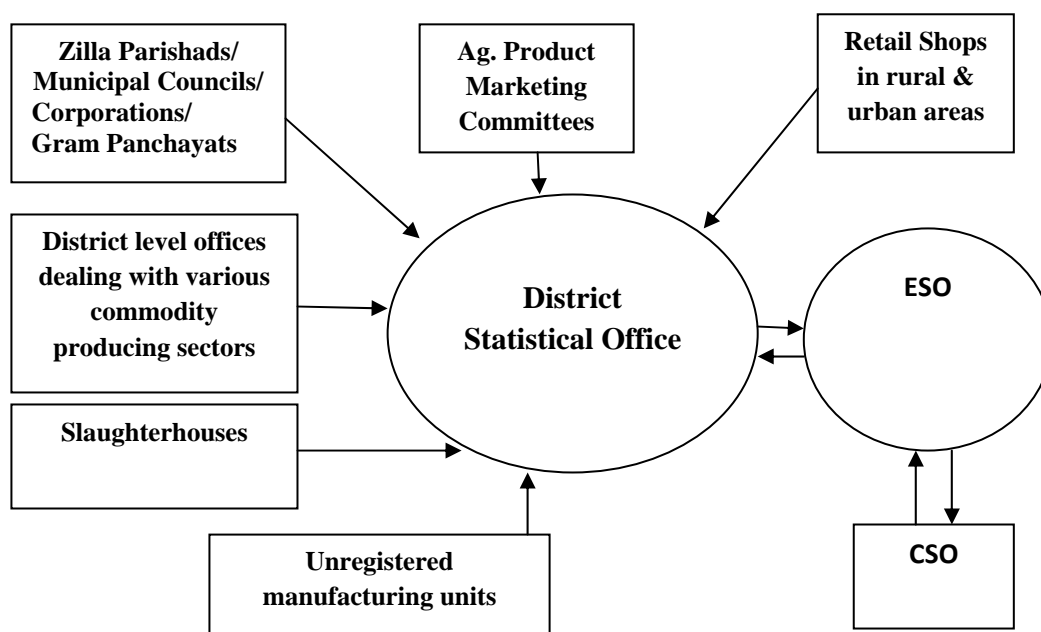
Deficiencies

3.3.7   The deficiencies in the estimation of DDP mainly arise due to lack of detailed data at district level on various economic activities carried out in the district. These in nutshell in addition to those listed under SDP are:

Agriculture
- Availability of area, yield, production and prices of crops other than the principal crops.
- Price data on crops, livestock products, forestry and fisheries at district level.
- The district wise production yield rates and prices of all Horticulture crops.
- District wise production and value of the Goat milk.
- Data on district wise production of poultry meat and slaughtered & fallen animals.
- District wise estimates of value of manure of goat & sheep and excreta of poultry.
- The District-wise forest production both major and minor and prices.
- Species wise production and prices of Inland Fish and Prawn from all districts by grading high and low variety.
- District wise data on honey production on regularly basis from KVIC.
- District wise value of Industrial wood from Trees outside Forest (TOF).
- District wise data on unrecorded production of industrial wood.

Industries
- Data on registered manufacturing sector at district level
- The District wise production and value of Minor Minerals.
- Detailed industry-group data at district level by pooling the central and state samples of ASI.
- Data on value added per worker (VAPW) at district level for unorganised manufacturing sector.

Services

- Data on value added per worker (VAPW) at district level for services sector.

- Direct expenditures of central, state government and autonomous government institutions in districts.

- The data on District wise sales tax for estimating GVA of organized part.

- The District wise number of vehicles registered from Transport authority duly deleting the condemned vehicles.

- District wise workforce under South Central Railway, Private communications, Banking and Insurance sectors.

- District wise workforce for organized and unorganized part of Software companies.

Suggestions for Improvement

3.3.8 The improvements made in the source data under the SSSP (that is in the respective subjects, like agriculture, industry, services, etc., will have a direct bearing on the quality of DDP data. The above mentioned data gaps need to be addressed while preparing strategic plan for strengthening statistics in the respective subjects.The following specific suggestions may be considered for improving the DDP.

1. Agriculture

3.3.9 There is a need for regular updation of various rates and ratios used in the state and district income estimates, although, they account for only about ten per cent of SDP/DDP. These rates and ratios used in the compilation of state and district income are updated usually at the time of revision of base years of SDP series, however, these need to be monitored and district specific rates may need to be developed. It is, therefore, recommended that periodic small sample type studies, which are also cost effective, may be conducted for regular updation of these rates and ratios.

2. Horticultural Crops

3.3.10 Due to absence of quality data on area yield rates and production of horticultural crops, estimates of DDP for this important crop-group suffer qualitatively. It is suggested that a one-time horticulture census may be conducted to provide a set of benchmark estimates for horticultural crops.

3. Other areas

3.3.11 Other areas of improvement are:

- District wise data on production of poultry meat and slaughtered & fallen animals may be collected by the A.H.Department
- Sample type study may be conducted to estimate value of manure of goat & sheep and excreta of poultry at district level.
- The District-wise forest production both major and minor and prices are to be obtained from the Forest Department.
- District level data on species wise production and prices of Inland Fish and Prawn by grading with high and low variety may be collected by the Commissioner for Fisheries.
- District level data on value of Industrial wood from Trees outside Forest (TOF), fuel-wood prices and unrecorded production of industrial wood may be collected by the Forest Department.
- The Chief Conservator of Forest may be requested to furnish district-wise data on fuel-wood production and price.

4. Industry and Services Sectors

3.3.12 For the industry and services sectors of the economy, there is little current data at district level. In the absence of such information on annual basis, the quality of SDP and district income estimates suffers enormously.At present, the important sources of information (for sectors other than agriculture), broadly are (1) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), (2) budget documents of central and state governments, (3) annual reports of public sector undertakings, (4) private corporate sector statistics compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) at national level, and (5) unorganised sector statistics collected through the

enterprise surveys (these surveys cover all non-public, non-ASI enterprises) conducted by the CSO and the NSSO. The data is available through these sources annually with varying time lags for (1) to (4), and through periodical benchmark surveys in the case of (5).

3.3.13 The surveys on enterprises are conducted with annual reference period and except for the registered manufacturing sector, the sectors get covered only once in 5 years. During this long interval of time, there is no indication of the performance of the unorganised segment of the economy, which is considered to be growing in importance, relative to the organised sector. Therefore, estimates of unorganised segments of the economic activities for years other than the benchmark year are based on proxy physical indicators. This has resulted in indirect estimation of GDDP for these segments.

5. Business Register

3.3.14 A good statistical system must have a business register of enterprises /establishments in the State which can be used as a sampling frame for conducting sample surveys on enterprises. The business register at state level can be easily prepared by amalgamating the units registered with the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), State Directorate of Industries and Commerce Department (or the District Industries Centres), State finance authorities, and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). Once a business register is prepared, this will have the list of units located in the State and district by industry (3-digit NIC to begin with) by employment size and complete address and by district. After preparation of first business register, it is essential that units need to be physically verified to update the information on address, industrial activity and employment size.

Thereafter, the business register could be updated once every year. For carrying out monthly, quarterly or annual enterprise surveys, the frame can be used to select units to be sampled. The employment size will determine the selection of units in the sample surveys. Generally, larger units are always included in the survey and smaller units on sampling basis.

6. Manufacturing Sector

Organised Part

3.3.15 Presently, estimates of SDP are based on annual survey of industries (ASI), conducted by the CSO. There are, however, certain problems in using the data of ASI at industry group and at state/district level, mainly on account of small sample size at this level, non-response factor, timely updation of frame by the Chief Inspector of Factories, and the present time lag of about three years in the release of estimates.

3.3.16 One alternative to improving the database on registered manufacturing is to tabulate the ASI schedules in the ESO itself, after collecting data from the residual units (that is those not covered by the NSSO) in the frame provided by the Chief Inspector of Factories. The ESO may collect copies of the filled in schedules directly from the FOD of the NSSO located in the States and add the schedules of residual units canvassed by the ESO and thereafter carry out the data entry and tabulation work in the ESO itself. This will enormously improve the quality of ASI results at state and at district level, besides completely eliminating the time-lag in the availability of data.

3.3.17 For this segment (although the coverage of enterprises may be different owing to different definitions), an alternative data base exists with the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The advantages of the CBEC data base are that the non-response factor is nil, frame is constantly updated, data is available at district level and information can be obtained without actually doing an independent survey. It is, therefore, recommended that the DES may consider collaborating with the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) for estimating the total value of output and inputs, for the organized manufacturing sector (the definition of organized manufacturing sector will have to be changed to the enterprises covered under the Central Excise). This would enable the ESO to obtain timely and reliable data at both state and district level and also at detailed industry-group level, on complete census basis.

3.3.18 A third alternative could to be to canvas a short schedule of ASI covering, employment, assets, outputs and inputs to all the units covered under ASI. This will provide quick results on the performance of manufacturing sector both at state and at district level. This data can be used to estimate the domestic product of registered manufacturing sector.

3.3.19 A fourth alternative could be to look at the tax data available in the State. If the State Finance Departments can provide data on taxes collected, together with average tax rates, industry-wise, this can provide current data on the performance of manufacturing and services sector.

7. Index of Industrial Production

3.3.20   The ASI is the only source of data on industrial activity used in the state, but this is annual, and the time lag is enormous and there are questions about the quality of data at state level.   Therefore, to track the performance of state economy, short-term economic indicators, such as the IIP are needed to be compiled. The development and maintenance of an IIP, would lead to an enormous improvement in the SDP estimates. The IIP could be used to prepare the Advance and Quick Estimates of SDP and would also act as a cross-check to the ASI results. It is also essential to compile an IIP at district level as a short-term indicator of district economy.

3.3.21 For the purpose of preparing the IIP, the ESO may consider either of the options:

(i) use the business register to select a panel of units (with stratification at district level) from which production data by commodity, needs to be obtained every month, (ii) use the database of Central Excise authorities, who collect monthly data on production of commodities (in which case no separate survey will be required), (iii) use the State Finance department's tax data, if available industry-wise tax collections and rates of tax. The weights for different industry/commodity groups at state/district level could be taken from either the ASI results or from the SDP/DDP worksheets.

8. Services

Organised Part

3.3.22 Presently, there is no direct data on the organized part of the services sectors. The 5-yearly benchmark surveys conducted by the CSO/NSSO are the only source of data for the entire non-public sector segment of services sectors. Although corporate sector statistics are compiled and released by the RBI, these at best give only national level estimates, due to the sample size of these studies being quite small. At state level, the estimates are not considered scientific even at aggregate level, much less at the sectoral level.

3.3.23 The companies registered under the Companies Act, have to mandatorily file their annual balance sheets with the Regional Registrar of Companies. Also a frame of all companies registered under this Act in the State would be available with the Regional Registrar of Companies. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has now made it mandatory for companies to file annual accounts electronically under their MCA21 programme. It is possible that data on corporate sector may be available at state level in the near future.

3.3.24 Alternative to filling up this data gap is for the ESO to launch quarterly/annual enterprise surveys on service sectors, using the frame available from the Business register. For each industry group, the ESO may select the top-most units (in terms of employment and selection with district as a stratum) and collect from them every quarter/annually, data on turnover, employment, wages, investment and inventories. These data could be used to track the organised services sector, on the lines of IIP, and will also be useful to compile an index of service production. Yet another alternative is to use the sales tax/vat data available industry-wise.

9. Unorganised Manufacturing and Services Sectors

3.3.25 Firstly, the data available from the NSSO on these is sketchy at state/district level and mostly unusable. In order to improve the usability of data from these surveys, and generating more efficient estimates at detailed industry-group level and also at district level, the ESO must resort to pooling the central and

state samples. It is essential that the data entry, tabulation and processing is be done in ESO after collecting copies of filled-in NSSO schedules from the NSSO regional offices located in the state.

3.3.26 While using the benchmark 5-yearly surveys, it may be necessary to have some annual indicators to measure the performance of economic activities during the year. For this purpose, a fixed sub-sample of the benchmark sample may be drawn in order to collect information on about five items, namely, employment, production/total receipts, salaries and wages, capital expenditure and changes in stocks. Such panel sample would provide growth rates to extrapolate the benchmark estimates. However, while using panel sample, correction factors for the births and deaths of enterprises in the state, need to be applied on the growth rates derived from the fixed sample surveys. Whereas, the assumption of proportion of deaths of enterprises in the sample is the same as that in the population can be reasonably valid, the correction factor for births of enterprises could be arrived at on the basis of units (for any segment of the enterprises (for example the larger enterprises) for which such information is available) commencing economic activity in the state, from the concerned regulatory agencies, like the State Director of Industries or the tax authorities.

3.3.27 Here too, the panel of units could be selected (with district wise representation) by obtaining the list from the Director of Industries, and from this panel of units, data may be collected on key parameters such as employment, turnover/output, on both quarterly and annual basis. The annual data will be used for direct estimation of DDP, whereas the quarterly data will be useful to track the district economy in respect of unorganised sector.

3.3.28 Other areas of improvement are:

- District-wise workforce and GVAPW from NSSO rounds may be compiled by increasing sample size, which are used in a number of services sectors.
- District-wise number of vehicles registered to be obtained from State Transport Commissioner..

- Employment and Un-Employment and Enterprise surveys may be conducted on annual basis by taking representative sample size in all the districts for estimating workforce at four digit level and value added per worker including organized and unorganized part of Software companies.
- The Prices section is estimating the house rent Index for Urban area. They may be requested to estimate District wise house rent for Rural and urban area also.

10. Public Sector

3.3.29 In the estimation of SDP and district income, the most complete data base available is on public sector, due to the availability of budget documents and annual reports of government undertakings. The weakness in the public sector statistics, however, relates to lack of complete data on the local bodies in the State and on autonomous government institutions. There are large number of local bodies in the state and since they get grants from the state budget and also generate their own resources (for example, Municipalities), it is necessary that their budgets/accounts are analysed and expenditures are properly accounted for in the SDP and DDP estimates. Currently the estimates of local bodies are prepared on the basis of annual data collected from them. It is recommended that the ESO may analyse these local bodies' budgets, through the district statistical offices. Appropriate inclusion of local bodies' expenditures in the state and district income estimates will show a correct picture of the public sector component in both income and capital formation estimates.

4. Contribution of Local Bodies to State GDP

Introduction

3.4.1 Local Bodies (LBs) are institutions of Local Government and play an important role in local governance and development. There are two types of local bodies viz. Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and Rural Local Bodies (RLB). The LBs generate substantial resources besides the grants received from State and Central Governments. These LBs are contributing significantly in the GSDP in the sectors of Public Administration, Education and Medical & Health in Other Services and Construction which is being estimated by analyzing the annual accounts of the respective Local Bodies besides Gross Fixed Capital Formation. At present, the contribution of LBs in GSDP estimates is not appropriately reflected. Also, there is a need to have separate database on LBs in the State.

3.4.2 The major functions of LBs include:
- Providing public health, sanitation and drainage services.

- Maintaining village roads, wells, tanks etc. and burial and cremation ground.

- Building shelters for travelers.

- Construction, repair & maintenance of public places and buildings for   public use.

- Laying out new roads, footpaths and its maintenance.

3.4.3 The LBs are getting grants from the central and state budgets and generate their own resources, as such their budgets/accounts need to be analyzed and expenditure is properly accounted for in the DDP/SDP estimates. Hence, availability and study of annual accounts of Zilla Parishads, Block Samitis and Municipal bodies are essential for appropriately reflecting their contribution to the SDP/DDP. It may not be possible to get a clear picture of capital formation, savings and generation of state income without analyzing the annual accounts of local bodies, which are drawn up department-wise in order to secure legislative accountability. Even though annual accounts are divided into revenue and capital accounts, many items of revenue expenditure are included in the capital

account and vice versa, therefore, reclassification of expenditures is required to correctly estimate the macro-aggregates of local bodies. At present, the data required for SDP estimates is being analyzed by obtaining annual accounts of all LBs in the state. The Income & Outlay Account and Capital Finance Account contains both the particulars of (i) Receipts and (ii) Expenditure, which are being analyzed for estimation of GSDP and GFCF in the sectors of Public Administration, Education and Medical & Health in Other Services and Construction.

Present Position

3.4.4   Contribution of LBs - Panchayats and Municipalities - to GSDP is estimated and included in the total GSDP estimates. The estimates of the contribution of local bodies are made by ESO on the basis of data collected by ESO LBs. The principal output generated is the value of State Domestic Product attributable to LBs. The frequency of data collection is annual. Data are collected annually and computerised in format designed at state income unit of ESO.

3.4.5   The estimate of contribution of LBs towards GSDP is prepared using the income approach. The compensation to employees is the only factor income that is considered. The budgets of LBs are collected by ESO from LBs. This provides estimates of expenditure by local bodies under various purpose categories. Attempts are made to obtain data from all Municipalities, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and a sample of Panchayats consisting of two Gram Panchayats in each block.

Time lag in release of data

3.4.6   The time lag in dissemination of estimates of SDP is as follows:
  • Quick Estimates – 12 Months
  • Provisional Estimates – 24 Months
  • Final Estimates – 36 Months

 Deficiencies

3.4.7   The quality of data suffers due to following reasons –

[A] Rural local bodies

i) **Gram Panchyats**

- Accounts of Gram Panchayats in a District are not being received in time. In the absence, the previous available data is being used for estimation purpose.
- The accounts furnished are audited or non-audited is not indicated.
- Software for analyzing the annual accounts for estimation of GSDP/GFCF at district level needs to be developed.
- Online transmission of Accounts needs to be explored.
- There is no dedicated staff for this work. If exclusive staff is allocated, they can be trained in compilation.

ii) **Zilla Parishads**

- Online transmission of Zilla Parishads Accounts may be explored since all ZPs are computerized.

[B] Urban Local bodies

- Suitable software to analyze the Annual Accounts of UDAs in ESO needs to be developed.

[C] Autonomous government institutions

- The annual accounts of autonomous government institutions are not presently available.

Suggestions for improvement

3.4.8   The following are the suggestions for improving the quality and coverage of estimates of macro-aggregates in respect of local bodies:

1) The Local Fund Audit Department or Rural Development and Panchyats Department and the concerned Municipal Authorities should consolidate the accounts of local bodies and bring out on annual publication of Gram Panchayats/Zilla Parishads /MA&UDs accounts.

2) In addition, individual accounts of LBs should be made available in public domain, in a time-bound manner.

3) The accounts of local bodies should be available online.

4) The annual accounts of autonomous government institutions need to be collected as these institutions receive grants and generate their own resources. An analysis of these accounts needs to be carried out to appropriately include their contribution in the GSDP and investment estimates.

5) Suitable software to be developed for analyzing the annual accounts of all these institutions and providing training to the staff of concerned institutions.

6) Workshops are to be conducted with line departments both at state and district headquarters on submission of annual accounts of Local Bodies both rural and urban on time with relevant information.

7) The Staff of the concerned departments of the LBs may be trained on the software of the accounts to be analyzed.

Action points under SSSP

3.4.9   The budget for the activities of local bodies will be met from the funds of 13th Finance Commission as per its recommendations for strengthening the Annual Accounts of LBs.

5. Major Fiscal Data relating to Budget Estimates

Information on major fiscal variables, viz., revenue and expenditure and fiscal balance is made available through the annual Budget of the State Government.

Background

3.5.1 The fiscal variables consist of indicators on government's revenues and expenditures which provide detailed data on these variables. These consist of source- wise collection of tax revenues and other revenues for the government and details of its expenditures. Broadly, the expenditures are under the heads of revenue, capital and plan and non-plan expenditure. The expenditures are incurred for various purposes and on various programs and on different heads of expenditures. Both government revenues and expenditures are recorded in the budget documents according to a standardized heads of accounts prescribed by the CAG of India. Such vast amount of details provided in the government accounts need to be summarized into established forms of datasets to understand the health of government.

3.5.2 The Reserve Bank of India produces an annual publication on "State Finances: A study of Budgets", which provides detailed data in aggregate form on state government accounts. This provides a wealth of information on state government revenues and detailed data on expenditures, the major fiscal indicators, deficit, etc.

3.5.3 The Ministry of Finance releases a publication "Indian Public Finance Statistics" annually, which too provides a comprehensive overview of the budgetary transactions of the Central and State governments, and information relating to Annual Plan outlays and pattern of their financing, trends in domestic saving and investment, trends in net domestic product of States, tax revenue as proportion of gross domestic product, etc. The Ministry of Finance also brings out a publication, "An Economic and Functional Classification of the central government", but this publication relates only to the central government accounts. In addition, the Controller General of Accounts (CGA)

releases monthly accounts of central government on revenues and expenditures, separately for plan and non-plan and under the heads of revenue and capital expenditures.

3.5.4 The CSO as part of its national accounts statistics releases data on government transactions (all levels of government), containing data on macro-aggregates of GDP, output, saving, capital formation, consumption expenditure, economic-purpose classification of expenditures, etc.

Present position at State level

3.5.5 The responsibility for compiling and releasing data on fiscal variables at state level lies with the Finance Department. The data released is in the form of receipt budget, expenditure budget and annual financial statement Volume I of State budget. In addition, Finance Department prepares monthly accounts of state government receipts and expenditures and releases them through Director of Treasuries and Accounts.

3.5.6 Data on fiscal variables of State are reported under the following major heads:

1. Plan Revenue Expenditure
2. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure
3. Total Revenue Expenditure
4. Plan Capital Expenditure
5. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure
6. Total Capital Expenditure
7. Revenue Receipts
8. Capital Receipts
9. Capital Disbursement
10. State Finance Profile
11. Annual Trend Growth rate of Fiscal Variables
12. Projection of Fiscal Variables

Revenue Expenditure

General Services

- Organs of state

- Fiscal Services

- Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt

- Administrative Services

- Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services

- Social Services

- Economic Services

Capital Expenditure

- General Services

- Social Services

- Economic Services

Revenue Receipts

- Own Tax Revenue

- Tax revenue

- Non-Tax Revenue

- Interest Receipts

- Dividends and Profits

- General Services

- Social Services

- Economic Services

- Fiscal Services

- from Centre to States

- Share in central taxes

- Grants-in-Aid

3.5.7 The government accounts in the state also comprise accounts of local bodies, autonomous government institutions, besides the accounts of state government. The accounts of local bodies are maintained by their own accounts persons and are available annually from the concerned local bodies in a consolidated form.

3.5.8 Besides the above, the CSO supplies data on key macro-variables in respect of central government for inclusion in the State Income estimates.

3.5.9 Data on major fiscal variables is available in a comprehensive manner from the Finance Department. There are few issues that, however, need to be addressed in the release practices by the Finance Department. These are given below:

Suggestions

3.5.10 It is important for the state government to release high frequency data on fiscal variables. Although such data is maintained by the State government, the same are not available in public domain. It is therefore, suggested that the State government may release state government accounts on monthly basis, on the lines of the format and pattern adopted by the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) for releasing the central government's monthly accounts.

3.5.11 The local bodies are playing a major role in the development of state economy in the context of decentralised planning. The local bodies incomes are from their own receipts and grants from the central and state governments. The own receipts could be substantial in respect of some local bodies. The purposes for which the local bodies incur expenditures could also vary across the local bodies. It is therefore, important to release the local bodies' accounts annually in a summary form showing the sources of their receipts and purposes and heads of their expenditures. This may be taken up by the appropriate State government authority on an urgent basis. The securities issued by local bodies should be published in the state government budgets.

3.5.12 Similarly, autonomous government institutions functioning in the state maintain annual accounts. As in the case of local bodies, these institutions also receive grants and generate own resources. In respect of these institutions, the state budget documents contain details of grants, but not the manner of their expenditures and own resources generated. Such details are available only in the accounts of these institutions. The respective line departments which control these institutions should furnish the accounts of these autonomous

government institutions to the Finance Department and the ESO for understanding their incomes, expenditures and purposes of expenditures.

3.5.13 The CSO too should provide annually, detailed data on DCUs, central government and central autonomous government institutions located in the state for incorporation in the state public administration accounts.

3.5.14 The GSDP is the most important economic indicator to measure the growth and pattern of economic development of the state and used in the devolution of funds. The GSDP estimates are being furnished to the Finance Department for preparation of Fiscal policy containing Macro Economic Framework Statement and Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement for effective fiscal management under FRBM Act, 2005. As such, the Directorate of Financial Resources and Economic Intelligence in FD needs to be strengthened as a full fledged directorate headed by the Director and adequate supporting staff to analyse tax revenue and other important fiscal variables.The data collection on industry group wise collection of taxes may be entrusted to it for assessing the performance of manufacturing and services sectors and for reliable estimation of SDP.

3.5.15 The ESO releases a publication on Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of Government Expenditures, by incorporating data of Punjab Govt. Budget.

3.5.16 In respect of the release of budget data, the present practices followed in the state are as prescribed by the CAG of India. These data are quite detailed and the available details in the budget documents are sufficient to understand the health of state government.

6. Industrial Statistics

Introduction

3.6.1 Industrial Sector plays a major role in the development process. Industrialization of the State is important not only for achieving higher growth and generating employment, but also for widening the resource base of the growth and making development more sustainable. The Industrial Sector assumes considerable importance in the era of globalization.

Manufacturing Sector in GSDP

3.6.2 Manufacturing Sector is a sub-sector of Industries sector which consists of Registered Manufacturing and Unregistered Manufacturing.

A. Registered Manufacturing

3.6.3 The registered manufacturing sector includes all factories covered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Indian Factories Act (IFA), 1948 which respectively refers to factories employing 10 or more workers, using power or those employing 20 or more workers but not using power.

3.6.4 Data on registered manufacturing sector is collected through the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) by the CSO. The field agency for collecting ASI data is the Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO. For the purpose of ASI, units in the ASI frame (those registered under IFA) are grouped under two broad categories (i) Census sector and (ii) Sample sector. The census sector covers units employing 100 or more workers, while the sample sector covers all other units employing 10 or more workers using power and units employing 20 or more workers without using power.

3.6.5 The FOD of NSSO collects data from all census sector units and on sampling basis from the sample sector. The DES, Punjab is not participating in the ASI due to paucity of staff.

Data Gaps in Registered Manufacturing

3.6.6 The CSO releases ASI results both at State and at all-India level. At the state level, these results have serious data problems in terms of coverage, quality and timeliness of availability of ASI results, which hamper in appropriately estimating the contribution of registered manufacturing sector GSDP. At state level, the ASI results for most industry groups are not reliable, neither any trend analysis of performance of manufacturing industries at that level is possible from these results. There are issues of coverage of ASI due to lack of regular and appropriate updation of ASI units as per the definition. The timeliness of availability of results is another major issue, due to which, there is no current information on the performance of manufacturing sector in the State. The other two major issues are that (i) the ASI data is not usable at district level and (ii) it does not cover a large part of manufacturing sector, namely, the unregistered manufacturing sector. Some of the data gaps in registered manufacturing due to ASI are listed below:

- ASI results are available after a gap of 2-3 years. The results of ASI available are for the year 2008-09.

- The ASI frame is not properly updated at the Chief Inspector of Factories level.

- Non-response from some of the selected units is a common phenomenon.

- The sample indicated by CSO for the state is not adequate to generate estimates at State and District level.

- Pooling of State and Central data is not taken up at present.

- Filled in schedules of Central sample are not available to the States for assessment of correctness of the data.

Suggestions

3.6.7 Considering the enormous time-lag in the release of ASI results and the problems of coverage and reliability of ASI results at state and district level, it is suggested that the DES may conduct annually a census of all units in the ASI

frame (available from CIF) by canvassing a shorter schedule (containing key parameters of employment, assets, wages, investment, inventories outputs and inputs) of the ASI schedule. This will enormously improve the quality of ASI results at state and even at district level, besides completely eliminating the time-lag in the availability of ASI results.

3.6.8 The following are the further operating guidelines in the conduct of the above survey on registered manufacturing.

- A state level Committee may be constituted to oversee the survey and the results.

- The frame of units should be updated on annual basis.

- The survey should be conducted by industries/statistics department staff on sharing basis.

- Efforts should be made to collect the data electronically and first stage data entry should be done at district level. The required software should be developed.

- In the medium and long term, the units should be encouraged to submit the data on-line, within three months of close of the financial year.

3.6.9 For this segment (although the coverage of enterprises may be different owing to different definitions), an alternative data base exists with the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The advantages of the CBEC data base are that the non-response factor is nil, frame is constantly updated, data is available at district level and information can be obtained without actually doing an independent survey. It is, therefore, recommended that the DES may consider collaborating with the CBEC for estimating the total value of output and inputs, for the organized manufacturing sector (definition of organized manufacturing sector will have to be changed to the enterprises covered under the Central Excise). This would enable the DES to obtain timely and reliable data at both state and district level and also at detailed industry-group level, on complete census basis. This recommendation may be taken up in the medium and long-term.

3.6.10 Since the proposed census of ASI units is going to require considerable manpower resources, it is recommended that the DES will not engage in data collection of the state sample of ASI units.

B. Unregistered Manufacturing

3.6.11 The Unregistered Manufacturing sector covers all manufacturing, processing, repair and maintenance services units employing less than 10 workers (using power) or less than 20 workers (Not using power) register under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Un-organized Manufacturing (informal) Sector.

3.6.12 The main sources of data for unregistered manufacturing are the 5-yearly surveys on unorganised manufacturing conducted by the NSSO, the adhoc All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units conducted by Development Commissioner. Using these sources of data, the DES prepares base year estimates of GSDP for unregistered manufacturing and uses IIP for extrapolating these base year estimates to subsequent years.

Deficiencies

3.6.13 The main data limitation in the unregistered manufacturing is absence of annual data. The data that is presently available is only at 5-year intervals, and even that data has limitations in terms of quality and timeliness at State and district level. At present the bench mark estimates are moved by using the IIP, which basically represents only the registered manufacturing segment. This means that assumption is being made that unregistered manufacturing grows at the same pace as that of registered manufacturing, which may not be true, as the evidence from employment data shows that the rise in employment is in the unorganised segment.

Suggestions

3.6.14 The results of present NSS unorganised manufacturing surveys will continue to be used in the estimation of GSDP of unorganised manufacturing for

base year estimates. Also, the state will continue to participate in these surveys and efforts will be made to prepare pooled results on unregistered manufacturing, which will help in direct estimation of DDP of this sector at district level and improve the quality of GSDP estimates. The CSO too will adopt this data for comparable estimates as the same will be based on improved methods and procedures and databases, particularly due to pooling of results.

However, for annual estimates since no current data is available on the performance of unregistered manufacturing, it is suggested that current data from unregistered manufacturing units will be collected annually by the DES. For this, following suggestions are made:

- The annual survey on unregistered manufacturing will be done by canvassing a short-schedule (as envisaged for ASI census) on a panel sample basis, which will be selected from the frame available at Director of Industries level. The panel will consist of top few units at three digit level.

- The proposed state level Committee mentioned above will oversee the survey and the results.

- The panel sample should be reviewed once in every 5 years.

- The survey should be conducted by industries/statistics department staff on sharing basis.
- Efforts should be made to collect the data electronically and first stage

- data entry should be done at district level. The required software should be developed in house in the DES.

- In the medium and long term, the units should be encouraged to submit the data on-line, within three months of close of the financial year.

Business Register

3.6.15 A good statistical system must have a business register of enterprises/establishments in the state which can be used as a sampling frame for conducting sample surveys on enterprises. The business register list of units at state level may be available at the Commissioner Employees Provident Fund. Once a business register is prepared, which will have the list of units located in the State/District by industry (3 digits NIC) group by employment size and

complete address and it is essential that units need to be physically verified to update the information on address, industrial activity and employment size. Thereafter, the business register could be updated once every year. For carrying out monthly, quarterly, or annual enterprise surveys, the frame can be used to select units to be sampled, with adequate representation of units at district/industry-group level.

Recommendations

- Business Register to be prepared by the DES by taking the frames available with Employees Provident Fund Register maintained by the Commissioner, Employees Provident Fund Organization.

- The BR units are to be verified physically once every year.

- The Quarterly/ Annual Enterprise Surveys on all economic activities (other than manufacturing) to be based on the frame available from Business Register by selecting a sample panel of units.

- Selection of Units at 3 digit level will be by taking a certain percentage of top most units in each NIC group for service sectors separately.

- Data to be collected from the units on monthly and annually on the following parameters, so that current information on performance of services sector is available, which at present is absent in the State and at all-India level.

  - Production in terms of quantities and value
  - Expenditure on Fixed/ Capital Assets (annually)
  - Employment
  - Salaries & Wages

- The data shall be obtained in electronic format where ever possible.

- Data to be collected from all selected units in the first fortnight of the subsequent month.

- The above suggested committee to be constituted may oversee the preparation of business register and the conduct of annual/quarterly enterprise surveys.

Business Register is proposed to be taken up under Funds of 13th Finance Commission provided by GoI.

Suggested outputs/requirements from Line Departments in industrial statistics

3.6.16 The Director of Factories, Department of Factories and Boilers may collect/extend support in the collection of industrial statistics from units on quarterly basis. The Department of Industries may collect/extend support in the collection of production and employment data from MSME units from districts through its sub-offices and transmit the required data (quarterly and annually for selected units) to the DES. The Commissioner, Employees Provident Fund Organization may provide the list and other identification particulars of all the units registered with the department to the DES for bringing out the Business Register of enterprises located in Punjab.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

3.6.17 The ESO has been compiling annual as well as quarterly State level Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 1993-94 = 100. For this purpose 904 industrial units/ factories were selected for 109 items, excluding mining and electricity. The data is collected by the field staff located at district level offices The frequency of data collection is quarterly and annual. ESO is in the process to revise the base year from 1993-1994 to 2004-05=100 for which weighting diagrams have been approved by CSO with some suggestions. New series of IIP will be taken up as early as possible. The weights adopted are value of output at 2-digit level, 3-digit level, and 4-digit level at item level respectively for these groups. The State Directorate does not prepare Index of Industrial Production for the unorganised sector.

Industrial production data is collected on quarterly basis in respect of 109 items excluding mining and electricity from 904 industrial units and factories. The IIP is constructed using the weighting diagram of industrial production prepared for the base year. The ESO is preparing the IIP as per CSO's methodology.

Deficiencies

3.6.18 The data quality suffers due to the following reasons :

- The present State IIP does not reflect the current scenario of the industries sector in the State, because of the very old base year of 1993-94 and many products/units having become obsolete. There is also the case of high mortality rates of selected units included in the IIP.

- Another weakness in the present IIP is that the series does not include new units producing industrial goods included in the item-basket of IIP. With old units slowly becoming obsolete or defunct or reducing their market share due to new units coming into production, there is an inherent tendency in the present IIP to underestimate the industrial performance in the State. In addition to these, there are delays and non-response from some of the units (Director of Mines report is delayed 3-4 months), as also there is no proper mechanism for checking the data correctness, besides lack of adequate statistical manpower and infrastructure.

Thus, the IIP of the State does not present a realistic picture of industrial development in the State, and there is an urgent need to revamp the IIP system in the State.

Recommendations

3.6.19   For the purpose of preparing the IIP, ESO may consider either of the options-

(i) use the business register or a frame available with the CIF/Industries or Finance Department to select a panel of units (with a cut-off criteria, say, units employing more than 10 workers) at 3-digit level, from which production data by commodity, may be obtained every month;

(ii) use the database of Central Excise authorities, who collect monthly data on production of commodities (in which case no separate survey will be required);

(iii) use the State Finance department's tax data, if available industry-wise tax collections and rates of tax. The weights for different industry/commodity groups at state level could be taken from either the ASI results or from the SDP worksheets.

The alternatives available under (ii) and (iii) may be explored in the medium and long term, while the option of (i) may immediately be explored to improve the quality and coverage and timelines.

The inclusion of IIP for unregistered manufacturing is a first initiative in the country. All these data could be used in improving the estimates of quarterly GSDP, as also for assessing the current performance of manufacturing sector on monthly basis which is vital information for policy makers. The proposed committee mentioned in the previous section, will also monitor the IIP compilation.

3.7.20 The following are the specific suggestions to improve the quality of IIP of the State by including units from both Registered and Unregistered Manufacturing sector:

Units under Registered Manufacturing

- Factories to be selected from the base year frame to be made available in the Business Register / by Director of Factories, sample units selection will be at three digit level and certain percentage of units from top listed units in each NIC group (with a cut-off on employment size, say units employing 10 or more workers).

- Data to be collected from all selected units on production (quantity and value) and employment every month.

- The Industries/statistics departments should collect monthly production data from the selected units and forward to the DES.

- The data shall be obtained in electronic format wherever possible and units should be encouraged to submit this simple information online.

- Production data to be collected from all selected units in the first fortnight of the subsequent month. DES should release the IIP by the end of the following month.

Units under unregistered Manufacturing

- IIP on MSME units (not covered under ASI), to be selected from the frame of the top units available in the Business Register/ with Director of Industries, at three digit level.

- Three Digit level NIC group top production units have to be identified from MSME units. The production data in terms of quantities, total value of output of the unit and employment to be collected every month from each selected unit.

- The data shall be obtained in electronic format wherever possible and units should be encouraged to submit this simple information online.
- Data to be collected from all selected units in the first fortnight of the subsequent month.

- The Industries/statistics departments should collect Monthly production data from the selected units and forward to the ESO.

Infrastructure Statistics

Introduction

3.6.21   Though   there   is   no   standard   definition   of   what   constitutes infrastructure, it can broadly cover the basic physical systems of a country like roads, electricity , water, etc. which are considered essential for enabling productivity   in   the   economy.   Developing infrastructure   often   requires   large initial investment and is a critical component in economic development.

3.6.22   The   Rangarajan Commission indicated 6 characteristics of infrastructure sectors, (a)   Natural   monopoly,   (b)   High-sunk   costs,   (c)   Non-tradability of output (d) Non- rivalness (up to congestion limits) in consumption, (e) Possibility of price exclusion, and (f) Bestowing externalities on society. Based on these features (except b, d and e), the Commission recommended inclusion of following in infrastructure in the first stage:

- Railway tracks, signalling system, stations
- Roads, bridges, runways and other airport facilities
- T&D of electricity
- Telephone lines, telecommunications network
- Pipelines for water, crude oil, slurry, waterways, port facilities
- Canal networks for irrigation, sanitation or sewerage.

The Commission further recommended that considering characteristics (b), (d) and (e) also, the above list may be extended to include the following in the second stage:
- Rolling stock on railways
- Vehicles, aircrafts

- Power generating plants
- Production of crude oil, purification of water
- Ships and other vessels.

However, the Rangarajan Commission recommended that the list of infrastructure activities should be finalised by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) on the basis on the characteristics recommended by them for identification of infrastructure.

3.6.23 Dr. Rakesh Mohan Committee in "The India Infrastructure Report" included Electricity, gas, water supply, telecom, roads, industrial parks, railways, ports, airports, urban infrastructure, and storage as infrastructure. Except industrial parks and urban infrastructure, all these sub-sectors are treated by CSO also as infrastructure.

Deficiencies

3.6.24 At present there are no standard publications on infrastructure statistics, though the MOSPI releases a press note on infrastructure sector performance every month, the Economic Survey includes a chapter on infrastructure and the Planning Commission compiles statistics on infrastructure investment. At state level this position is completely neglected.

Recommendations

3.6.25 Under the SSSP, it is recommended to compile a compendium on infrastructure statistics through consultation of line departments and the CSO. An Infrastructure Statistics Unit is also recommended to be set up in DES which will collected and compile statistics on infrastructure.

7. Crop Area and Production Statistics

Introduction

3.7.1 Agriculture has a dominant role in the State economy, despite its contribution in the GSDP reducing over the years, which in turn was mainly on account of faster growth of industry and services sectors. It continues to have a predominant position in the State economy through generation of rural demand for goods and services and indirect effects on the rest of the sectors of the economy. Thus, collection and maintenance of quality and reliable agricultural statistics assume great importance in the policy making.

3.7.2 Crop and land use statistics are the backbone of the Agricultural Statistics System. Reliable and timely information on crop area, crop production and land use is of great importance to planners and policy makers for efficient agricultural development and for taking decisions on procurement, storage, public distribution, export, import and many other related issues. With an increasingly evident trend of decentralised planning and administration, these statistics are needed with as much disaggregating as possible down to the level of village panchayats

Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE)

3.7.3   30,000 CCEs are conducted on wheat, gram, barley, rape and mustard, massar and sunflower during Rabi season in the State. The CCEs are conducted by the Agriculture Department.

Supervision on quality of area statistics

3.7.4 Under the ICS scheme, an independent agency of supervisors carries out a physical verification of the Girdawari in a sub-sample of the TRS sample villages (in four clusters of five survey numbers each); and makes an assessment of the extent of discrepancies between the supervisor's and SC's crop area entries in the sample clusters. The supervisor also scrutinises the village crop abstract prepared by the *SC* and checks whether it is free from totaling errors and whether

it has been dispatched to the higher authorities by the stipulated time. The NSSO is responsible for the planning and operations of the ICS and employs full-time staff for field supervision. It shares the fieldwork with the State agencies, which carry out the field supervision in about half the number of sample villages.

Horticulture statistics

3.7.5 As regards horticultural crops, it is a small component in agriculture sector. Due to inadequate manpower, the department is not conducting CCE for fruits and vegetable crops. The department is obtaining the yield statistics through oral enquiries from farmers, The department is not collecting prices of fruits and vegetables; as a result, State income is underestimated.

Rainfall Statistics

3.7.6 Rainfall Statistics are used for monitoring the seasonal conditions and the progress of Agriculture sector on a continuous basis.

Irrigation Statistics

3.7.7 These statistics are collected by the agencies which are responsible for collecting area statistics and they come from the same sources. Apart from this, the Minor Irrigation (MI) census which is conducted every 5 years under a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Water Resources, GOI, provides data on minor irrigation parameters such as source wise numbers of irrigation units, potential created and utilized, etc. during the reference year.

Prices

3.7.8 Price data is collected by the ESO through the Mandis. These prices refer to the prices received by the farmers for their produce during the peak marketing periods.

Deficiencies

3.7.9   Data Base is weak in all these areas as felt by all user   like departments Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation, etc. The findings of the ICS over a number of years show deficiencies in crop area statistics. These relate to timely enumeration of crop area and submission of crop statements by the *SCs*, crop entries not tallying with those of the supervisor, page totals not being correct, etc. There are also problems in crop area enumeration of short duration crops, sown and harvested in between two successive seasons. Besides the findings of ICS, it is observed that there is no initiative on the part of Land Revenue Department in updation of revenue records, as agricultural statistics is no longer a priority area for the Revenue Department. Besides, Girdawari Forms are not supplied on time to *SCs* and, therefore, the crop area is not being updated for each season in time as per the provided time-lines and hence the quality of data is poor. It may be mentioned that the same deficiencies reflect in irrigation and yield statistics, as yield experiments are based on area statistics.

3.7.10 The Horticulture department does not have a system of data collection, though they are generating area statistics. The output of horticulture crops grown on community lands, roadside margins, waste lands are not included in the production estimates, as a result there appears to be some under estimation of the output of horticulture crops. The totality of horticulture   area   and production is not known even for a base line, so that correction factors could be built up for annual area and production estimates available from the present system.

3.7.11   Periodical maintenance of the Rain guages needs to be considered.

3.7.12   The prices of Agriculture produce collected are the prices received by the farmers at the Market yard. Although, farm harvest prices are being collected, but they are found to be unreliable. Therefore, it is suggested to obtain the prices from the Agriculture Market Yards for the items traded. However, the trade and transport margin component needs to be deducted to arrive at the farm harvest prices.

Suggestions

3.7.13 The following suggestions are made to improve the quality and coverage of agricultural statistics:

(i)   Area statistics

- Department of Land Records should take full responsibility for Area Statistics. Present Village Abstract needs to be a modified to facilitate the Statistical Clerk (SC) to furnish data smoothly. However, this System appears to be irretrievable in terms of making it functionable for generating reliable agricultural statistics. Though remote sensing is one option, it is felt that use of this technology will take some more time before it could be used as an alternative for area statistics. It is therefore, suggested to introduce a major change in the agricultural statistical system.

- A regular collaborative study with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) should be taken up by the Department of Agriculture on the use of remote sensing technology in generating agricultural statistics.

- It is recommended to modify the Land use classification as per GOI's guidelines, by incorporating three new uses, water logged area, social forestry, and land under still water land put to non-agriculture use categories.

- It is also proposed to sub-classify the land under forest, by incorporating a separate category for land under cultivation.

- It is recommended that the SCs will be instructed to maintain Source wise Irrigation Register (potential created) and update the same on annual basis, in collaboration with Irrigation department. This Register will facilitate to compile the Irrigation data properly.

- An exploratory study may be carried out to disaggregate the land put to non-agriculture use for different categories.

- Considering the importance of TRAS in area and yield estimates and timely availability of crop area statistics, it is recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture may be requested to enhance the staff provided under

TRAS.

- To improve the quality and supervision and additional quality checks, some percentage of the expenditure on programmes by Ministry of Agriculture be earmarked for statistical work on a regular basis.
- The State government may issue a G.O. declaring the ESO as SASA as recognized by GOI. This will help in better coordination with the programme implementing agencies.

(ii)   Horticulture areas

- A onetime census to estimate area and production of all horticultural crops should be conducted as quickly as possible, to obtain base line information on horticultural crops, area and production.
- A separate register may be maintained by the SCs on Perennial Horticulture crops, at village level and the same may be computerised. The data in these registers may be confirmed by the Horticulture department and the same may be updated on an annual basis. The age of the gardens also be recorded, as this information is crucial for production estimates.
- The Horticulture Department may be requested to conduct a sample survey for estimation of Area for the crops which are not covered under the crop enumeration scheme.
- This census may be taken up under National Horticulture Mission or Horticulture department State Plane Scheme.

(iii)   Yield statistics

- It is recommended that CCEs be conducted for all crops where area under such crops is over 10,000 hectares.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is requested to develop suitable methodologies for conduct of CCEs on new crops. In the meantime, the Director Agriculture may carry out a pilot study to find an appropriate method for CCE for these new crops.
- Regarding emerging crops, it is suggested that a pilot study be conducted by the Director Agriculture.
- Participation of Agriculture and Horticulture departments in conduct of

CCEs needs to be strengthened for quality improvement.

- **Prices**
- At present prices are collected only for 22 crops and it are recommended that such data be collected for the balance crops.
- To arrive at correct prices received by the farmers, it is suggested to conduct an exploratory study on trade transport margins (TTM) to be deducted from the prices collected at AMCs.

(iv) Rainfall statistics

- It is recommended that the data collected from the Automatic Weather Station data be made available to Land Record Department (Tahsildars/RDOs) and District Collectors for their use.
- Revenue Rain guage and AWS data to be pooled at block level and average of the same is used by all agencies/Department for policy making at all levels.

Action Points under SSSP

- Make digitized village cadastral maps available to Statistical Clerks at Tehsil level for their use in the collection of agricultural statistics.
- Conduct Type Studies on identified data gaps. Conduct of Horticulture Census.
- Conduct corroborative studies in collaborative with NRSA.

Present position and requirements of Agriculture Department

3.7.14 Agriculture Department is responsible for collection and compilation of agricultural statistics which has the second largest Statistical Wing (SW), with 196 sanctioned posts, among line departments. Out of total, 104 (53%) posts are lying vacant at present which seriously hampers the statistical activities in department. State govt. should fill up these vacancies on priority basis. Besides, department has proposed 174 posts to be new created. The Department (in which most of the schemes are planned under Central and centrally sponsored schemes) is suggested to pursue this issue through its AD with state govt. IT and other infrastructure requirements are also considered under SSSP. Similarly, the IT and training needs of the Department of Land Records are also recommended in SSSP.

Major Statistical outputs (Publications) of the Agriculture Department are as under:-

1. Statistical Abstract Agricultural (Yearly)
2. Price Police Kharif/Rabi (Half yearly)
3. National Conference Kharif/Rabi season (Yearly)
4. Agriculture Census (5 yearly)
5. Input Survey (5 yearly)
6. Minor Irrigation Census (5 yearly)
7. High Yielding Report Kharif/Rabi (Half yearly)
8. Area Estimates (Half yearly)
9. Production Estimates (Half yearly)
10. Advance Estimates (Half yearly)
11. Targets Kharif/Rabi (Half yearly)

The reports at SN 2, 4 & 5 are exclusively statistical reports and other contain some portion of statistical information).

There is a High Level Co-ordination Committee (HLCC) under the Chairmanship of Financial Commissioner, Development to review the system of Agricultural Statistics in Punjab in which Economic Adviser, Punjab is also a member. The last meeting of this committee was held in July, 2005.

Department of Land Record, Punjab

3.7.15

- This department also collaborates with Agriculture Department for collection and compilation of agricultural statistics which has a statistical cell.
- At each Tehsil office Statistical Clerk compiles the data received from   all the field Kahungo. This data is sent to Director Land Record via Deputy Commissioner.
- Statistical Branch of Director Land Record compiles all the agricultural atatistics received from the districts.
- After the approval of DLR, compiled data is uploaded on the website of GOI in prescribed formats and it is published by the Punjab Govt.

- The work of Statistics is not given the due importance at Districts and Tehsils offices. Due to this the publication regarding this is always delayed normally 4 to 5 years.

Following Statistical Data is collected by department:

1. Estimates of area under various kharif, Rabi and summer crops at State/District levels.
2. Estimates of average yields of various Kharif, Rabi and summer crops at the State/district level.
3. Estimates of production of various agricultural crops.
4. Rain fall data district wise and data wise.
5. Weather reports etc.

Action Points under SSSP

3.7.16 Action Points under SSSP are as under:

i) These activities being primarily administrative activities of the government, the recommendations mentioned above will be forwarded to the Agriculture and Land record Department. If needed, the ESO will provide the requisite support and guidance on methodological issues as and when sought.

ii) For timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data IT infrastructure in statistical units of these departments will be strengthening under SSSP.

iii) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of statistical methods use of IT techniques will be provided to all statistical and non-statistical personnel performing statistical work in these departments under SSSP.

(v) The Statistical units of these departments will bring out annually a publication on relevant statistics on regular basis.

vi) 1 post of Assistant Director (Stat.) and 1 of Statistical Officer is proposed to be new created in Land Record Deptt. for supervision the work of Statistical Cell in deptt.

8. Price Indices

Introduction

3.8.1 There are two types of price indices, namely, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI), compiled in the country.

3.8.2 The WPI is compiled and released by the office of the Economic Advisor, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry on weekly (primary articles) and monthly (for all commodities) basis. The WPI measures the average change over a period of time in the selling prices of producer's goods. The base year for the WPI is 1979-80-81. At the state level, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics collects and compiles index numbers of two categories viz indices of 21 important primary agricultural commodities and indices of 50 agricultural & non-agricultural commodities.

3.8.3 There are four consumer price indices compiled in the country for different segments of consumers, namely, the Industrial Workers (IW), Agricultural Labourers (AL), Rural Labourers (RL) and Urban Non-manual Employees (UNME). The main objective of the Consumer Price Index is to measure changes over a period of time in the level of retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services of a targeted group of people. The weighting diagrams for the indices come from the family living surveys conducted to estimate the expenditures made by consumers on different commodities and services.

3.8.4 The responsibility for compiling the CPI (IW) is lying with the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour. The base year of CPI (IW) is 2001, and the index is released every month (on the last working day of the following month) for each of the selected 78 centres as well as at all India level. In the Punjab State Jalandhar, Amritsar and Ludhiana centres are covered. At par with the Central Series, the DES, Punjab compiles the CPI-IW with base year 1987=100 for other 6 centres. The CPI (IW) is mainly used for the determination of dearness allowance being paid to Central/State Government employees as also to the workers in the industrial sectors besides fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled employments.

3.8.5 The CSO, which used to compile the CPI (UNME) discontinued the same and is now bringing out three new price indices, namely, CPI (Rural), CPI (Urban) and CPI (combined), separately for each State and All India. The CSO informed that these Indices are quite robust at State level and are comparable across the States. CSO also promised to share the raw data to the States for compilation of these new CPIs at state level by augmenting with their additional samples/quotations.

Deficiencies

3.8.6 Although a number of price indices are available at the national and at the state level, there is no single integrated index for consumer prices. Also, at state level, besides the CPI (IW) for additional centers, no other indices are compiled.

Recommendations

3.8.7 In view of the new initiative of the CSO to bring out CPI (Rural), CPI (Urban) and CPI (combined), separately for each State and all India, w.e.f. January, 2011, it is proposed to have a relook at the compilation of price indices at the State level.

3.8.8 The CSO's new CPI (R), CPI (U) and CPI (combined) at the State level is based on sufficiently adequate quotations/samples. However, the same number of quotations may not be adequate to compute price indices at district level (generally CSO canvasses two quotations at district level under rural areas). It is, therefore, suggested that the ESO may augment the CSO's samples with adequate additional price quotations at the district level, and the combined CSO's and the additional ESO's quotations may be used to compute all these three CPIs at district level.

3.8.9 In view of the new CPIs compilation at the State level mentioned above, it is suggested that the ESO may discontinue the present practice of collecting price data in 6 additional centres on CPI-IW, which is presently being done with the existing staff of the ESO. For the new CPIs, the resources required would be substantial. In

line with the CSO procedure of collecting price data through external agencies, the ESO would engage external agencies for collecting additional price data.

3.8.10 In view of the requirement of a separate inflation measures for construction workers, it is recommended that the ESO will do an exploratory exercise to prepare a separate CPI for construction workers by taking the weighting diagram from NSS 66 round unit level data by identifying the households engaged in construction activity. The price data used for this index will be the raw price data to be provided by the CSO on CPI R&U.

3.8.11 In view of the availability of a comprehensive CPI (R) at state level, it is recommended that CPI (AL) may be considered for replacement at state level by CPI (R), since the consumption pattern is not expected to be much different of these segments of population.

Action points under SSSP

3.8.12 Considering the above recommendations, the following action points has been identified which may be implemented under SSSP:

- An exploratory study to compile a WPI at the state level, by taking the weighting diagram from the SDP estimates and the price data as available from the Central sources

- Compilation of CPI (R), CPI (U) and CPI (combined) at the district level with augmented samples/quotations, which are needed to be collected with additional resources

- Construction of Consumer Price index of construction workers.

9. Health, Mortality, Morbidity and Family Welfare and Birth and Death Registration Statistics

Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare Statistics

3.9.1 Health and Medical Services have long been an important area of social development. Over the years the collection of statistics and presentation thereof has improved considerably. In recent years, the flow of funds for modernizing statistical systems and the extensive use of ICT have also contributed to the development of computerized systems for gathering and transmitting information expeditiously. Health statistics provide good examples of how a modernized statistical system can help in better management.

3.9.2 The NSC identified 6 areas as being vital. Of these, demographic data, vital statistics; statistics relating to facilities and hospitals; manpower are relatively well looked after in so far as public health services are concerned. Considerable improvements are called for in respect of statistics relating to causes of death, prevalence of communicable diseases and epidemiological data, although, rapid response systems are in place. As regards, Health Finance, details of expenditure from budgetary allocation seems well documented but statistics on expenditure by voluntary agencies and private providers still pose major challenges.

3.9.3 **Hospital Management Information System :** On the medical side the Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) is not in position state. Information on a wide range of activities such as patients, doctors, equipment and facilities, drugs, finances, are not compiled online as soon as a transaction occur.

Health infrastructure

3.9.4 The health infrastructure of Punjab (as in April 2010) is given in the table:

Table: Health Infrastructure of Punjab

SN	Number of Institutions			
	Category	Rural	Urban	Total
	Hospitals			
1	Government	2	61	63
1.1	ESI, Police, Jail etc	2	26	28

1.2	Municipal Hospitals	-	3	3
1.3	Voluntary Organisation run Hospitals	-	-	-
	Total Hospitals	**4**	**90**	**94**
2	CHCs	77	52	129
3	PHCs	423	23	446
4	**SHCs/ Dispensaries**			
4.1	Government	1187	122	1309
4.2	ESI	19	86	105
4.3	Voluntary Organisations	-	10	10
	Total EHCs/Dispensaries	**1206**	**218**	**1424**

Output

3.9.6 The Department of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for collection, analysis and dissemination of Health statistics of all types. The principal output generated relates to data on the following, among others

a. Health morbidity and mortality and family welfare statistics infant mortality, maternal mortality.

b. National Family Welfare Program – Sterilisation, maternal health, child health (immunization);

c. Morbidity Statistics – Communicable and non-communicable diseases; snake bite cases and deaths etc, hospital/dispensary reports on morbidity;

d. Statistics relating to National Blindness control Program;

e. Statistics on Leprosy Eradication Programmes (active cases, new cases etc.);

f. Number of Births & Deaths.

In addition there are other outputs which are generated on the basis of-

• Manpower Statistics – Medical and paramedical personnel

• Infrastructure statistics (equipment and building status)

Methodology

Health Statistics:

3.9.7 The basic unit of collection of statistical data is the Sub-centre (SC). A monthly report is generated in the prescribed format. These monthly reports prepared by SCs are submitted to PHCs where these reports are consolidated and forwarded to CHC,

which in turn sends the monthly consolidated reports to the Chief Medical and Health Officer. The reports from the CHCs and hospitals received by the Chief Medical and Health Officer are consolidated at the District level and submitted to Director Health Services. The State level reports are prepared, in the statistical division, from the District reports after thorough scrutiny and submitted to the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, GOI. The schedule of activities is as follows:

Medical statistics include number of (i) indoor and outdoor patients treated for different diseases; (ii) communicable and non-communicable disease cases; (iii) TB and malaria cases; (iv) number of cataract operations done; (iv) active and new cases of leprosy; (v) attacks and deaths due to epidemics like dysentery, Jaundice etc.

Family Welfare Statistics:

3.9.8 The Directorate of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for collection, compilation and dissemination of data pertaining to immunisation, anti-natal care, delivery, post-natal care, family welfare, child health and demography. Data on family welfare programmes are collected and compiled at the SC level in the prescribed format and monthly reports prepared. These reports are forwarded to PHC, which consolidates the reports received from all SCs. The consolidated PHC reports are then sent to CHC and from there to the Chief Medical and Health Officer who in turn prepares District report and sends it to Director. The State level report is prepared and sent to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI, with a copy to the Principle Secretary, Health and Family Welfare.

The monthly report covers family welfare related data viz. (i) anti-natal care, (ii) natal care, (iii) pregnancy outcome, (iv) postnatal care, (v) maternal death, (vi) immunisation, (vii) Vitamin A administration, (viii) childhood diseases, (ix) infant and child deaths, (x) contraceptive services, (xi) abortions, (xii) facilities including availability of transport, X-ray machines and cold chain equipment. It also covers the progress achieved under national programmes viz. Tuberculosis, Malaria, Leprosy, Blindness, Disabilities and Family Welfare & Reproductive Child Health (RCH).

Aids Control

3.9.9 Statistics for HIV positive cases are collected from Aids Control Centres, located in each district and major govt. hospitals. These reports are sent by the Centre directly to the Project Director Aids Control, where compilation of HIV positive cases are done at state level.

Time lag

The time lag in data dissemination is 36 months.

Publications

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Table: Publications on Health Statistics

Publication	Periodicity
Health Statistics at glance	Annual
Directory of Medical Institutions	Adhoc
Annual Births and Deaths registration report	Annual
Annual Administrative report of the department	Annual

</div>

Data Quality

3.9.10 The data suffers from under reportage and inadequate coverage due to poor response rate on many health parameters. Also these are some exclusions; for example, medical practitioner in private sector and voluntary / non-Government organizations are not captured in the list frame for data collection on morbidity, mortality, prenatal and post natal health care services. Also the absence of benchmark surveys with respect to prevalence of diseases in the community limits the utility of data generated.

Birth and Death Registration Statistics

3.9.11 Births and deaths related statistics are collected and compiled through i) Civil Registration System, ii) Sample Registration Scheme, iii) Medical Certification of Causes of Death Scheme.

State Department of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for Birth and Death registration statistics and for SRS it is the Directorate of Census Operations.

i. Civil Registration System

Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services, has been designated as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the Sr. Research Officer, Department of H&FW as the Deputy Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in Punjab. Under the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969.

A total of 12,300 (Gram Panchayat) villages and 136 urban units act as registering and reporting units.

ii. Sample Registration Scheme (SRS):
Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab, Government of India, has overall responsibility. SRS is implemented in a sample of villages and selected urban blocks in Punjab. The procedure adopted for implementation of the scheme is uniform across the country. The scheme is operated by GOI directly. The objective of the scheme is to have representative estimates of annual vital rates for the State.

iii. Medical Certification of Causes of Death Scheme (MCCD):
The Directorate of Health and Family Welfare have responsibility for collection and compilation of MCCD statistics, which is a component of CRS.

Principal Output

- Data on registered births and deaths and estimated vital rates
- Deaths classified by age, cause of death
- Infant mortality data.
- Data on age & education of mother, gender of birth, spacing etc.

Frequency

i. *Civil registration system:* The frequency of data collection is monthly, and that for release of data is monthly and annual;

ii. *Sample Registration Scheme:* The data collection frequency is multiple – monthly, half-yearly, and annual. The release frequency is annual;

iii. *Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD):* The collection frequency is monthly, and release frequency is annual.

Quality of Data

3.9.13 The data quality suffers from the following problems:

* Fragmented information is the basic weakness of the system. Secondly, each department follows its own methodology. For example, each dept. has different set of projected populations (used for computing vital statistics, ratios). Due to lack of control on reporting system, there is a large gap in the health statistics from private sector. This is resulting in near total absence of any data from private sector. Lack of coordination and co-operation among the departments involved in Births & Deaths Registration work is also noticed. In Urban Areas, there is lack of coordination between Medical & Health Department and Municipal Administration Department. For Rural Areas, there is lack of co-operation among Medical & Health Department, Revenue Department and Panchyat Raj Department. There are a large number of vacant posts of Panchayat Secretary and it has affected the registration system very much both at Registration level and reporting level in rural areas. Due to budgetary constraints, department is unable to make timely supply of Births and Deaths Registers and Statutory Forms to Birth & Death Registrars.

Recommendations

3.9.14 A coordinated approach of Health, Medical and Family Welfare department comprising Directorate of Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare to put in best practices of data collection techniques, periodicity of data reporting, database availability (Time series data) would improve the quality of the collected data and at the same time avoid duplication in data collection. It is, therefore, recommended that a **centralized Health Statistical Hub** be created to monitor the data collection, analysis and dissemination activities of different wings flow from here for policy formulations. This will fetch optimum utility of the available data by planners, administrators and policy makers.

3.9.15 The GOI also is working on streamlining the health information through Health Management Information System (HMIS). The responsibility of uploading the required data has been entrusted to the Director at Chandigarh. However the

GOI is keen to upload the information from a health facility (hospital/PHC/Sub-centre) to central portal instead of uploading from district level.

3.9.16 A single line administration is required in rural areas. The Medical Officer maybe designated as Registrar of Births and Deaths for the PHC areas, MPHA(M) & (F) may as Sub-Registrar of Births and Deaths in their sub-centres. Regular budgetary provision may be made for supply of statutory forms and registers from the NRHM/Govt. funds

Support from SSSP

3.9.18 Following are the action Points under SSSP:

i) Since the statistical activities of health and associated areas are carried out through the instructions and guidelines of central agencies, it is felt that the recommendations will be forwarded to the concerned agencies for necessary action. If needed, the ESO will provide the requisite support and guidance on methodological issues as and when sought.

ii) The possibilities for collection of data on private health services will be explored by the department.

iii) For timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data IT infrastructure in statistical units of the department will be strengthened under SSSP.

v) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of latest statistical methods and use of IT techniques will be provided to all statistical personnel of the department.

v) The Statistical units of department will bring out annually a publication on Health Statistics on regular basis.

vi) One post of Programmer is recommended to be created for look after the IT infrastructure to be created under SSSP.

10. Education and Literacy Statistics

3.10.1 The agencies responsible for collection and compilation of education related statistics are:

i. The Directorate of Public Instructions (Secondary): This has overall responsibility for educational statistics. In addition it has direct responsibility for collection and compilation of data with respect to Secondary and Higher Secondary education. This branch has a common statistical unit for all divisions in the Directorate of Public Instruction viz. Directorate for Primary Education, Directorate for Secondary Education, College Directorate and SCERT Punjab.

i.   Census: Data on general literacy rate are generated by the population census.

ii.   Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): The state government is implementing the central scheme of Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan for achieving the targets of universalisation of primary education and to enroll 100% children of age group 6-14 years by 2010. SSA collects the required data for monitoring.

iii.   All India School Education Survey: This is a quinquennial activity. The survey is conducted jointly by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (GoI), the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the State Education Department.

Principal Output

3.10.2 The principal outputs are-

- Number of recognized institutions in Punjab
- District wise number of teachers in institutions in Punjab
- District wise number of students in institutions in Punjab
- District wise number of scheduled caste students in Punjab
- Number of students in schools as on 30th Sept. Stage wise by districts
- Department-wise no. of teachers in schools of Punjab by Districts.
- District-wise Teacher-Pupil radio.
- Intake capacity in Degree & Diploma courses of engineering in Punjab

- District wise number of Industrial Training institutions and their intake capacity.
- Technical Training Institution and seats

Frequency

- Literacy/ Adult literacy – Decennial (NSS more frequently)
- Enrolment Statistics – Annual
- Examination Results – Annual
- All Major Education Statistics – Annual

Methodology

3.10.3 The numerical data on enrolment in different classes by gender, number of teachers etc. is collected annually. These statistics relates to the position as on 30th September of each year.

3.10.4 The basic reporting unit is the school. The returns are collected and scrutinised at Block level before these are sent to the District Education officer. (DEO elementary/ DEO secondary) The DEOs furnish these statistics to the Directorate of Public Instructions which is the agency responsible for release of various education statistics.

3.10.5 Two types of information are collected annually. The first relates to numerical data on enrolment in different classes by gender, number of teachers, etc. This is collected so as to relate to 30 September of each year. The other part relates to school finances, such as pay and allowances, buildings, etc. The financial data are collected so as to relate to 31 March of the year.

Timeline

The time lags are as follows -
- Literacy data 24 – 36 monthly after the census
- Institutional Data : 12 months
- Enrolment data: 12 months

Publications

3.10.6 The Directorate does not bring any publication on a regular basis. Importance education statistics for the state are furnished to ESO who publishes these in its Annual Publication "Statistical Abstract".

Data Quality

3.10.7 The quality of other data, like Enrolment suffers on account of:

(i) Absence of a suitable data checking and validation mechanism;

(ii) Manual compilation of data at Block and District levels;

(iii) Institutional records (such as admission registers, attendance registers and stock registers) are not properly maintained at the institutions, as a result of which correct information based on records cannot always be given;

(iv) The tendency to give distorted information when it suits the school heads and the administrators; and

(v) Exclusion of private unaided institutions.

Deficiencies

3.10.8 The Deficiencies are as under:

1. The detailed data collected from each school almost like an evaluation on school performance and cross checking at the field level. Therefore, stake holders self collection of data is likely to suffer credibility.

2. There is a mechanism for 5% check. But this happens after the data is collected and not concurrently.

3. The Staff of the department are not fully trained to meet the required standards of the data collection and compilation.

4. Data on private educational institutions and unrecognized educational activities is either poorly covered or not covered at all in the statistical system, excepting what is available from the results of NSS socio economic surveys.

Recommendations

3.10.9 The Recommendations are as under:

1. The Statistics cell at Directorate of School Education is to be strengthened

by supplying sufficient computers and its peripherals.

2. At the District level, a separate statistical wing may be constituted in O/o District Educational Officer with adequate computers and to provide sufficient data entry operators.

3. At Block level, all the Block Resource Centers in Block Educational Officer (BEO) need to be strengthened.

4. The data computerized at Block level needs to be uploaded up to State level by providing internet connection

5. The Statistical officials need to be given sufficient computer training with up dated versions.

6. There is a need to impart training in modern statistical methods to the statistical staff.

Action Points under SSSP

3.10.10 Following are the action Points under SSSP:

i) These activities being primarily administrative activities of the government, the recommendations mentioned above will be forwarded to the concerned agencies for implementation. If needed, the ESO will provide the requisite support and guidance on methodological issues as and when sought.

ii) For timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data IT infrastructure in statistical units of the department will be strengthened under SSSP.

iii) The possibilities for collection of data on private education institutions will be explored by the department

iv) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of statistical methods use of IT techniques will be provided to all statistical and non-statistical personnel performing statistical work in the department under SSSP.

(v) The Statistical units of department will bring out annually a publication on education statistics on regular basis.

vi) 1 post of Deputy Director (Stat.) is proposed to be new created in Deptt. to supervise the work of Statistical Cell in deptt.

11. Labour and Employment Statistics

Labour Statistics

3.11.1 The office of the State Labour Commissioner in the Labour Department is responsible for labour statistics derived from data collection related to Labour Acts including Payment of Bonus Act, and Child Labour (Prevention and Regulation) Act, among others. The department has its own statistical wing that collects, compiles, analyses, disseminates statistical information under various labour laws. At the sub-state level, there are 23 Assistant Labour Commissioners (ALC)/Labour Conciliation Officers (LCO) who provide statistical information to the Commissioner of labour.

The responsibility for employment data with respect to registered factories is vested with the State Labour Commissioner. This Office collects and compiles data received through statistical returns prescribed under various Acts like the Factories Act 1948, and Payment of Wages Act, among others.

Employment Statistics

3.11.2 The Department of Employment is responsible for employment statistics classified by industry, occupation and sex with respect to the organised sector. These statistics are generated by the Directorate's Employment Market Information (EMI) programme. The department has its own statistical wing and the Deputy Director is the head of the statistical section.

Also, state level employment statistics related to general labour force participation including employment of women in the non-agricultural sector are available from the sample surveys conducted by NSSO (Central sample) and ESO (State sample). Work force in various industries classified, inter alia, by sex is also available from Population Census for the smallest administrative unit (village/town).

Outputs and Frequency of Data Collection in Labour & Employment Department

3.11.3 The statistical outputs generated and their frequencies are given in Table below:

Table: Statistical Outputs-Labour and Employment

SN	Statistical Output	Agency Responsible	Frequency
1	**Labour Statistics**		
1.1	Labour force by industries, age, sex and education	Population Census	Decennial
		ESO (through NSS State sample)	Annual
1.2	Data on wages – structure and distribution, minimum wages, labour cost etc.	Office of the Labour Commissioner	Quarterly and Annual
1.3	Industrial disputes and man days lost by strike, lock outs etc by region and industry	Office of the Labour Commissioner	Monthly and Annual
1.4	Social security – ESI, PF, Bonus, Gratuity etc.	Office of the Labour Commissioner	Monthly and Annual
1.5	Bonded labour	Office of the Labour Commissioner	Quarterly and Annual
1.6	Report on working of various Labour Acts	Office of the Labour Commissioner	Annual
2	**Employment Statistics**		
2.1	Employment in factories by industry and sex	Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health	Annual
2.2	Employment in organised sector by industry and sex	Employment Department - EMI	Biannual and Quarterly
2.3	Number of job seekers on live registers of employment exchanges by qualification and other categories like SC, OBC etc	Employment Department	Monthly and Annual
2.4	Number of candidates sponsored	Employment Department	Monthly and Annual
2.5	Number of placements made	Employment Department	Monthly and Annual

Sources

3.9.4 Data on Labour and Employment comes from different sources. The sources are census data, NSS data, Directorate of Employment & Training and the Labour Commissioner. The details are discussed below.

Labour Statistics:

3.11.5 The following statistics are collected

(i) Wages: Data on wages and distribution of minimum wags is statutorily collected under "The Minimum Wage Act 1948", and the "Payment of Wages Act 1936". Under this the primary units employing labour is required to submit annual statutory returns to the Statistical Officer (Labour), who after scrutiny, compiles it for including it in monthly/half yearly annual reports to the Labour Commissioners of the state. At state level, annual data is compiled.

(ii) Disputes: Information about Industrial Disputes is required to be submitted by the primary unit under Trade Union Act 1926 and Industrial Dispute Act 1947. This information is submitted only when any Industrial Dispute arises. Information about nature of disputes, man days lost are required to be statutorily submitted. While the dispute persists, information is sent more frequently, otherwise only "Annual Returns" are submitted. Region wise and Industry wise data is compiled annually.

(iii) Social Security: Information about funds provided under various social security measures, separately as employees and employer's contribution under ESI, PF, Gratuity, etc. is prepared on monthly basis, by the primary, unit and submitted to the Regional office of the Labour Commissioner, every month. From Regional offices, the data flows to the state office where it is compiled on monthly and annual basis. Apart from finances, the number of workers covered under several measures viz, ESI, PF, Bonus, gratuity etc are also reported and compiled.

(iv) Bonded Labour: As and when any Bonded Labour is identified, it is reported otherwise a nil report is forwarded every month. Primary unit for this is a Labour

Inspector, from where the report is transmitted to the Labour Officer, and to Regional office and to State Labour Commissioner.

(v) Population Census: While collecting data in population census, the details about persons (males/ females) engaged in gainful occupation during certain specified period preceding the date of survey is also gathered from the HH. Information of persons gainfully occupied is tabulated, which gives the number of workers in different occupations sex wise and area wise.

Employment Statistics

3.11.6 The following statistics are collected

> **i.** Returns under the Factories Act: through regular statutory returns furnished by the registered factories to the District offices of Industrial Safety and Health;
>
> **ii. NSS:** While conducting the NSS, information is collected from selected households on individuals, gainfully occupied in different occupations. Those who are not gainfully employed are regarded as "Non-workers". The information is tabulated, occupation wise, sex wise and rural urban Wise, which when analysed, provides estimates of employment for the state;
>
> **iii. EMI:** employment data is collected through statutory quarterly returns (statutory for all public sector employers and employers in private sector engaging 25 or more and voluntary for private sector employers engaging 10 to 24) to be furnished to the local Employment and Self-employment Guidance Centre.

Statistical returns

Labour Statistics: Statutory statistical returns are used.
Employment Statistics: Statutory statistical returns are used.

EMI: Employment Officers (EMI)/ Statistical Assistants in Employment and Self-employment centres. The EMI units are there in all the 20 districts in Punjab.

Deficiencies

3.11.8 Considering the enormous workload of monitoring of large number of establishments and workers, and registrations and renewals, collection and compilation of labour statistics manually is a huge task. As a result, there is considerable time-lag, poor coverage in the labour statistics and registration and renewal rates are also not satisfactory.

3.11.9 In the field of labour, 25 labour enactments are implemented to safe guard the interest of the workers. The quality of the data collected manually is very poor and in- consistent with lack of uniformity. The following are some of the deficiencies in the data system.

1. Inadequacy of data
2. Absence of time frame of periodicals
3. Low / varying and delayed response under various Acts
4. Poor quality and incompleteness of information
5. Enumeration / Surveys not conducted periodically under various Labour Laws.
6. Lack of computerisation of data and resulting in delayed retrievals.
7. Lack of storage of information system
8. Lack of online provision
9. Lack of training to field Officers and Staff.

3.11.10 The State average CPI(IW) of 6 centers is applied for all the localities in the compilation of minimum wages. But this method of calculation is not appropriate due to differences in per capita consumer expenditure in different districts.

3.11.11 The database on number of workers covered under the Minimum Wages Act under each schedule employment is not available and due to this, it is impracticable to analyze the wage discrimination under various categories of workers covered under aforesaid scheduled employments.

3.11.12 On the employment and unemployment statistics, the main weakness is

absence of quarterly/annual data on employment and unemployment, which otherwise is considered a most crucial data set in the statistical system, in the country. Absence of quarterly/annual data on labour market hampers policy making on the vital aspect of labour market.

Recommendations

3.11.13 In order to overcome the above deficiencies, it is necessary to computerise all the existing establishments and their data collection and compilation procedures. Periodic sample surveys also need to be conducted to assess the status of the existence of establishments. The Department may also bring out a publication on labour statistics. The specific suggestions are:

- Imparting training to the field Officers in reporting data under various Labour Laws at Block/Revenue Division / District / Zone / State level.
- Training of field Officers and Staff on computerisation.
- Large scale computerization and transmission of data.
- Availability of data on-line by connecting the computer network to various field officers of the departments i.e., Asst. Labour Officers, Asst. Commissioners of Labour, Deputy Commissioners of Labour, Joint Commissioners of Labour and Head Office.
- Designing an integrated system of collection, storage and retrieval of all the information available.
- Designing unified / integrated on-line formats.
- Publication of Departmental Manuals under various Labour Laws.
- Publication of functionary manuals in all cadres of the department ie., Labour Officer, Asst. Commissioner of Labour, Dy. Commissioner of Labour and Joint Commissioner of Labour.
- Strengthening of Statistical cell.

3.11.14 The ESO is collecting information on workforce through various surveys & censuses like Economic Census, Employment & unemployment surveys and SES Surveys. Hence the data available with ESO & Labour

Department may be reconciled before arriving realistic estimation on workforce. Also, the ESO may consider conducting a quarterly/annual employment and unemployment survey by conducting a census of all households within a panel of hamlet blocks and UFS blocks to be selected from the samples of quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment. The panel maybe revised once every 5 years. The sample selection may be done keeping the block as the stratification unit.

Generation of Employment data by industry group wise based on NSSO Surveys

3.11.15 Employment and Unemployment data is one of the important indicators to measure the effectiveness of government policies aimed at eradicating poverty and providing social justice & employment opportunities to the people of the country.

3.11.16 The main source of employment-unemployment data is the surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The latest survey under this subject was conducted during 66th round survey period i.e., 2009-10 by NSSO.

3.11.17 The following important parameters of Labour force are proposed to be made available at State level and District level by analyzing the relevant rounds data:

1. Labour Force & Labour Force participation rate
2. Employment by major sectors level i.e., Agriculture, forestry & fishing; Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas & water supply, Construction; Wholesale & Retail trade, and Restaurants & hotels; Transport, Storage and communication; Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services; Community, social and personal services
3. Gender-wise Employment and unemployment
4. Unemployment rate
5. Employment & Unemployment estimates by usual status
6. Organised and Unorganised Employment.

Action Points under SSSP

3.11.18 Action Points under SSSP are as under:

i) These activities being primarily administrative activities of the government, the recommendations mentioned above will be forwarded to the Labour and Employment Department for implementation. If needed, the ESO will provide the requisite support and guidance on methodological issues as and when sought.

ii) For timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data IT infrastructure in statistical units of the department will be strengthened under SSSP.

iii) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of statistical methods will be provided to all statistical and non-statistical personnel performing statistical work in these department under SSSP.

(iv) The Statistical units of these departments will bring out annually a publication on relevant statistics on regular basis.

12. Housing & Building Statistics

3.12.1 There is no State government agency compiling comprehensive statistics on housing and investment in housing in Punjab. However, ESO collects housing statistics for urban areas, and prices of building materials and wage rates of construction workers, and transmits the same to NBO without any compilation or tabulation. ESO also compiles quarterly and annually Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI) for Punjab with 1999-2000 as the base year and disseminates this through its publication 'State Statistical Abstract'. National buildings organization Govt. of India is the Nodal Agency at the Central level for housing and building statistics.

3.12.2 The principal outputs emanating from NBO are:

- Houses classified by use/materials used/number of rooms/ ownership/ source of drinking water and its location/type of structure/source of lighting/ fuel used for cooking/ bathroom and drainage.

- Estimates of housing shortage in Punjab

- Scheme wise rural houses constructed.

- Market rates of building materials and wage rates.

- Building cost index for Punjab

Methodology

3.12.3 Housing and Building Statistics in respect of new constructions and additions/alterations to buildings are collected from Public Sector as well as Private Sector and sent to National Building Organisation (NBO), New Delhi w.e.f. 1.4.2007. The information is collected in a new prescribed combined Schedule designed and supplied by NBO for both Public and Private Sector. For the Public Sector the information is being collecting from State Govt. construction agencies on annual basis and online transmitted to NBO. For Private Sector the information is being collected from Municipalities [all class I & II and 10% selected (yearly basis) class III to VI Municipalities] on regular basis and online transmitted to NBO. This activity is performed by the demography Section of ESO alongwith other statistical activities.

3.12.4 Prices of building materials and wages of construction labour are also collected on a quarterly basis from urban areas and sent to National Building Organisation, New Delhi. On the basis of building materials prices and wages of construction labour, Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI) is compiled quarterly/annually, which depicts the level of building construction cost at a given period of time vis-à-vis with base period. The latest base year is 1999-2000 in this regard. BCCI is sent to National Buildings Organisation (NBO), MOSPI, Govt.of India. It is also disseminated in the Statistical Abstract of Punjab.

Statistical Returns

3.12.6 Non statutory returns as prescribed by NBO are used for collection of housing statistics.

Deficiencies

3.12.7 Housing census is the ideal method for the collection of comprehensive data on housing and construction activity. But it is cost prohibitive and infeasible. Decennial population census and periodical data collected by the NBO is the main source of data at the national level in regard to housing and construction activity in our country. The house construction licensing authorities follow certain procedures in issuing permission for construction of houses/additions; however, no data is maintained after issuing the completion certificates.

3.12.8 The present Building Construction Cost Index has very old base year of 1999-2000 and, therefore, does not reflect appropriately the cost of construction trends. Further, new items are needed to be included in the item basket of the index, such as those on fixtures & fittings, which have become an important part of construction expenditure.

3.12.9 The Municipalities are only issuing permissions to private builders for construction of buildings. After issuing permission no record is collected or maintained whether the building is completed or not. The process of issuing completion certificates is not properly in practice. The completion certificates is

issued in a rare cases only on the demand of builders. Therefore the information in Column No. 13 of the Schedule "Total investment made in the project" can not be filled up properly.

3.15.10 The rural sector is totally excluded in the process of collection of housing statistics.

Suggestions

3.12.8 The following suggestions are made to improve the housing and building statistics:

- The urban Local Govt. Department should implement the procedure of issuing completion certificate rigorously in all ULBs.

- The ESO may conduct an annual survey on building permits sanctioned, area involved and cost of construction envisaged. The information may be collected from all the Building permitted authorities like Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats in urban areas and from all Gram Panchayats in rural areas and also from Public Sector Undertakings.

- The ESO may also undertake a survey to obtain information on construction activity undertaken by government undertakings.

- Based on the results of these surveys, an annual publication may be brought out on housing statistics, which may include other available information from Population Census, NSSO results, budgeted expenditures on construction, etc.

- The ESO may compile a revised building construction material price index by updating the base year and updating the commodity basket of construction materials as per the instructions of NBO, GOI.

- Some of these items of work may be carried out through outsourcing or hiring of contract workers.

13. Electricity Production and Distribution Statistics

3.13.1 The economic activities relating to Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power is covered under Electricity. Electricity is a crucial component of the infrastructure segment and it is important that data availability here be reliable and timely. Electricity sector is a sub-sector of Industry Sector which contributes significantly to the GSDP of state.

3.13.2 The overall responsibility for maintenance of all statistics relating to generation and distribution of electricity lies with Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd (PSPCL). The data on generation of electricity is obtained from the power stations on daily basis through on line. Principal outputs are as under:

  i. Installed power generation capacity;

  ii. Actual generation of electricity;

  iii. Consumption of electricity by different categories of users (domestic, commercial, industrial, public lighting, agriculture, public water works, railways, and others.);

  iv. No. of villages electrified;

  v. Energizing of pump sets.

The data collection frequencies are as follows:

For Power Generation: Daily
For Power Distribution: Monthly and Annual

Methodology

3.13.3 Installed capacity and actual generation of electricity is reported by the individual power stations on line to PSPCL. Actual consumption is reported by the billing offices of the individual distribution companies. Progress of rural electrification, energisation of pump sets etc. are reported to PSPCL by its field offices.

Publications

3.13.4 PSPCL does not have any statistical publications of its own, excepting its annual report. The data on installed capacity and generation, consumption and rural electrification are released through its Annual Report, and are also published in the statistical compilations of ESO. Data is available for the following periods.

- Installed capacity and generation - 2010
- Consumption - 2010
- Villages electrified - 2010
- Tube well energised – 31st March, 2010

The time lag in data dissemination is as follows:

- **Power Generation:** No delay
- **Power Consumption:** One month

Statistical returns

3.13.5 For data on power generation, no statistical form is prescribed. The data on power generated is electronically compiled on a daily basis. For data in power distribution prescribed non-statutory formats are used.

3.13.8 There are no specific formats used for collection of data. The statistical wing of PSPCL is maintaining a computerized data base on production, distribution and consumption of electricity and same are updated on PSPCL website (www.pspcl.in.) regularly. The departmental personnel are working in the compilation of statistics under the supervision of C.E. (Planning) without any statistical   expertise.   Further,   Sub-division   and   division   wise   energy consumption data is maintained and circle level which is further compiled monthly at statistical cell of PSPCL   under C.E.   (Planning). District-wise energy consumption data is maintained annually.   The centralized data base on loss of electrical infrastructure occurred due to natural calamities is not maintained in the department. The reliable data on theft of electricity is not collected due to absence of methodology to collect such data.

Suggestions

3.13.9 The following are suggested for improving the database on electricity sector:

- The standardized formats are to be designed for collection of various statistical data of electricity for use of the department;

- The electricity authorities may publish the data for all types of electricity- generating units, including those in the private sector;

- In order to improve the data coverage and timely dissemination of electricity statistics, PSPCL may strengthen its existing cell with statistical expertise;

- Time series data may be maintained at all levels;

- Online data transmission system may be established in the in the statistical wing in PSPCL;

- Existing publications may be placed in the public domain.

- Suitable methodology may be explored for collecting reliable data on theft of electricity

Action Points under SSSP

3.13.10 Action Points under SSSP are as under:

i) These activities being primarily administrative activities, the recommendations mentioned above will be forwarded to the concerned Establishment for implementation. If needed, the ESO will provide the requisite support and guidance on methodological issues as and when sought.

ii) For timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data, IT infrastructure in statistical units of the Establishment will be strengthened under SSSP.

iii) The possibilities for collection of data on above suggested areas will be explored by the concerned Establishment.

iv) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of statistical methods will be provided to all statistical and non-statistical personnel performing statistical work in concerned Establishment under SSSP.

(v) The Statistical units of concerned Establishment will bring out annually a publication on Electrical Statistics on regular basis.

14. Environment and Forestry Statistics

Forestry Statistics

3.14.1 The entire forest area in the State is divided into 4 Territorial Circles, each headed by a Conservator of Forests. Each Circle is divided into Territorial Divisions (17). The Territorial Divisions are divided into Ranges (headed by Range Forest Officers) and each Range into 4 to 6 Blocks (each Block headed by a Forester) and each Block into 3 to 5 Beats (each Beat headed by Forest Guard). In addition to the 4 Territorial Circles, there are three functional circles viz Information, Extension, and Working Plan and Research. Apart from 17 Territorial Divisions, there is one Functional Division viz Planning and Investigation.

3.14.2 The Department of Forests and Wild Life Preservation headed by the Financial Commissioner & Secretary Forests, has the overall responsibility for forests in Punjab. In the present administrative set up, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) heads the Forests Department with headquarters at Chandigarh. PCCF is responsible for all forestry statistics, and other matters including wild life.

3.14.3   Some important statistical outputs are:
- Classification of forest area by management and legal status
- Area under silviculture
- Area under plantation, species-wise
- Estimated employment
- Length of forest roads
- Details of revenue and expenditure
- Production of major and minor forest produce
- Sales of major and minor forest produce

Methodology

3.14.4 The statistics on various aspects are based on reports emanating from the level of Forest Guard at the Beat level and flowing through Forester, Range Forest Officer, Dy. Conservator of Forests, CF in charge of circle and finally to the Deputy

Director in the office of PCCF. Data on forest produce and sales is collected from the sales depots.

Publications

3.14.5 There is no separate statistical publication on Forest Statistics. Selected Forest Statistics are however published by ESO in their annual publication Statistical Abstracts (latest year 2009). The Forest Statistics are also published in the Department's Annual Administrative Report.

Statistical Returns

3.14.6 The data are collected through a number of annual non-statutory returns. Some of the important returns are –

- Form No. 7: Area of Reserve, Protected Unclassed or Public Forest lands and leased Forests
- Form No. 8: Progress made in Forest settlement during the year
- Form No. 9: Record of demarcation and maintenance of boundaries
- Form No. 10: Statement showing forest areas surveyed and under Survey of India
- Form No. 11: Progress made in preparation of working plans
- Form No. 12: Statement showing communication and building
- Form No. 13: Statement showing register of breaches of forest rules
- Form No. 14: Area of forest track protected from fires
- Form No. 15: Causes of forest fires
- Form No. 16: Area closed and open to grazing
- Form No. 17: Return of grazing in the state forests
- Form No. 18: Statement showing afforestation and regeneration
- Form No. 19: Out turn of timber and firewood and agency of exploitation
- Form No. 20: Out turn of non-wood forest produce
- Form No. 21: Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Government agency and sold locally or otherwise disposed of.

- Form No. 22: Abstract showing the value of timber and other produce lying with the Department
- Form No. 23: Abstract showing the value of dead stock
- Form No. 24: Summary of revenue
- Form No. 24A:Summary of expenditure of Punjab Forest Deptt.
- Form No. 26: Revenue received and outstanding on account of revenue
- Form No. 27: Outstanding liabilities on account of contractors & disbursers

Deficiencies

3.14.7 At the field level data is being collected by the departmental personnel who are not having statistical expertise. The district wise area on trees outside forests may be collected as it is having enormous value.

Suggestions

3.14.8 The following suggestions are made with reference to forest and environment statistics:

- Computerisation and online data collection of forestry sector is needed in the Forest Department and its field formations.

- The database on the following items has to be strengthened for reliable GSDP estimates:

   i. Trees outside Forest Area.
   ii. Unrecorded removal of Forest produces by farmers and Villagers and other anti-social elements.
   iii. The cattle dependence and grazing incidence.
   iv. The District wise Forest produce data.

- The existing cell in the forest department may be strengthened.
- Statistical post may be created in the Circle offices for collecting and coordinating the data.
- **Environmental statistics.**

3.14.9 The ESO may bring out a compendium on environmental statistics. But there is need for separate cell for this purpose.

Action Points under SSSP

3.14.10 The 3 action points under the SSSP are –

(i) The Forest Department has a Statistical Unit which collects, compiles and analyses statistical information on various aspects of forestry. But out of total 26 sanctioned posts of statistical officials in this unit only 1 posts is filled and 25 posts are vacant which mainly hampering the statistical work. It is recommended that all the vacant posts be filled up on priority basis. The forest department will take up this case with state govt. at their own level. However for timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data the IT infrastructure in statistical unit of department will be strengthened under SSSP. This unit will bring out annually a publication on Forest Statistical on regular basis.

(ii) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of statistical methods use of IT techniques will be provided to all statistical personnel the department.

(iii) Environmental problems are emerging issue faced by the govts. at national and sub-national level. Punjab too is suffering from multiple environment problems such as fall in underground water table, water pollution, degradation of soil health and air pollution etc. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to create a special cell in DES to deal with environmental statistics. This unit will collect, analyse and disseminate environmental statistics.

(iv) An environmental statistical unit is also proposed to be set up in Punjab State Council of Science and Technology in which a post of Senior Scientific Officer is proposed to be new created for this purpose. This unit will deal with all environmental statistics in the state. IT infrastructure in this unit will be strengthening under SSSP. This unit will bring out annually a compendium on environmental statistical on regular basis.

15. Water Supply and Sanitation Statistics

3.15.1 The Chief Engineer, Water Supply & Sanitation, Punjab, located at Patiala, compiles water supply and sanitation statistics. There is no statistical staff deputed to this department. Currently, the statistical activities are being performed by non-statistical staff. Principal outputs are as under:

- Number of villages covered by rural drinking water supply scheme
- Number of identified water scarcity villages.
- Number of scarcity villages where water supply schemes commissioned.
- Monthly physical and financial progress reports on water supply and sanitation under 20-Point Programme.

The frequency of data collection is monthly.

Methodology

3.15.2 1n the case of rural areas, statistics on drinking water and sanitation are collected through monitoring of implementation of several schemes that are currently under way in the State, and ad hoc surveys conducted from time to time. Junior Engineers at the Sub-division level are in charge of project implementation and in the process of project implementation collect information on available assets in villages, and works under way. Supervision is done by the Assistant Engineer to whom all data/information collected by the Junior Engineer is submitted for compilation at the Sub-division level and onward transmission to the Executive Engineer at the District level. This is scrutinized and compiled for the District and sent to the Superintendent Engineer in the concerned Division (for Rural Areas) and Project Division, headed by Superintending Engineer for Urban areas. The statistics is compiled for the division and sent to the Chief Engineer Water and Sanitation where it is scrutinized and consolidated for the State.

3.15.3 As concerns urban areas, the process of collection and compilation of statistics up to the District level is similar to that of rural areas as described above. The data compiled at the District level is sent to the Project Division headed by a

Superintendent Engineer. This data is scrutinized and tabulated separately for Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils/Committees and sent to the Chief Engineer of the concerned Region, where the data is checked and forwarded to the Chief Engineer Water and Sanitation where it is further checked and compiled for the State.

Publications

3.15.4 There are no separate publications on water supply and sanitation statistics. These statistics are, however, published in the statistical compilations of ESO.

Deficiencies

3.15.5 The technical staff are collecting and compiling the statistical data for departmental use both in rural and urban local bodies, as such they are not concentrating on execution of works. Hence statistical work has to be assigned to the staff exclusively designated to that purpose. No publications are released by the department containing water supply and sanitation statistics. The electronic transmission of data is not established in the departments.

Suggestions

3.15.7 For strengthening the database following suggestions are made :

- Standardization of formats is required for qualitative and timely flow of information from village to district level.
- The technical and non statistical staff dealing with statistical activity in department may be provided proper training of statistical work and at least one post of statistical personnel be created for dealing with statistical work.
- Time series data on assets created shall be maintained at all levels and these data can be used for studying infrastructure potential availability used for meeting/planning for the future requirement.
- On line connectivity may be provided up to sub-divisional level with proper training to the personnel for timely flow of data.
- Convergence among the line departments such as Medical & Health, Ground water etc., may be developed through exchange of information for better

monitoring of water quality and sanitation.

- The existing cell in the office of Chief Engineer, Water Supply & Sanitation of may be strengthened with additional statistical personnel for collection and compilation of water supply and sanitation statistics from all municipal bodies.

Action Points under SSSP

3.15.8 The 3 actions points under the SSSP are -

(i) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of latest statistical methods and use of IT techniques will be provided to all statistical and non-statistical personnel performing statistical work in the department.

(iii) One post of Statistical Officer is proposed to be new created for handling the statistical work in the department. For timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data IT infrastructure in this unit will be strengthened under SSSP.

(iii) The Statistical unit of department will bring out annually a publication on water supply and sanitation statistics on regular basis.

16. National Sample Survey

Present Status

3.16.1 ESO participates in the NSSO's programme of socio-economic surveys canvassing by NSSO's schedules for various rounds as a State sample. The data so collected from the State sample is expected to be processed by the ESO but no report has been brought out because the processing and tabulation of state sample data for various socio-economic surveys is not being done due to acute shortage of staff and as there are no hardware/software facilities in this office. Now, the DES, Punjab has started processing of State Sample Data with its limited source w.e.f. 63rd round of NSS.

3.16.2 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducts large scale sample surveys since 1950 to fill up the data gaps required for computation of National Income and various other Macro Economic aggregates at National and at State levels. States are also advised to participate in these surveys to increase the sample size and pool the Central and State data to derive better results and to have sub-state level estimates required for estimation of GSDP and DDP etc.,

Deficiencies

3.16.3 The results of NSSO socio-economic surveys are not reliable at state level for parameters such as investment and more so at industry level and further at the district level. The sample size in the surveys for many activities is small resulting in large sampling errors and unreliability of estimates. Some of the examples of discrepancies, as far as the State concerned are:

- Workforce in the activity of maintenance and repairs of motor vehicles and sale of motor vehicles has decreased between 61st round and 55th round of Employment and Unemployment surveys.

- There are several discrepancies in workforce and the GVAPW of coaching and tuitions, education, human health, funeral related activities, both of them are lower in the 61st round as compared to those in the 55th round of Employment and Unemployment surveys.

- The workforce and GVAPW of State SES survey results are not being used in estimation of GSDP either independently or pooling with NSSO survey results as the results are not released in time.

Suggestions

3.16.4 To overcome the above inconsistencies, the following measures have been proposed:

1. Increase the State sample size to appropriate level to obtain better State and Sub-state level estimates.

2. The NSS field work is entrusted to all Investigators instead of entrusting to dedicated staff as is done now.

3. The State sample data and the central sample data (photocopies of filled in schedules of NSS made available by the NSSO (FOD) should be computerized and processed on quarterly basis on completion of each sub-round and results be released. But presently NSSO, GOI prepares this report on annual basis. State DES may prepare sub-round-wise report as per directions of CSO/NSSO, GOI.

4. Pool the Central and State sample data to arrive pooled estimates at State and Sub-state levels for each round.

5. District level reports for each round should be generated for the estimation of District Domestic Product and other District level estimates.

6. The State NSS division may be strengthened on the lines of NSSO .

7. State shall develop their own software for data entry and validation and the data entry shall be at District level for quick release of results.

8. After completion of each sub-round announce the provisional survey findings of that sub-round.

Action points under SSSP

3.16.5 Considering the above recommendations, the following action points has been identified for implementation under SSSP:

- The state will participate in the NSSO with an increased matching sample and will process the pooled data within the ESO.

- The ESO will tabulate round wise data as per the directions of GoI.

- Within the ESO separate cell may be created as per the directions of GoI on the lines of NSSO.

- The data entry part of the schedules will be carried out through outsourcing.

For the above activities, the expenditure will be met from grant under 13th Finance Commission.

17. Transport Statistics

3.17.1 The following agencies are responsible for generating data on transport:

• **Transport Statistics:** State Transport Commissioner (STC) has the responsibility for statistical activities related to transport statistics. STC is the nodal agency for registration of all types of motor vehicles.

• **Road Statistics:** PWD (Roads and Bridges Division) is responsible for road length statistics.

• **Road Accidents:** The Police Department has responsibility for data on road accidents.

• **Passenger and Goods Traffic:** The department of Transport/Punjab Roadways and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation compile statistics on passengers transported by their busses.

Principal Output -

Outputs of Transport Related Statistical Activities

SN	Output	Responsible Agency
1	No. of registered motor vehicles by 'type'	STC
2	No. of newly registered vehicles	STC
3	No. of Drivers' and Conductors' licenses issued	STC
4	Revenues through taxes and fees	STC
5	Road length	PWD (Road Wing)
6	Statistics about road accidents, persons killed and injured, vehicles in road	Department of Police
7	Passenger Transported	Department of Transport/ Punjab Roadways and EPSU Road Transport Corporation

Frequency

3.17.2 The frequency of data collection is as follows:

• Data on registration of vehicles and revenue are collected are compiled each month.
• Data on taxes and fees are collected on quarterly basis.

- The frequency of data collection on road length is annual.

- Road Accidents data and passenger transportation data are compiled on a monthly basis.

- Data on passengers transported by Department of Transport/Punjab Roadways and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation and is collected with a monthly frequency.

Methodology

3.17.3 Data on Registration of Vehicles: The data on registration of vehicles and other related parameters are compiled at the Regional Transport offices and data sent to the Commissioner of Transport every month, where state level reports are prepared and sent to the state and central government.

3.17.4 Data on Roads lengths (PWD): Information about road length is prepared by Jr. Engineer for his area, passed on to the sub division (A.En.), and to a division (Ex.Eng.) Circle (SE) and to the state (C.E.) Urban local bodies also provide data on road length within their respective jurisdiction.

3.17.5 Data on Public Transport System: The Depot Managers of PEPSU Road Transport Corporation and Punjab Roadways collect information about passenger Transported by each bus, on its return to the depot. This information is compiled at the depot offices and sent to the respective headquarters of PEPSU Road Transport Corporation and Department of Transport/Punjab Roadways on a monthly basis, where it is compiled for the state and released annually.

Time lag in release of data

3.17.6 There is a time lag of about 12 months in dissemination of data relating to number of vehicles, road length etc. and 24 months for road accidents, and passengers transported by road.

Publications

3.17.7 The data are published in the Annual Administration Reports of the Transport and Police Departments, and Annual Reports of PEPSU Road Transport Corporation

and Department of Transport/Punjab Roadways. Selected transport statistics are also published by ESO in its annual publication - Statistical Abstract.

Statistical Returns

3.17.8 Standard, non-statutory forms are prescribed for reporting.

Deficiencies -Transport & Passengers and Goods Traffic Statistics

3.17.9 Major deficiencies are:

- The major data gap is non-availability of data on road transport especially passenger and freight transport in the private sector. The data collected in various formats are being used for the departmental use without consolidation as it is available through online. As the consolidated data is not available, it is not possible to assess the growth/down fall of the departmental activities viz., registration, licenses, tax etc.

- There are no publications by the transport authorities containing statistical data on transport. The information regarding category wise vehicles on road and life span of the registered vehicles is not available.

- The collection and compilation of data is not carried out by the statistical expertise personnel in PEPSU Road Transport Corporation. The non statistical personnel are deployed to carry out statistical activities in these departments.

Suggestions

3.17.10 Major suggestions for strengthening of the database are:

- Statistical cells in the RTOs may be strengthened with proper infrastructural facilities to compile such data furnished by the transport operators at the time of renewal of licensing and disseminate the same according to a prescribed format, to be finalised by keeping in view the data requirements for state income estimates.
- A computerised register of vehicles and driving license holders may

be maintained in the Transport Department/RTOs.

- The following parameters may be incorporated in the software to maintain the data base at the Headquarters:

    a. Average age of vehicles
    b. Gender-wise registration of vehicles.
    c. Ownership pattern including gender.
    d. Gender-wise driving licenses issued
    e. Number of enquiries under RTI Act.
    f. Number of licenses cancelled under drunk and drive cases
    g. Number of electric/battery driven vehicles
    h. Number of beneficiaries under LPG kit.
    i. Number of vehicles off the road.
    j. Bring out publication with data at district and State level

- The data on vehicles on road as per (a) NIC classification wise (6021, 60221 and 60231) and (b) NIC classification wise (6021, 60221 and 60231), alongwith life span of the registered vehicles needs to be developed which is required in the compilation of State Domestic Product.

- Training to the staff engaged in the transport statistics may be provided to improve the quality on collection, compilation and analysis of statistical data.

- A statistical cell may be established with statistical expertise personnel in the in PEPSU Road Transport Corporation. Transport Department for consolidation and analyzing the data to monitor the growth of the activity.

Action Points under SSSP

3.17.11 The 3 action points under the SSSP are –

(i) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of latest statistical methods and use of IT techniques will be provided to all statistical and non-statistical personnel performing statistical work in these departments.

(ii) One post of Statistical Officer is proposed to be new created in PEPSU Road Transport Corporation to carry out statistical activities properly.

(iii) 1 post of Assistant Director (Stat.) is proposed to be new created in Transport Deptt. to supervise the work of Statistical Cell in deptt.

(iv) For timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data IT infrastructure in statistical units of these department will be strengthened under SSSP.

(v) The Statistical units of all these departments will bring out annually a publication on relevant statistics on regular basis.

Roads and Road Accidents statistics

3.17.12 The categories of Roads are –i) National highways; ii) State highways; iii)Major district roads ; iv)Village roads; v)Forest roads; vi)Irrigation track roads, and; vii)Corporation/city municipal roads.

3.17.13 While construction and maintenance of national highways lies with the GOI, the state highways, major district roads, forest roads, come under the purview of PWD. The village roads come under the control of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Departments. The corporations and city municipal roads are under the control of respective corporations and municipalities.

3.17.14 The consolidation of rural road statistics is the responsibility of the PWD (B&R). The Type of data collected on rural roads is, Length of asphalt roads, Cement concrete roads, WBM roads, Earthen roads, number of pipe & slab culverts, number of causeways and number of major and minor bridges. These data are collected yearly once and prepared for each financial year.

Deficiencies

3.17.15 The agencies are not bringing out any publications on road statistics and Road Accidents. The data collection mechanism is not computerised. The time-lag in the availability of data is also an area of concern. The collection and compilation of data is not carried out by the expert statistical personnel.

Recommendations

3.17.16 Following suggestions are made:

- PWD (B&R) may take up quinquennial road traffic census and annual traffic surveys on selected rural roads.

- ICT infrastructure may be provided in the collection of road statistics.
- Bring out an annual publication of the department entitled "Rural Roads at a glance" at district and state level by the Zilla Panchayats and PWD (B&R) .
- The statistical data on rural roads will be uploaded in the department and Zilla Panchayat website.
- Statistical personnel should be provided in Police department for collection and compilation of road accidents data.
- Training should be provided to statistical and non statistical staff who carrying out statistical activities in these departments.

Action Points under SSSP

3.17.17 The 2 action points under SSSP, besides sending a request to compile the above mentioned statistics to the respective line departments, are – .

i) One post of Statistical Officer is proposed to be new created in Police department to carry out statistical activities properly.

ii) To improve the efficiency of human resources proper training of latest statistical methods and use of IT techniques will be provided to all statistical and non-statistical personnel performing statistical work in these departments.

iii) For timely supply, analysis and dissemination of data IT infrastructure in statistical units of these departments will be strengthened under SSSP.

(iv) The Statistical units of all these departments will bring out annually a publication on relevant statistics on regular basis.

18. Statistics for Local Area Planning

Introduction

3.18.1 The decentralisation initiated by the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Indian Constitution has given greater responsibilities and powers to the Panchayats and Nagar Palikas as the third tier of governance offering a new era of opportunity for local planning, effective implementation and monitoring of various social and economic development programmes in the country. The Statistical System is expected to assist the various developmental agencies in this challenging endeavour.

3.18.2 The Government of India constituted a High Power Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member Planning Commission to look into all aspects related to development of basic statistics for local level development. The Expert Committee looked into data requirements, frequency of collection of data and redesigning of village schedule, institutional mechanism aspects i.e. linkages between different levels of Government with close interaction of States and made the following recommendations:

1) The Gram Panchayat should consolidate, maintain and own village level data.
2) The village level information may be collected uniformly by using the Village Schedule.

    The following sets of data can be collected using this schedule:

    (a) Availability of basic facilities in the village Information on Assets available in the village viz. number of factories, business establishments, bridges, declared forest area, orchards, roads etc.
    (b) Distance of the village from nearest facilities.
    (c) Demographic status of villagers, including population, births, deaths, morbidity, migration, marriages etc.
    (d) Educational status of the villagers.
    (e) Land utilization statistics.
    (f) Data on livestock and poultry.
    (g) Number of market outlets.
    (h) Employment status of the villagers.

3) There will be periodic datasets which may be collected once in a year (may be in the month of April). These include data on population (both for age group and social group), total number of households, number of households headed by women, number of households below poverty line, data on morbidity and disability, number of literate persons, data on enrolment and drop out, land utilization in the village, number of market outlets etc.

4) Some datasets will be dynamic in nature and may be collected every month of the year. These include number of live births, still births and deaths, number of deaths of women, number of pregnant women, data on migration, total number of outdoor and indoor patients and there details, total number of marriages, number of street children, sex workers, beggars', incidence of violence against women, number of small-scale enterprises and workers therein etc.

5) The District Census Handbook contains almost all-basic indicators at village level, which can be used for local level planning. Since the Census data is available on decennial basis, there is a need to update the village level data on regular intervals. The State governments have to update the census information on annual basis so that year-wise information on all the basic parameters of village is available for local level planning. It is required to expedite availability of data at district and sub-district levels so that their validity does not diminish over time and they can be used for analysis and local level planning.

6) The village level registers should also be developed and maintained through compilation of village level statistics to have a continuous flow of data.

7) The village panchayat will take the basic responsibility of maintaining proper registers at their level.

8) Directorate of Economics and Statistics in respective states should play an important role in ensuring statistical quality and standards by providing the necessary guidelines and training to Panchayat staff in the consolidation and maintenance of local level statistics.

9) The compilation of village level statistics at the Gram Panchayat level being an annual work, no additional staff would be employed for this purpose. The existing staff, particularly the Panchayat Secretary in coordination with Anganwadi Workers, ANMs and Revenue Officials will take up this work.

Present Position

3.18.3 The Punjab State Government has accorded the highest priority to decentralised Planning. In order to meet the felt local needs effectively at the grass root level, planning and implementation of certain schemes have already been decentralized. The outlay devolved to the District Planning Committees for implementation of district plan schemes are categorized into following four components:

i)   Beneficiary Oriented Schemes
ii) Areas Specific Schemes
iii) Infrastructure schemes and
iv) United Funds.

3.18.4   Data is collected from various sources at the district, block and village levels by ESO. For example, data on population by age, sex and rural/urban residence, work force (classified as main and marginal workers as cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industries and others, main workers classified by industry and occupation), literacy and education, and other variables are available at District/Town/Village levels from the population census (latest 2001) - Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab.

Data is also collected on economic and social infrastructure form several sources as indicated in the table below.

Table: Data Parameters and Sources: Economic and Social Infrastructure Data

SN	Nature of data	Level	Latest	Organisation
1	Land use	District	2008-09	Director Land Records
2	Average and actual rainfall	District/ Centre	Jul-09	Dir. of Agriculture

3	Area, production & yield per hectare of important crops	District	2008-09	Dir. of Agriculture
4	Forest area and produce	District	2007-08	Chief Conservator of Forests
5	Cattle population	District	2007	Director Animal Husbandry
6	Livestock products	District	2009-10	Director Animal Husbandry
7	Fish production	District	2009-10	Director & Warden of Fisheries
8	Registered SSI units (No., employment, production)	District	2008-09	Director Industries
9	Medium and large units	District	2008-09	Director Industries
10	Factories and employment	District	2009-10	Director Industries
11	Electricity generation and consumption; villages electrified	District	2009-10	PSPCL
12	Length of roads by type and category	District	2007-08	Roads & Bridges wing of PWD
13	No. of registered motor Vehicles	District	2008-09	State Transport Commissioner
14	No. of schools, and enrolment	District	2008-09	Directorate of Public Instructions
15	Health institutions	District	2008-09	Director-Health & FW
16	Achievements under rural development programmes	District	2009-10	Rural Development/ ESO Punjab

Pilot Project on BSLLD

3.18.5 Based on the recommendation of the Prof. Abhijit Sen Committee, the CSO has taken up a Pilot Project called Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) in 50 selected districts in the country. In Punjab, Rupnagar District was selected. All other districts are likely to be covered in a phased manner.

Village Directory

3.18.6 The Village Directory is already annually prepared by the Field Operation Section of ESO, which covers over 250 items of village-wise data. This village/block-wise information is annually collected by Investigators posted at Block level and

forwarded to state headquarter by District Statistical Offices after scrutinizing. At State level this information is compiled district/block-wise for the preparation of Village Directory. Village Directory of each district of the state has been placed on website since 1998-99.

Deficiencies

3.18.7 There is one post of Investigator in each Community Development Block to collect necessary statistical information from each of village in Block every year to be incorporated in Village Directory. This is the main grass root level functionary in ESO who is responsible for collection of all type of information including information for the surveys too assigned by Central and State govt. time to time. By the time, the number of Blocks has been increased from 112 to 142 the but posts of Investigators has not been increased according to Blocks. At present there are 112 sanctioned posts against 142 Blocks. On the other hand many posts of are lying vacant. Therefore, the work of collection of information is being seriously affected.

3.18.8 At present on statistical machinery exists for the collection of grass root level information in urban sector. In the Department of Urban Local Bodies too, there is no statistical cell for this purpose. So the urban sector is totally neglected in this regards.

3.18.9 For the rural area too, the only one post of Investigator in each block is not sufficient for collection of data. The statistical work is to further increase with the implementation of ISSP project, 13th Finance Commission's recommendations and BSLLD Survey.

Suggested Action Plan

3.18.10 The suggestions are-

Several attempts are being made by the State and Central Governments for building up a database at Village/GP level. However, none of them are standardized or exhaustive enough to meet the needs of various Departments functioning at gross root level. Therefore, there is a need to develop a "comprehensive database" at habitation/village/GP level to meet the

requirements of all Government Departments/Agencies.

The following steps need be taken to improve the status of statistics required for local area planning:

a) Collection of data in respect of Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) in the formats namely schedule A and schedule B respectively prescribed by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) through the GPs in districts including those commenced during 2009-10

b) Compilation of data so collected through the software supplied by the CSO

c) All Village Maps with Habitations be digitized

d) The data to be collected is planned to be presented department wise/item wise graphically for all Villages/Blocks.

e) The said Maps are planned to be supplied to all Village/Gram Panchayat level officials and non-officials for display

f) The village level survey is repeated on annual basis with 1st April as reference period.

g) Survey to be completed between 15th to 30th April of every year

h) Consultation meetings need to be held with the stakeholders to standardize the formats.

i) Consultation meetings need be held with the stakeholders for determination of parameters on which data is to be collected by ULBs

j) Development or modification of the software suiting to the needs of PRIs and ULBs.

k) Commence collection and computerization of data in the formats designed after the consultation meetings

l) The Block Statistical Units should be created in all the blocks with the responsibility of training the basic workers and to interact with all the nodal departments in the collection of Statistics

m) The Block Statistical Officer should be designated as the nodal officer for all planning and statistical activities in the block

n) Build the capacity of local body personnel in the collection, compilation and analysis of data and also in ICT and bring out reports at local body, block, and district level

o) District Planning Committees will monitor the collection of statistics and their use in the planning, monitoring and evaluation purposes by the PRIs and ULBs and advise them suitably

p) Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data

q) Uploading important data on the departmental websites

r) Hold workshops with the members of PRIs and ULBs to get their opinion about the data generated and their use

s) Modify the parameters according to the opinions expressed in the workshops.

t) The statistical machinery should be further strengthened at Block level by establishing a Block Statistical Office as per the recommendation of NSC's Report (2001).

ii) A Statistical Cell should be established in the Department of Urban Local Bodies at state, Regional and Municipal Corporation level for collection ,compilation and dissemination of grass root level urban statistics.

iii) The proposed Block Statistical Offices and Statistical Cell in Department of Urban Local Bodies be provided with IT infrastructure.

Action Points under SSSP

3.18.11 The action points under the SSSP are –

i) A Block Statistical Office (BSO) is recommended to be set up in each of 142 Blocks. Each BSO will have one posts of Block Statistical Officer (ARO) and 2 of Investigators. Block Statistical Officer will be incharge of BSO and Investigators will collect the information in field. BSO will be equipped with IT Tools and internet connectivity for online transmission of data to district and state office of ESO. For the movability, each BSO will be provided with a Motor Cycle.

ii) To bridge the gap in urban statistics it is proposed that a statistical cell may be created at three levels i.e. State, Regional and Municipal Corporation level in Department of Local Govts. The composition of these cells will be as under:

SN	Statistical Cell level	Composition	Remarks
1	State	Deputy Director -1 Statistical Officer-1 Statistical Assistant-2	To co-ordinate & compile data of all sub state statistical units of Urban Local Bodies.
2	Regional Deputy	Statistical Officer-1 Statistical Assistant-4	This cell will be created in each of the six regional level offices which will collect data

			for all committees under its jurisdiction.
3	Municipal Corp.	Statistical Officer-1 Statistical Assistant-1	For each of 5 Municipal Corporation.

ii) The proposed statistical cell in Department of Local Govts. will be provided with IT Tools.

19. Welfare Statistics

3.19.1 Political system based on the premise that the government has the responsibility for the well- being and welfare of its citizens, by ensuring that a minimum standard of living is within everyone's reach. The Welfare State is a concept of government in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens. In the preamble of the Constitution, it was stated that the Democratic India is stated as Welfare State. This commitment is translated into provision of Welfare Department which undertakes the responsibility in the State for free education and education advancement , Socio-Economic development, welfare and Protection of SC, ST, BC and women & Children.

3.19.2 In Punjab every year significant amount in the budget is earmarked for the welfare of the SC/ST/ BC/ minorities/ women & Child welfare from the resources. The major activity of the welfare departments is enhancing the opportunities of the respective community people to access the quality education through various educational programmes by providing hostel facilities and scholarships. The main objectives of the welfare departments are Protection of weaker section of the people and implementation of social security programmes like rehabilitation oppressed, and protection of their rights.

3.19.3 The welfare sector broadly covers the following groups : 1. Scheduled caste; 2. Backward Caste; and 3. Women & Child Welfare, etc.

3.19.4 All the above Departments are closely monitoring the programmes and expenditure on a regular basis and report to Government of India / State Government. However, certain deficiencies are observed in collection, compilation and preservation of time series data on the number of beneficiaries covered year-wise. Evaluation of the programmes is not attempted on regular basis to strengthen the implementation process from time to time.

3.19.5 The following suggestions are made for improvement of quality, consistency, reliability and timely flow of the data for each of the departments.

1. **Social Welfare Department**

   a. The Department is maintaining statistical information regarding District/scheme wise sanctioned/disbursed cases, targets and achievements,

purpose-wise, caste-wise and range-wise data, year-wise statistics of various schemes, etc.

b. The Statistical personnel should be provided for maintaining statistical records regarding are welfare schemes.

c. Apart from expenditure monitoring evaluation of various schemes implemented by the department may be considered.

d. Annual publication on departmental activities may be brought out.

e. Index on the mess charges and other charges paid to the boarders may be constructed annually.

2. Welfare of SCs and BCs Department

a. Welfare Department is implementing a good number of welfare programmes Viz., Pre-metric Scholarships and Post Metric Scholarships and maintaining the hostels in the same manner of SW department.

b. The Statistical personnel should be provided for maintaining statistical records regarding are welfare schemes.

c. Apart from expenditure monitoring evaluation of various schemes implemented by the department may be considered.

d. Annual publication on departmental activities may be brought out.

e. Index on the mess charges and other charges paid to the boarders may be constructed annually.

3. Women & Child Welfare Department

1) The Department of Women and Child Development, which is the nodal Department for various developmental planning for women, does not have a Statistics cell. Therefore, a Statistical cell is required.

2) Apart from the expenditure monitoring , an evaluation of various schemes implemented by the department may be considered.

3) Publications on gender Statistics, Child Statistics and Physically-Challenged statistics may be brought out annually.

4) Indicators of gender disparity such as equity index should be computed at State level taking into account the data available on socio-economic variables. CSO should develop appropriate methodology for computing Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GDI) at State level.

Studies should be conducted using gender related data to highlight existing gender disparities.

5)   Trainings on a regular basis may be conducted for all the ICDS Blocks and Anganwadi centers on submission of Statistical returns

Action Points under SSSP

3.19.6 These activities being primarily administrative activities of the government, the recommendations mentioned above will be forwarded to the concerned agencies for implementation.

3.19.7   IT infrastructure is being provided for carrying out statistical activities in the department of Social Security and Women & Child Welfare and Welfare of SCs/BCs under SSSP. One statistical cell in each of these departments is recommended to be created for statistical works at head office level. At the sub state level the statistical work will be performed by non-statistical staff for which proper training will be provided to these personnel alongwith statistical staff to be newly created. The proposed Statistical Cells of these Departments will bring out annually a publication on relevant statistics on regular basis.

CHAPTER-4

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIRTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

4.1 To strengthen the Statistical System at District and State Level, Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has recommended a grant of Rs. 616 Crore for all states over its awarded period 2010-11. Under this, FC-XIII has recommended Rs. 20.00 crore to the Punjab State @ Rs. 1.00 crore per district, which is meant primarily to improve statistical system in the districts. It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. At least 75% of the grant is to be spent at the district level to strengthen statistical system for the activities not covered under the "India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)" and 1/4th may be used at State Level. With this grant statistical system will be able to provide comprehensive & standardized economic & social data to strengthen policy decisions.

4.2 FC-XIII has recommended that:

(i)   The measurement of GSDP across states should be standardized.

(ii)   All States should generate district income statistics in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Statistics Office (CSO). These are to be validated at the national level to ensure comparability.

4.3 FC-XIII has also noted the need to:

i)   Measure Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at market prices consistent with national estimates instead of at factor cost.

ii)   Estimate green GDP/GSDP to evaluate the depreciation of natural resources and consider loss of income due to environmental degradation.

iii)   Measure cost disabilities, which is important as cost of services varies across states due to various factors. In order to estimate cost disabilities   of states, data is required on quantifiable measure of the level of various services available in different states and the corresponding unit cost.

        iv)   Measure inter-regional trade data to provide insights in an inter-regional frame works.

4.4 As per these guidelines issued by MOF, GOI each State is required to prepare expenditure plan. States are also required to constitute a High Level Monitor Committee (HLMC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of State to approve/modify the expenditure plan and for supervision of its implemention.The expenditure plan will be finalized after approved by a Group constituted at Central Govt. level. This plan may be modified at any time with the concurrence of this group. As per Guidelines States must include following milestones in their respective expenditure plan.

      (i)   Preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District Level.

      (ii)   Preparation of Local Bodies Accounts by collecting data on receipts and payments of these bodies.

      (iii)   Improvement of data in respect of Farm Activities.

      (iv)   Pooling of Central and state sample data for generating district level parameters.

      (v)   Providing network connectivity among districts and with State Headquarters.

4.5 The installment wise steps to be taken under above milestones are as under:

Preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District Level	
1st Installment	i) Listing of the State/district levels authorities meant for registration of legal entities with the complete official addresses and designation of the officer responsible for providing information
	ii) Listing of the items of statutory information at the time of registration separately for each type of institution.
	iii) Development of database in electronic form for consolidation of all such information available.
2nd Installment	i) Updating of business register developed from the 1st installment of the grant.
	ii) Preparation of a list of non-farm unincorporated enterprises using the

	database available with the local bodies. (e.g. sole proprietorship enterprises, partnership enterprises).
3rd Installment	Collection of micro level data on the basis of a sampling design for compilation of district income estimates for organized sector of the economy.
4th Installment	Collection of micro level data on the basis of a sampling design for compilation of district income estimates for unincorporated sector of the economy.
Providing network connectivity among districts and State headquarters	
1st Installment	i) Assessment of software and hardware requirements of the districts for connectivity with the State headquarters in a Wide-Area Network.
	ii) Identification of existing hardware and software available in the districts, integrating their use for the purposes specified under this grant. Purchase any additional hardware items.
2nd Installment	i) Operationalisation of the connectivity of the State headquarters and all the district offices.
	ii) Development of applications suitable for transmission of district level data to State and national agencies for sharing of data.
Preparation of accounts of Local Bodies	
2nd Installment	Collection, tabulation and consolidation of data on Receipts and Payments from 30% of the Local bodies.
3rd Installment	Collection, tabulation and consolidation of data on Receipts and Payments from 30% of the Local bodies
4th Installment	Collection, tabulation and consolidation of data on Receipts and Payments from 40% of the Local bodies.
Collection of Farm Activity Data	
2nd Installment	Identification of 10 major crops in the district and collection of estimates of cultivated area, production and peak period arrival prices at primary market for these crops, from either the existing administrative records or through studies to compile these data.
3rd Installment	Conducting of cost of cultivation studies for important crops and their dissemination for the use of estimating district level Gross Value Added (GVA).
4th Installment	Collection of data on production and prices for Horticulture and other crops, either from the existing administrative records or conduct studies to compile

	it. Use of these data in estimation of District Income.
	Pooling of the Central & State sample survey data
2nd Installment	Survey data of respective NSSO rounds to be pooled; data to be compiled and report prepared.
3rd Installment	Use of pooled data on relevant parameters for compilation of district income estimates.

Action Taken

4.6. In pursuance of the guidelines High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) headed by Chief Secretary, Govt. of Punjab has been constituted. An Expenditure Plan for the entire grant i.e. Rs. 20.00 crores has been prepared and got approved from HMLC and submitted to Group headed by Additional Director General (NAD), CSO, MOSPI, GOI for its approval.

4.7 Installment-wise proposed allocation at State and District level is as under:

Table 4.1 Installment-wise proposed allocation at State and District level

(Rs. in lacs)

SN	Installment	Allocation		
		State Level	**District Level**	**Total**
1	1st	115.20	214.00	329.20
2	2nd	108.20	454.10	562.30
3	3rd	106.20	306.10	412.30
4	4th	106.20	356.30	462.50
5	5th	63.00	170.70	233.70
6	**Total**	**498.80**	**1501.20**	**2000.00**

4.8 The activity-wise & installment-wise proposed allocation is as under:

Table 4.2 Activity-wise & Installment-wise proposed allocation

(Rs. in lacs)

SN	Major Head	Installment-wise Fund allocation					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
1	Preparation and maintenance of Business Register	127.40	97.40	118.90	118.90	0.00	462.60
2	Preparation of Local Bodies Accounts	0.00	77.80	66.80	86.00	0.00	230.60
3	Improvement of Data in respect of Farm Activities	0.00	51.80	52.30	88.30	0.00	192.40
4	Pooling of Central and State Sample data	0.00	59.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	239.00
5	Providing network connectivity among districts and with state headquarter and procurement of IT equipments.	10.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.00
6	Consolidation & compilation of industry-wise data for GSDP & DDP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.60	99.60
7	Training by CSO	25.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	15.00	200.00
8	Consultancy/Experts Services	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	189.00
9	Renovation of existing office at Headquarter	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
10	Additional space for new staff & Training/Meeting Hall & its renovation	0.00	24.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
11	Vehicles	13.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	28.80
12	Generator Sets	66.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	88.00
	Total	**329.20**	**562.30**	**412.30**	**462.50**	**233.70**	**2000.00**

4.9 Although FC-III grant will also be used for improvement in Statistical System, yet it is not included in the Plan size of PSSSP. No provision has been made in the PSSSP for the activities covered under FC-XIII grant.

CHAPTER-5

THE VISION, GOALS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Vision for the State

5.1 In light of the assessment of needs and analysis of the current situation in the state, the State has adopted the following Vision for the Punjab SSSP:

"The statistical system in the state shall provide, within the decentralized structure of the system, reliable, timely and credible social and economic statistics to assist decision making within and outside government, underpin the efforts to promote economic and social development."

The Mission of the State

5.2 The MISSION, for the State Statistical System is to develop a coherent and consistent system of data collection, analysis and dissemination. Such strengthening would help to improve the credibility, timeliness, reliability alongwtih adequacy. It would also need to ensure the data generated at different levels are comparable both across time and space.

5.3 The Mission seeks to

- produce statistical outputs covering the 20 key activities enumerated in the NSSP and carry out, to the extent possible, such refinements and improvements as suggested by the National Statistical Commission and the National Statistical Office.

- assist the line departments

  - to increase the coverage to ensure comprehensiveness of the data collected;

  - to refine the concepts, definitions methodology and procedures

  - to Improve the levels of accuracy and reliability; improve the quality of presentation of data, both with reference to timeliness and ease of use.

- promote appropriate practices in Human Resources Management so as to attract and retain the right persons for statistical services in government and local bodies; and ensure their appropriate deployment so as to bring out their maximum potential.

- engage in capacity building covering all persons involved in statistical activities - down to the functionaries at the village level - to ensure that they possess necessary skills, professional competence and high levels of motivation and integrity to fulfil the Mission.

- promote applications of science and technology; in particular, develop the potential of ICT to ensure timeliness through speedy and error free transmission of data, resulting in savings of time and energy.

- build up capacities for conducting studies and surveys and develop capabilities for outsourcing such work – particularly in areas where outputs of current system are found deficient.

- promote transparency of operations and ensure easy access to users through developing websites/web portals particularly in respect of 20 key statistical activities.

Strategic goals and strategies

5.4 Strategic goals and strategies are as under:

Goal 1: Raise awareness of the role of statistics in administration in the state.

Strategy:

1. Conduct seminars on the role of statistics in administration for senior administrators.

2. Conduct interactive sessions among Statisticians in the State line departments.

Goal 2: Effective implementation of "The Collection of Statistics Act 2008".

Strategy:

1. Issue a comprehensive circular to all departments of government about the Act.

2. Conduct a workshop for senior officers and academicians to apprise them of the provisions of the Act and the role of the departments.

3. Conduct a training programme on the provisions of the Act to all statistical personnel.

Goal 3: Bring about better coordination among data producers.

Strategy:

Establish a separate coordination division in the ESO to oversee the –

1. Implementation of Collection of statistics Act 2008 and Nodal functions of ESO;

2. Conduct structured meetings of all departmental statisticians to review the activities and performance of SSS;

3. Constitute district level committees under the chairmanship of District Collector with DESA as member secretary to coordinate statistical activities and improve data production process;

Goal 4: Raise the accuracy and reliability of statistics

Strategy:

1. Train staff of ESO and line departments on the CSO technical specifications, data assessment techniques and data collection techniques to the appropriate level for their responsibilities;

2. Ensure effective coordination among stakeholders to produce compatible statistics, meeting quality standards;

3. Improve the amount and quality of supervision of data collection Level;

4. Establish the statistical infrastructure needed to produce good economic and social statistics;

5. Focus on 20 key statistical activities to provide reliable, credible and timely data in the first instance and extend this to the entire state statistical system;

6. Conduct type studies to improve the base level data wherever needed;

Goal 5: Raise the usefulness and relevance of state statistics

Strategy:

1. Improve IT facilities to meet the proposed standards for periodicity and timeliness of available data sets.

2. Embed high levels statistical competence in public agencies engaged in statistical activities

3. Establish the capacity / system to meet with users regularly to understand their needs

Goal 6: Understand and meet user needs more consistently

Strategy:

1. Consult with users on a regular basis about their needs and the extent which available data sets meet those needs;

2. Bring out annual reports containing analytical data and also disseminate trough departmental website for easy and better accessibility to users;

3. Ensure that metadata is prepared and made available with the data;

4. Identify suitable monitorable indicators for review and improvement, keeping the various objectives of the department in view and the schemes implemented.

5. Increased use of electronic forms of dissemination

6. Endeavour to prepare metadata of 20 key statistical activities

Goal 7: Supplement statistical data with analytical work

Strategy:

1. Establish competence for sustained research and analysis

2. Enhance the capacity of in-house personnel to carry out analytical work

3. Augment in-house skills for writing technical and scientific reports conforming to national and international standards.

Goal 8 : Develop efficient management structures and operations

Strategy :

1. Train effective senior officers in modern management of a statistical institution

2. Acquire and apply ICT for improving efficiency of operations

Goal 9 : Adopt appropriate Human Resources Management practices
Strategy:

1. Modify Recruitment Rules and procedures to ensure regular inflow of persons of high talent and integrity in relation to the changing needs

2. Develop alternate methods of induction of talent to mitigate the difficulties arising from current procedures of recruitment.

3. Improve access to training courses, both within the State and outside, at different stages in the career of officials, to help them to meet changing expectations.

Goal 10: Enhance the status of ESO

Strategy:

1. Elevate the status of HoD of ESO to the level of Secretary to Government and redesignate as Director General.

2. Fill the vacant posts at all levels;

3. Provide adequate resource for implementation of SSSP;

4. Provide Head office of ESO with new work supportive, conducive environmental and IT compatible building.

5. House district statistical offices in own accommodation or in government premises;

6. Establish strong inter communication links between ESO and national level statistical organization in all central ministries, other state SSBs, district statistical offices and departmental statistical divisions and private users.

Goal 11: To carry out and improve the 20 key statistical activities according to specified national standards.

Strategy:

1. Bridge identified data gaps through periodic surveys & studies.

2. Fill the vacant posts in ESO and Statistical cells of line departments related 20-CSA.

3. Provide regular adequate trainings to all statistical and non-statistical personnel performing core statistical activities.

4. Provide adequate IT and automation equipments in statistical units relating to core statistical activities.

5. Bring about better co-ordination among DES and statistical cells of key line departments.

6. Introduce statistical audit to produce reliable and credible data.

7. Take needful steps to improve timeliness, consistency and credibility of data and raise its standard upto minimum national level.

8. Improve accessibility of data and metadata to the data users.

CHAPTER-6

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT & PUNJAB STATISTICAL TRAINING & RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1. At the National Level

6.1   In order to equip the country's huge statistical personnel updated with newer practices in the official statistics and data management under the overall domain of human resource development, which is a challenge in itself, there is an urgent need for technical enhancement of the capacity of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). This huge responsibility has recently been entrusted to the **National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA)** working under the Training Division of the CSO. The task is to develop an effective strategy of training, a calendar of training programme and to implement it. The strategy entails conducting of both induction and refresher training in-house programmes at the NASA and outsourced trainings in several reputed and specialized institutions. The programmes cater to the need based training of the statistical personnel working in the Central Government, namely the ISS officers and the SSS officials, whose cadre is managed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) and the statistical officers and officials from State/UTs Governments and Public Sector Undertakings, in the identified areas.

2. At the State Level for Punjab

6.2 Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the most important government agency where statistical exercises in the form of Censuses, Surveys and Studies covering all the sectors of economy are undertaken periodically. At state level it is the nodal department for all statistical activities of the state. To improve the technical capabilities of the staff and officers of the State Statistical System with a view to cope up with various changes taking place in the state and national economic conditions, the statistical machinery should be made vibrant with adequate training in modern techniques in statistics and collection of data. The staff and officers of the DES need to be adequately trained in the latest techniques of applied and theoretical statistics as well as exposed to latest computer and data management techniques.

6.3 The staff of ESO have to be trained on the latest/modified methodologies from time-to-time to enhance/upgrade their technical skills. There are total 501 sanctioned posts of technical staff in ESO at various levels. This staff is involved in collection and compilation of various data sets required for estimation of GSDP and Capital Formation and other important activities. For this number of Surveys/ Censuses are to be conducted on regular intervals. As such all the statistical personnel needs to be trained on each of the item/subject taken up for survey.

6.4 The ESO obtains data from several line departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Forestry, Education, Industry, Electricity, Labour, Revenue etc., for its use in estimation of GSDP and other Statistical and Planning activities. These departments also collect, compile and disseminate statistical data for their own use or for transmitting it to respective central ministry. In many of these departments staff involved in handling statistical activities of their departments are not professionals. Hence they need to be trained on a continuous basis on all statistical activities. There are 1704 statistical personnel at various levels working in ESO and various departments who will be provided training time to time.

6.5 In order to meet the current and future needs of the policy makers there often arise needs and challenges in terms of methodology, coverage and application aspects of different schemes in the statistical system. The Government also entrusts such responsibilities to the DES to take up different types of object specific studies for formulating the policies both in the short and long run. To execute the technical works in the statistical system very effectively, the government statistician should possess updated knowledge and has to maintain a good standard of versatility, which could be made possible only through training.

6.6 For enhancing the quality and efficiency of the human resources in the DES and other line departments, the staff and officers engaged in statistical activities have to be trained through refresher training by the best faculties in the field of applied and theoretical statistical techniques in training institutions endowed with high-tech infrastructural facilities. Appropriate training at regular interval would result in motivated and trained human resources of high quality.

6.7 For meeting the above mentioned goals a well equipped **Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute (PSTRI)** on the lines of the NASA is essential for the officials of the DES and statistical personnel of the Line Departments to create the platform for brain storming sessions, group discussions, conduct of workshops, seminars, etc., on varied subjects, which ensures free expressions for quality improvement and also enhance perfection in disseminating the information at all levels. This would also help to enrich the survey capabilities, analytical and computing capabilities of staff in DES.

6.8 Improvements in the capacity building of the staff and officers of the present statistical system are required to be enhanced through in-house and outdoor trainings. The module of the training may consist of statistical methodology, technical, managerial, documentation and soft skill aspects so as to make the officials of the DES competent with exposure to latest developments in the methodologies.

6.9 For the Officers and Staff of the DES, exposure training on various statistical schemes and programmes may be imparted periodically according to fixed time frames. Also, concepts in Practical Economics, Statistics and Mathematics may be refreshed from time to time. Training on computer handling is utmost necessary for DES personnel.

6.10 In addition to training, there is a need to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of several ongoing programmes of the State Government Departments/ Agencies from time to time.

6.11 At present, DES Punjab does not have any systematic training module and calendar and it lack suitable infrastructure in the form of modern classroom and computer labs. Under the ISSP, DES will act as nodal department and has to discharge the responsibilities of providing required training to statistical personnel working in various departments of the state. The knowledge and capacities of statistical staff have to be enhanced manifold and for this there is need to have an organization which is proficient in the field of teaching, training and guiding in all the field of statistics as well as in research. In this area, there is lot to be done for getting the desired statistical outputs as most of the available manpower is not

equipped with modern statistical tools and research and analysis techniques. It is pertinent to mention that some of them do not have even statistical background.

3. Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute (PSTRI)

6.12 To look after the training, monitoring and evaluation needs of the Department, there is a need to establish an independent Training and Research Institute called **"Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute (PSTRI)"**.

6.13 The main functions of the Institute would be as follows:

- Imparting training to statistical personnel at all levels in the State;
- Undertaking research and development activities in respect of socio-economic aspects of statistical nature;

- Offering advice on statistical matters to various Government Agencies;

- Conducting seminars and workshops related to statistical system;

- Conducting appropriate awareness training programmes to the data users and suppliers;

- Conducting monitoring and evaluation studies as entrusted by Government from time to time.

6.14 The institute is expected to do the following activities:

- Induction trainings, to all new entrants for 6 months.

- A module on statistics for new entrants, irrespective of the departments.

- Trainings for middle level staff, refresher training programmes, trainings for line departmental statistical staff and officers at all levels.

- Specialized trainings to the staff and officers on advanced statistical methods, survey, data collection, processing, tabulation, analysis and report writing methods.

6.15 The training institute may be headed by an officer holding the rank of Additional Director and with the support of technical staff from

ESO. In addition to the departmental faculty, some supporting staff would be drawn by redeploying the ESO staff and by outsourcing certain activities, for carrying out the functions of the Institute. The guest faculty would be drawn from the CSO, NSSO, Planning Commission, Census of India, Academic Institutions and working/retired experienced officers from the line departments.

6.16 The curriculum and course content will be developed by experts/consultants by conducting need assessment programmes. The Institute will be equipped with modern electronic equipment, teaching aids and software. At the beginning and end of each session, there will be a compulsory pre and post evaluation.

4. Action Points under SSSP

6.17 To provide training to statistical functionaries in the State at all levels the establishment of the **"Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute (PSTRI)"** is need of the hour. This institute is proposed to be constructed in S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali), an adjoining town to Chandigarh, for which land is to be provided by State Govt. free of cost. The proposal regarding constructing of building of PSTRI and creation of its other required facilities is as under:

Table 6.1 Proposal for of Building of PSTRI

SN	Item	No.	Area (sq. ft.)
1	Lecture Room for 60 participants	1	1000
2	Lecture Room for 30 participants	1	600
3	Auditorium/Seminar Hall for 300 participants	1	6000
4	Conference Hall for 60 participants	1	1000
5	Computer Lab/Training Room (15 computer sets)	1	1000
6	Director's Room	1	400
7	Director's Staff Hall	1	500
8	Faculty Rooms	6	900

9	Hall for Research Staff	1	500
10	Library & Documentation	1	2000
11	Dining Hall & Kitchen	1	2000
12	Guard Room	1	100
13	Room for Maintenance facility	1	200
14	Video conferencing facility	1	400
15	Guest House-3-Suits	2	2000
16	Hostel for Men & Women (20 Rooms)	20	3000
17	Reception Area	1	400
	Total		**22000**
	25% for record		5500
	Grand Total:		**27500**

Plot required as per FAR formula (27500/1.5=18334Sq.ft./9=2040 Sq Yard)	2040 Sq.Yard*
Cost rate as per prevailing rates 27500x3000=8.25 crores	8.25 Crores
Cost escalation/partition/interior works etc.@ 40%	3.30 Crores
Total	**11.55 Crores**

(*The land would be provided by State Govt. as per the guidelines of ISSP Project.)

Table 6.2 Proposal for other required facilities of PSTRI

(Rs. in lacs)

SN	Items	Units	Per unit cost	Total Cost
1	Server	1	2.50	2.50
2	Projector	2	0.61	1.22
3	Extra Projector Screens	5	0.25	1.25
3	Desk Top	15	0.385	5.78
4	Printer (Multifunctional)	1	0.12	0.12
5	Printer Normal	3	0.55	0.17

6	LCD TV for 3-Suits and Common Hall	4	0.25	1.00
7	Refrigerator	1	0.15	0.15
8	Anti virus	15	0.01x3	0.45
9	Computer Tables	15	0.03	0.45
10	Computer Chairs	15	0.04	0.60
11	Cost escalation and other related expenses			3.00
	Total			**16.69**

5. Mini Bus for Training Institute

6.18 For the Training Institute a Mini Bus of around 30 seating capacity is required for the carrying trainees from one place to another. For this purpose the proposal is as under:

(Rs. in lacs)

SN	Item	No.	Per Unit Cost	Total Cost	Remarks
1	Mini Bus	1	10.00	10.00	One time
2	Operational cost @ Rs. 18000/- p.m. 2 and half years.	-	-	5.40	After 2 and half years the cost will be borne by State Govt.
	Total			**15.40**	

6. Staff Required for the PSTRI

6.19 The staff required for the PSTRI is given in the following table:

Table 6.4 Proposal for other required facilities of PSTRI

SN	Position	No.	Remarks
1	Director	1	One post to look after the work of PESTRI is proposed to be new created in DES. This post may be filled up by deploying a professional person from any Training Institute & University.
2	Training Manager (DESA)	1	One post to look after the work of PESTRI is proposed to be new created in DES.
3	Office Assistants	2	Working arrangement will be made.
4	Class IV	4	- Do-

7. Operational Expenses of PSTRI

6.20 The operational cost of the Training Institute will be met from ISSP Funds during project period and after that from state funds, which is expected to be Rs. 75.00 lacs per annum. The training expenses are expected to be in incurred after one and half year of this plan period and is likely to cover 3.5 years. This cost will be mainly on outsourcing of facility, T.A., D.A., Transport, Boarding & Lodging etc. The proposal in this regard is as under:

SN	Expenditure	Unit	No.	Per unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
1	Operational Cost for 3 and half year (i.e. from 1 July, 2013 to 31 March, 2017)	**Year**	3.5	75.00	262.50	After Project period the cost would be borne by State Govt.
	Total				262.50	

8. The Training Requirements of the State

6.21 Though the establishment of the training Institute will take a few years, the training of the officers and statistical staff of the State should not wait till the Institute become functional. Proposal to acquire a rented building for training related

to FC-XIII activities has been included separately. Funds for this building will be provided from FC-XIII grants. This premises may be utilized for providing training under SSSP also till the new institute is constructed. Till the new institute is operational the training need assessment has to be taken up for implementation with the assistance of professional institutions including the Central Statistical Organisation. The training requirements of the State are as follows:

i. Induction Training

All new recruited statistical staff will be given induction training in the following modules:

- An overview of the National and State Statistical Systems.

- Provision of "The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008".

- Basic economics, social sector and local area planning statistics.

- Fundamentals of national accounting.

- The role of sample surveys, censuses and administrative data in the statistical system.

- Management of all statistical programmes such as CES, TRS, F&V, Prices, NSS, etc. – data flow, coordination etc.

- Use of standard computer packages and data presentation.

ii. Training for middle level staff:

- Techniques of data validation and verification.

- Use of standard computer package in data editing and tabulation

- Different techniques in conduct of household surveys.

- Data base maintenance and other core operations.

iii. Refresher training programmes:

Refresher training will be provided periodically to all the officers and this could be conducted in collaboration with CSO and focus on the following:

- Time series analysis and forecasting.
- Classificatory analysis.

- Techniques of pooling NSS central and state sample data.
- Information technology and GIS.

iv. Specialized Training:

Special training will be given to the officers in the following areas.

- Advanced statistical methods/techniques.

- Survey methods and data collection

- Data processing, tabulation, analysis and management

- Report preparation

6.22   Apart from the regular training programmes like induction training, training for middle level staff and refresher training programmes, the following specialized training would also be provided:

- Provide intensive training in official statistics, statistical and economic theories, data processing and related disciplines for the improvement of official statistics in the State.
- Promotion of study and dissemination of knowledge of statistics, to develop statistical theory and methods, and their use in research and practical application in official statistics with special reference to problems of planning and development in the State.
- Undertake research in various fields of official statistics and social sciences with a view to incorporate the same in the statistical system of the State.

6.23 A major component of the training activity will be improvement of ability of those employees who have entered the job on compassionate ground or without acquiring any statistical qualification and are not even graduates.

6.24 There are total 1471 sanctioned statistical posts in the State out of which 163 are category A, 626 category B and 682 are category C posts. There are 234 non-statistical personnel who are involved in statistical work in the various line departments. In this way 1704 personnel are directly involved in statistical activities

in state out of which 1318 personnel are involved in 20-Core Statistical Activities in 19 departments including DES, Punjab. Besides this, there are other personnel in various line and other departments who are indirectly involved in statistical work as they prepare and supply statistical information to DES and line department from state, sub state and sub-district levels. These personnel also require some basic training of statistical work. Number of personnel directly involved in statistical works in state is given in following table:

Table-5.5 Number of personnel directly involved in statistical works

SN	Departments	Group							
		A		B		C		Total (A+B+C)	
		S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F
A	**Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab**								
1	Statistical Personnel in ESO Punjab	76	42	223	80	202	125	501	247
	Total-A	**76**	**42**	**223**	**80**	**202**	**125**	**501**	**247**
B	**Line Departments Related to 20-CSA**								
1	Statistical personnel	73	40	238	73	379	265	690	378
2	Non-statistical personnel performing statistical duties	5	5	10	10	112	112	127	127
	Total-B	**78**	**45**	**248**	**83**	**491**	**377**	**817**	**505**
C	**Other Line Departments not related to 20 - CSA**								
1	Statistical personnel	14	6	165	77	101	71	280	154
2	Non-statistical personnel performing statistical duties	6	6	7	7	94	94	107	107
	Total-C	**20**	**12**	**172**	**84**	**195**	**165**	**387**	**261**
	Total Statistical personnel	**163**	**88**	**626**	**230**	**682**	**461**	**1471**	**779**
	Total non-statistical personnel performing statistical duties	**11**	**11**	**17**	**17**	**206**	**206**	**234**	**234**
	Grand Total(A+B+C)	**174**	**99**	**643**	**247**	**888**	**667**	**1705**	**1013**

S-Sanctioned, F-Filled

(Note:- Department-wise detail is given in Annexure –VII.)

6.25 To provide trainings to the statistical personnel on the subject related to 20-Core Statistical Activities will be the first priority. 20-Core Statistical Activities-wise number of personnel in the state is as follows:

Table-6.5.4 20-Core Statistical Activities-wise number of personnel in the state

SN	No. / Activity	Department responsible	Personnel category- wise			
			A	B	C	Total
1	1.State Domestic Product Estimates	DES	76	223	202	501
2	2.Estimates of Capital Formation and Savings					
3	3.Estimates of District Domestic Product					
4	4.Estimates of Contribution of Local Bodies					
5	6.Annual Survey of Industries					
6	7.Index of Industrial Production (IIP)					
7	9.Wholesale Price Index					
8	10.Consumer Price Index					
9	14.Housing Statistics					
10	18.Participation in the Surveys of the NSSO					
11	20.Statistics for Local Area Planning					
12	5.Data on major fiscal variables	Finance	6	4	0	10
13	8.Crop Area and Production Statistics	Agriculture	24	110	53	187
		Land Records	0	4	80	84
14	11.Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare Statistics	Heath & Family Welfare	36	61	289	386
15.	15.Birth and Death Registration Statistics and Population					
16	*12.Education and Literacy Statistics:*	DPI (Sec. Education)	1	3	4	8
	12A.Statistics on Educational Institutions					
	12B.School Enrolment Data					
17	*13.Labour and Employment Statistics:*					
	13A.Labour Statistics	Labour	1	8	8	17
	13B.Employment Statistics	Employment Generation & Training	1	22	0	23
18	16.Electricity Production and Distribution Statistics	Pb. State Power Corp. Ltd.	2	2	2	6
19	*17.Environment and Forestry Statistics:*					
	17A.Forestry Statistics	Forest	2	24	0	26
	17B.Water Supply and Sanitation Statistics	Water Supply & Sanitation	1	3	11	15
20	*19.Transport Statistics:*					

		Transport Commissioner	-	-	-	-*
	19A.Motor Vehicle Registration Statistics					
	19B.Road Statistics	Public Works Deptt.(B&R)	1	2	13	16
	19C.Traffic Accident Statistics	Police	1	0	1	2
	19D.Passenger Traffic Statistics	Transport Deptt.	1	-	20	21
		PEPSU Road Transport Corp.	1	5	10	16
	Total		**154**	**471**	**693**	**1318**

Information not supplied by deptt.

6.26 As mentioned below, 7 types of trainings are proposed to be conducted at the total estimated cost of Rs. 311.00 lacs (as per sanctioned strength) during the project period. Training will be imparted in batches. Each batch will comprise of 25 officers/officials both from DES as well as line departments. Training mentioned at S.No. 1 will be provided to all official of DES & line departments on 20-Core statistical activities in 67 batches which is expected to cost around Rs. 33.50 lacs. Similarly other trainings for enhancing ability of statistical personnel of state will be conducted simultaneously.

Table-5.6 Training Programme for ISSP

(Rs in lacs)

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost	Total Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Training of all key Statistical activities to the officials of the Directorate and line Departments Officers.	Batch	67	0.50	33.50
2	Refresher training to State Officers and District Officers (Class A)	Batch	7	0.75	5.25
3	Training to Deputy Economic & Statistical Advisers/District Statistical Officers/Research Officers/Asstt. Research Officers/S.A.s	Batch	12	2.00	24.00
4	Induction training to newly recruited Staff (ARO's/SA's /Investigators) included 80 new proposed Posts in ESO	Batch	13	9.00	117.00
5	Specialized trainings/workshops/ Seminars to staff of Directorate and Line Department Officers	Batch	67	0.75	50.25
6	Refresher training to all the officials of DES/Line Departments/ District Offices.	Batch	36	0.50	18.00

7	Induction training to all newly recruited staff upto ARO Level (vacancies to be filled against sanctioned Posts)	Batch	7	9.00	63.00
	Total				**311.00**

CHAPTER-7

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1 This chapter indicates ways in which improvements can be brought about in various facets of statistical activities. There are two sets of recommendations which are required to be implemented for efficient functioning of statistical system of the state.

- Administrative Recommendations without Financial burden.
- Administrative Recommendations with Financial burden.
- Strengthening of Infrastructure and Statistical Capacity Building

I. Administrative Recommendations without Financial burden

7.2 There are certain activities which can improve the Statistical system of State just with a set of administrative decisions without any financial implication. Such activities are mentioned below:

1. Change in Nomenclature

7.3 Statistics department is most popularly known as Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) throughout India. But in Punjab it is known as Economic & Statistical Organisation (ESO). For uniformity at national level, ESO also needs to be renamed as Department / Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Punjab.

2. Up gradation of DES and its HOD

i. Up gradation of DES:

7.4 The NSC in its report (2001) has specifically mentioned this aspect in the following way:

"For strengthening the effectiveness of the statistical system of the Government, the State Government should create a separate Department of Statistics by elevating the existing DES to the level of a Department and the Director of the existing DES to the level of Secretary to the Government. The Department of Statistics should have a complete freedom in statistical work."

7.5 This recommendation of NSC has already been implemented by Sikkim State where Directorate of Economic & Statistics has been declared an independent department & post of HOD has been upgraded to Director General who will be ex-office Secretary to Govt. also (see Annexure-V). States like Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are also implementing this recommendation. On the similar pattern, DES, Punjab also needs to be upgraded to a full fledged department headed by Director General, who will also be ex-officio Secretary to State Government.

ii. Up gradation of HoD of Statistical Department

7.6 As mentioned above the present status of HoD of ESO is not as per the role as expected by the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The HoD is expected to co-ordinate statistical activities with HoDs of various line departments and his status is below professional heads of various departments in terms of pay scale. Therefore, in line of the recommendations of NSC, the present post of EA (proposed to be Director General and ex-officio Secretary of Statistics) should be upgraded in the pay scale of 37400-67000 with grade pay of 10000 to bring him at par with other professional HODs in the state. As it is the single post, the burden on the state exchequer will be marginal.

3. Creation of Common cadre

7.7 NSC has also recommended in its report that "The state Govt. should take steps to create a common statistical cadre and State Statistical Service for manning statistical posts in all departments."

At present there is no common cadre of statistical personnel in Punjab due to which DES has no control over the statistical personnel working in different departments and there is no co-ordination of statistical activities. For better co-ordination, uniformity and standardisation of all statistical activities of the state, creation of common cadre is utmost urgent. Minimum chances of promotion for statistical personnel working in other line departments result in lack of motivation. Creation of common cadre will not only strengthen co-ordination among DES and line departments, it will also provide much needed motivation to statistical personnel by

providing avenues of promotion and integrate them with the parent department i.e. DES.

7.8 For strengthening of statistical system in the state, common cadre of statistical personnel is recommended for which DES will take the necessary action. To begin with all recruitments in the statistical cadre will be done through DES which will be the cadre controlling authority of all newly recruited statistical personnel in future.

4. Common Designations and Service Rules

i. Common Designations

7.9 At present there is no uniformity in designations of statistical personnel working in various departments which make personnel management system highly complex. Even personnel in same pay scale are known by different names in different departments. To overcome this problem, it is recommended that all the line departments will adopt the designation pattern and service rules of DES, Punjab.

ii. Creation of Punjab Statistical Service (PSS)

7.10 To strengthen and streamline the Statistical system in the state, there is an urgent need to create Punjab Statistical Services (PSS) on the pattern of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) at central level. NSC has also recommended the creation of State Statistical Service for improvement of statistical system (see para 7.1.3).

7.11 The recruitment procedure of officers of the proposed Punjab Statistical Service (PSS) and supporting statistical personnel should also be similar to that of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) and Subordinate Statistical Services (SSS) of the Central Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI). Officers of PSS need to be recruited by the Punjab Public Service Commission through a proper prescribed written test of the subject pertaining to statistical methods, statistical sample surveys, information technology and computer application etc. The minimum qualification for eligibility of PSS should be post graduation degree with at least 60% marks in Statistics/Economics with Statistics or second class with two years experience in related field in reputed Institution or government department with preference to Computer/IT education. The direct recruitment for PSS may start at

Group-A level as Assistant Director/District Statistical Officer with time bound promotion to the next grades of Deputy Director/ Joint Director and Additional Director etc.

7.12 For non-gazetted supporting statistical personnel also, the minimum academic qualification need to be 1st class graduation with Statistics/Economics with preference to Computer/IT education. Educational qualification for three different levels will be as under:-

1. Statistical Officer (SO) (50% direct and 50% promotion quota):

   i) Ist Class Master Degree with Statistics/Economics with statistics.
   ii) 1st class Graduation with 3 years experience as SA in DES/CSO.

2. Statistical Assistant (SA) (50% direct and 50% promotion quota):

   i) Master Degree with at least 55% marks with Statistics/Economics with Statistics.
   ii) 1st class Graduation with 2 years experience as SI in DES/CSO.

3. Statistical Investigator (SI) (100% direct quota):

   i) 2nd class Master Degree with Statistics/Economics with Statistics.
   ii) Graduation at least 55% marks in Statistics/Economics with preference to Computer/IT Education.

7.13 In the present service rules prescribed qualifications are not as per the requirements of statistical system. Basic qualification for entry level posts is simple matriculation without any background of Statistics/Economics. To meet the requirement of vibrant and responding statistical system, amendment of service rules is the urgent necessity. For this DES will take necessary action.

5. Change in nomenclatures of Designations of ESO Punjab

7.14 The nomenclatures of various designations in ESO Punjab are not comparable with the corresponding administrative structure of Central/State Govt. and hence difficult to understand. Following changes are recommended in the designations of ESO, Punjab to make these synonymous with hierarchy in Government:

SN	Existing designation	New proposed designation	Remarks
1	Economic	Director	As per CSO. Many states have adopted this

	Adviser	General	designation in their SSSP.
2	Director	Additional Director	It creates confusion as in most of the departments of the state, 2nd level post is either Additional Director or Joint Director. The pay scale of Director ESO is even below the Additional Director of other professional departments.
3	DESA	Deputy Director (DD)	DESA is very lengthy designation and not common. DD at the District level will be designated as DD(Statistics & Planning)
4	RO	Assistant Director (AD)	In Govt. of India also the designation at this level is Assistant Director.
5	ARO	Statistical Officer	Statistical Officer is more suitable designation.
6	Investigator	Statistical Investigator	More suitable designation.

7.15 The above recommendations are just of administrative nature and no financial burden is involved in the implementation of these recommendations. These will result in considerable improvement in the statistical system of the state in terms of statistical outputs, co-ordination among line departments and DES and motivation to statistical staff which is a demoralised lot.

II. Administrative Recommendations with Financial Burden

1. Filling up of vacant posts in ESO

7.16 There are 501 posts of statistical personnel and 29 posts of Data Entry Operator in DES out of which 50.94% are vacant as per detail in the table-1 given below. The extent and scope of statistical activities under SSSP as well as FC-XIII is likely to increase manifold. The available staff is unable even to perform the routine regular type statistical activities and it will not be possible to perform the activities under SSSP and to achieve the milestones under FC-XIII grant without filling the existing vacant posts in the DES. The State Govt. is committed to fill all the vacant sanctioned vacancies in view of the 20-core activities under ISSP and to achieve the milestones fixed by 13th Finance Commission.

Table-7.1 Post-wise position of Statistical vacancies in ESO Punjab

(As.on 1.4.11)

SN	Group/Name of Posts*	Sanctioned Posts			Filled Posts			Vacant Posts		
		HQ	D	T	HQ	D	T	HQ	D	T
	Group-A									
1	Economic Adviser	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Director	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
3	Joint Director	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1
4	Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser	8	20	28	3	18	21	5	2	7
5	Research Officer	22	20	42	6	11	17	16	9	25
	Total Group-A	**36**	**40**	**76**	**13**	**29**	**42**	**23**	**11**	**34**
	Group-B									
6	District Statistical Officer	-	14	14**	-	2	2	-	12	12
7	Assistant Research Officer	59	56	115	12	20	32	47	36	83
8	Statistical Assistant	33	61	94	17	29	46	16	32	48
	Total Group-B	**92**	**131**	**223**	**29**	**51**	**80**	**63**	**80**	**143**
	Group-C									
9	Investigator	54	148	202	22	103	125	32	45	77
10	Data Entry Operator	-	29	29	-	13	13	-	16	16
	Total Group-C	**54**	**177**	**231**	**22**	**116**	**138**	**32**	**61**	**93**
	Grand Total	**182** (100%)	**348** (100%)	**530** (100%)	**64** (35.16%)	**196** (56.32%)	**260** (49.06%)	**118** (64.84%)	**152(** 43.68%)	**270** (50.94%)

HQ: Head Quarter   D: Districts   T: Total

The existing designations are given in the above table but new designation will be adopted.

**Post of DSO has not been created in 6 newly carved districts.*

[Head Quarter (Section-wise) and Districts-wise present status of Statistical Staff Strength is given in Annexure –IIA & IIB respectively. Status of total staff strength is given in Annexure-IIC]

2. Additional Manpower requirement of ESO

7.17 DES, Punjab has been declared as nodal agency for co-ordinating all statistical activities in the state in the 2003. But up till now, in real sense it is not in a position to play its co-ordinating role effectively due to acute shortage of manpower both quantitatively as well as qualitatively. On the other hand statistical activities are increasing day by day. Large number of officials are retiring almost every month and there is no direct recruitment in the department for the last 15 years which resulted in

shrinking of manpower strength of department to a serious level. The situation is further deteriorating with the continuous retirement. Due to this even the normal functioning of the department is affected seriously. So to make the DES capable of playing its co-ordinating role and handle the activities of forthcoming projects such as SSSP and FC-XIII, there is an urgent need not only for filling up of existing vacant posts but creation of certain new posts also. Other wise the department will not be able to discharge its assigned duties in an efficient and time bound manner. Justification for creation of these new posts is given in each of the relevant portion of this Report. The additional manpower requirements for DES are given in the following table.

Table-7.2 Additional manpower requirements of ESO Punjab

SN	Name of Post*	Additional Required Posts**
	A. State Headquarter	
1	Director	2
2	Joint Director (JD)	1
3	Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser (DESA)	2
4	Research Officer (RO)	2
5	Assistant Research Officer (ARO)	2
6	System Analyst (Joint Director Rank)	1
7	Programmer (RO Rank)	2
8	Data Entry Operator (DEO)	5
9	Driver	10
10	Section Officer/ACFA	1
	Total (A)	**28**
	B. District Level	
1	District Statistical Officer (DSO)	6
2	ARO	44
3	Statistical Assistant (SA)	6
4	Investigator	20
5	Driver	13
6	Assistant Programmer	20
7	Data Entry Operator	11

		Total (B)	120
	C. Block Level		
1	ARO		142
2	Investigator		172
		Total (C)	314
		Grand Total (A+B+C)	462

* The existing designations are given in the above table but new designation will be adopted.

**The detail of these posts along with justification is given annexure-III

3. Creation of new Statistical Cells in ESO

7.18   Keeping in view the emerging importance of new areas and their impact on policy implications, following new sections/units are proposed to be new created in DES:-

i) Gender Statistics Unit

7.19   Gender statistics has a great role especially in the state like Punjab where problem of female foeticide has been reported at an alarming rate. Sex ratio in Punjab is still very low as compared to all India. There is a need to create a Gender Statistical Unit in ESO.

7.20   This unit will also examine whether gender disaggregated data is available for policy formulation and suggest ways and means for producing such type of data. Health and Education department are the key departments related to human development which should initiate special efforts for engendering official statistics. To suggest ways & means for gender statistics, a special study by outsourcing should be conducted through a professional institution out of funds proposed in the survey & studies head of this report (Annexure-VI).

7.21 The specific gender issues like single women, unwed mothers, widow women headed households, resident families of out and in-migrated men are the issues which need special studies. In addition to it, an evaluation study to assess the impact of various social assistance schemes being implemented by department of Social Welfare mainly relating to women & weaker sections of the society may also

be undertaken. The cost of these studies may also be met out of funds kept under head surveys & studies of this report.

ii) Environment Statistics Unit

7.22 Punjab is trend setter state in terms of agriculture development. However, it is suffering from multiple environment problems such as fall in underground water table, water pollution, degradation of soil health and air pollution etc. But there is no data collection in a systematic manner at the disaggregated level at regular interval. Such data has a great policy implication in the context of Punjab State. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to create a special cell dealing with environmental statistics. NSC in its report (2001) has also recommended for creation of this cell at state level.

iii) Infrastructural Statistics Unit

7.23 Infrastructural Statistics such as roads, bridges, railways, air traffic facilities are very much needed for formulation of policies and decision making process. So an Infrastructural Statistics Unit is proposed to be created in ESO, Punjab.

iv) Border and Kandi Area Statistics Unit

7.24 Punjab is a Border State. Its four districts namely Amritsar, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran touch the Pakistan Border. These districts face the peculiar and specific development related problems.

7.25 Similarly Kandi (semi-hilly) area of Punjab comprising sub-mountainous belt falling in districts of SAS Nagar, Hoshiarpur, SBS Nagar and Gurdaspur have different set of problems for which specific data of this area is required from time-to-time.

7.26 At present sufficient data is not available to know the nature and extent of these problems and suggest remedial measures. Therefore creation of a special unit for collection of border and kandi area statistics is proposed.

v) ISSP and other Projects Implementation Unit

7.27 For the implementation of forthcoming projects like ISSP and FC-XIII, an exclusive cell is needed to be set up in ESO. It will ensure timely implementation & co-ordination of various key activities & goals of these projects.

Staff requirement for above new proposed 5 Units:

7.28 For the above proposed 5 units in ESO the staff requirement is given in following table:

Table-7.3 Staff requirement for new proposed 5 Units in ESO

SN	Name of post	Posts required to be new created	Remarks
1	Deputy Director (DD)	2	Total 2 posts of DD are required for above 5 new proposed units. One DD will supervise the work of 2 units and another of 3 units. 2 new posts of DD are required to be created for this purpose.
2	Assistant Director (AD)	2	5 posts of ADs are required (one for each unit). Out of this, 3 posts would be arranged by the internal adjustment and 2 new posts are required to be created.
3	Statistical Officer (SO)	2	5 posts of SOs are required for above 5 new proposed units. 3 posts would be arranged by the internal adjustment and 2 new posts are required to be created.
4	Statistical Investigator (SI)	-	1 SI for each of proposed new units would be arranged by the internal adjustment.
	Total	**6**	

4. Establishment of Block Statistical Office

7.29 The 73rd and 74th amendments of constitution are formal instruments to force the minimum level of rural decentralization uniformly across all states. In this context the system of decentralised planning from the bottom with consolidated gram panchayat plan feeding to Block Panchayat plan and these feeding to consolidated district plans, there is a need for this disaggregated data at the lowest administrative level. For the collection, compilation and analysis of data, there is a need of cell at the block level. NSC has also recommended the strengthening of

grass root level data collection and creation of Block Statistical Cell. At present out of 142 blocks, there is one post of investigator in each of 112 blocks and 30 posts of investigators are required to be created in rest of 30 blocks. In addition to it 142 more posts of block level investigators are recommended to be created as one investigator covering 100-150 villages of block is not sufficient. One post of ARO, who will be Block Statistical Officer *(Incharge)* in each block, is proposed to be created. In this regard, the creation of Block Statistical Cell in total 142 blocks is proposed as per the detail given in table below:

Table-7.4 Manpower requirement for proposed Block Statistical Office

SN	Name of post	Posts required per Block	Total no. of Proposed posts	Existing No. of posts	Additional required No. of posts	Remarks
1	BSO	1	142	-	142	Block Office Incharge
2	Statistical Investigator	2	284	112	172	for field data collection
	Total	**3**	**426**	**112**	**314**	

5. Filling up of vacant posts in Line Departments

7.30 Out of 970 sanctioned posts of statistical personnel in all the line departments, 532 (55%) posts are filled and 438 (45%) are vacant. In line departments related to 20-Core Statistical Activities (CSA), total 690 posts of statistical personnel are sanctioned, out of which 378 (55%) posts are filled and 312 (45%) are vacant. In line departments not related to 20-CSA, total 280 posts of statistical personnel are sanctioned, out of which 154(55%) posts are filled and 126 (45%) are vacant. In line departments too the statistical work is seriously hampering on account of acute shortage of statistical staff. Further the extent and scope of statistical activities is likely to increase in the line departments too under SSSP as well as FC-XIII. For strengthening the statistical activities in these departments, there is an urgent need to fill up these vacant posts. Respective departments will take administrative action to fill up these vacant posts at their own level. The department-wise present status of statistical personnel strength is depicted in table below:

Table-7.5 Department-wise status of statistical personnel strength in line departments

SN	Name of Departments	Group											
		A			B			C			Total(A+B+C)		
		S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V
	A. Statistical personnel in line departments related to 20-CSA												
2	Heath & Family Welfare	36	23	13	61	16	**45**	289	197	92	386	236	150
3	Agriculture	24	7	17	110	38	72	53	40	13	187	85	102
4	Education	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	2	2	8	6	2
5	Land Record	0	0	0	4	1	3	3	1	2	7	2	5
6	Finance	6	5	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	10	7	3
7	Employment Generation & Training	0	0	0	22	6	16	0	0	0	22	6	16
8	Labour	1	1	0	8	5	3	8	4	4	17	10	7
9	Forest	2	1	1	24	0	24	0	0	0	26	1	25
10	State Transport	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	21	21	0
11	Pb. State Power Corpn. Ltd.	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	6	4	2
	Total-A	**73**	**40**	**33**	**238**	**73**	**165**	**379**	**265**	**114**	**690 (100%)**	**378 (55%)**	**312 (45%)**
	B. Statistical Personal in other line departments not related to 20-CSA												
1	Rural Development & Panchayats	3	0	3	10	5	5	0	0	0	13	5	8
2	Industries & Commerce	3	2	1	8	6	2	30	16	14	41	24	17
3	Excise & Taxation	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	5	0	5
4	Punjab khadi and Village Industries Board	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
5	Punjab Scheduled Castes & Land Development Corp.	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
6	Punjab State Agricultural & Marketing Board (PSAMB)	2	2	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	6	5	1
7	Horticulture	1	1	0	2	0	2	8	0	8	11	1	10
8	Animal Husbandry	3	0	3	52	28	24	61	55	6	116	83	33
9	Country & Town Planning	0	0	0	62	19	43	0	0	0	62	19	43
10	Fisheries	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
11	Soil & Water Conservation	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
12	Food Supply	0	0	0	20	12	8	0	0	0	20	12	8
	Total-B	**14**	**6**	**8**	**165**	**77**	**88**	**101**	**71**	**30**	**280 (100%)**	**154 (55%)**	**126 (45%)**

	Grand Total(A+B)	87	46	41	403	150	253	480	336	144	970 (100 %)	532 (55 %)	438 (45 %)

Post-wise vacancy position including non-statistical posts in the Statistical Cells of the line departments is given in Annexure-IV.

7.31   Line departments will reassess the present staff keeping in view their role under SSSP w.r.t. 20 Core Statistical Activities in consultation with DES, which has already been declared Nodal Department for all Statistical Activities in the state. After that they will further take the case of creation of new posts as well as filling of sanctioned posts through their administrative departments.

6. Specific additional manpower requirement in Line Departments

7.32   In view of SSSP there is immediate need of creation of certain minimum posts in the line departments even before the reassessment is made by them in view of above para, so that work of 20 CSAs may be taken up immediately. Proposal for creation of certain minimum posts in the line departments is given in following paras:

i. Line Departments related to 20-CSA:

7.33 Proposal for creation of certain minimum posts in the line departments related to 20-CSA is given in following tables:

Table-7.6 Proposal for creation of certain minimum posts in the line departments related to 20-CSA

SN	Name of Deptt.	Post proposed to be new created		Remarks
		Name	**No.**	
1	Health & Family Welfare	Progra-mmer	1	To manage statistical IT infrastructure and to develop and operate web based applications of all statistical activities of deptt.
2	Land Record	Assist. Director (Stat.)	1	This department has deployed non-statistical staff for performing core statistical activity in absence of statistical staff due to which quality of data is not up to the mark. Therefore, one post of the Assistant Director (stat.) and one post of SO should be new created for handling the statistical unit in the department.
		SO	1	
3	DPI (Sec.Edu.)	Deputy Director (Stat.)	1	Being a Nodal department for whole educational statistics in the state, the statistical unit of this department required to be strengthened. So, one

				post of Dy. Director (Stat.) should be new created for supervision of statistical wing of the department.
4	Transport	Assist. Director (Stat.)	1	This department deals with passenger traffic statistics which are very crucial for the policy decisions. The statistical wing of the department is lacking supervision due to which the quality of data is not up to the desirable standard. So, there should be a post of Assistant Director (Stat.) to supervise the statistical work of department.
5	Water Supply & Sanitation	SO	1	These departments have no statistical personnel to perform their respective core statistical activity for which one post of SO must be created at head office level in each of these departments for generating reliable, standardized and timely data and for its proper publication/dissemination.
6	PEPSU Road Transport Corporation	SO	1	
	Police	SO	1	
	Total		**8**	

ii. Line Departments not related to 20-CSA:

7.34   The role of statistics has increased manifold as the data requirements of Government as welfare state as well as private sector are increasing day-by-day. RTI has also added to this. The importance of the statistical system has been rightly recognised by National Statistical Commission (2001). As a follow up of the recommendations of NSC, MOSPI, GOI, initiated India Statistical Strengthening Project with the assistance of World Bank, which is expected to strengthen statistical capacity for all the State/UTs of nation.

7.35   Undoubtedly there is a need to strengthen the statistical system in the departments dealing with 20 core activities as per proposal & suggestions made in the relevant chapters of this report. In addition to it Statistical system of some departments not dealing with core activities needs to be strengthened which are important from state's point of view. These departments are Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Dairy development and Local Bodies etc. The proposal to provide additional manpower to these departments is given below:

Table-7.7 Proposal for creation of certain minimum posts in the line departments not related to 20-CSA

SN	Name of Deptt.	Post proposed to be new created		Remarks
		Name	No.	
1	Local Government	Dy. Director (Stat.)	1	This department has no statistical cell. For local area planning w.r.t. urban sector statistical indicators are very much required, for which a statistical cell is proposed in this department at State, Regional & Municipal Corporation level. So, these posts are required for these cells. The detail of proposed statistical structure in LG deptt. at various level is given in next para.
		Statisti-cal Officer	12	
		SA	31	
2	Animal Husbandry	Joint Director	1	This department has large statistical cell with 117 posts. Therefore one post of Joint Director should be created in this department for supervision of statistical work at State level & for proper liaison with DES/Central Government.
3	Punjab State Council for Science and Technology.	Senior Scientif-ic officer	1	This department is bringing out very useful publications and report on environmental aspects. Therefore as per their requirement, one post of Senior Scientific officer may be created in this department to strengthen the statistical activity.
4	Dairy Development	SO	1	Dairy is the main subsidiary occupation of farmers & other people in rural area. This sector also contributes significantly in SDP and have a lot of future potential. This department has no statistical post to collect & publish statistical information relating to dairy outputs. So, one post of Statistical Officer (SO) and one of Statistical Investigator (SI) is required in this department.
		SI	1	
5	Social Security and Women & Child Development	SO	2	This department implements various welfare schemes for which statistical information on these beneficiary schemes is necessary to be maintained for policy decisions. For this purpose 2 posts of SOs and 6 of SI are required at State HQ (1 SO & 3 SI in each of Social Security and Women & Child Development Department).
		SI	6	
6	Welfare of SCs/BCs	SO	1	This department deals with all welfare schemes related to SCs/BCs. But there is no statistical cell in this department for maintaining statistical record of beneficiary schemes. So, one post of SO is required in this department.
7	Fisheries	SO	1	This department deals with Fisheries statistics which are important for economy of state and estimation of state income. This department has only one post of SA which is not enough against the quantum of statistical work in this department. So, one post of SO should be provided besides the existing post of SA.

8	Horticulture	Assistant Director (Stat.)	1	This department has a statistical unit under a centrally sponsored scheme in which 1 post of Field Officer (FO), 2 of TA, 3 of Field Assistant (FA) and 2 of Data Entry Operator (DEO) are sanctioned. These posts are filled up on deputation from Agriculture Deptt. But due to inadequate and late supply of funds from Centre Govt., all the posts except FO are lying vacant since long period due to which the work is seriously suffering. As this department involves in important state specific statistical activities and the services of this cell will be very much needed for collection of horticulture statistics envisaged under milestones of 13th Finance Commission, so, this statistical unit must be strengthened by the State Govt. by creating new 1 post of AD (Stat.), 2 of SO and 5 post of FA instead of above posts sanctioned under CSS.
		SO	2	
		FA	5	
	Total		**66**	

(Detail w.r.t. department wise-additional required posts by all line department is given in Annexure IV.)

iii. Proposed Statistical Structure in Local Governments Deptt.

7.36 At present there is no systematic statistical system for urban data collection and no statistical post is sanctioned on the cadre of Municipal Committee/Corporation. Because of lack of statistical staff, no regular urban data is maintained in the state. To bridge this gap it is recommended that suitable structure of statistical personnel may be created in the department of Urban Local Bodies. To begin with, it is proposed that a statistical cell may be created at three levels i.e. State, Regional and Municipal Corporation level. The composition of these cells will be as under:

Table-7.8 Proposed Statistical Structure in Local Government Deptt.

SN	Statistical Cell level	Composition	Remarks
1	State	Deputy Director -1 Statistical Officer-1 Statistical Assistant-2	To co-ordinate & compile data of all sub state statistical units of Urban Local Bodies.
2	Regional Deputy Director	Statistical Officer-1 Statistical Assistant-4	This cell will be created in each of the six regional level offices which will collect data for all committees under its jurisdiction.
3	Municipal Corp.	Statistical Officer-1 Statistical Assistant-1	For each of 5 Municipal Corporation.

III. Strengthening of Infrastructure and Statistical Capacity Building

1. Buildings

i. Buildings of Head Office of ESO

7.37 ESO is the main information/Data based department and acts as nodal agency for providing data to various stakeholders. Contrary to earlier period when most of the work was performed manually now-a-days efficiency of this department is directly linked with the use of modern IT tools and equipments. But at present buildings as well as other infrastructural facilities are not suitable to install these modern equipments. There is an urgent need to have IT compatible buildings, ensure good working conditions and favourable office environment.

7.38 In this context it is felt that this process should be initiated both at headquarter and at sub-state level as per needs and requirements. At present the office of Headquarter is situated in a building having limited space and old type structure which is not IT compatible. The space in this building is not enough for the head office staff and most of the headquarter branches are housed in another congested rented building. So a new building with an adequate space with IT compatibility is required for Head Office. Keeping this in view, a new building is proposed to be constructed at the total cost of Rs. 11.45 crores (detail in Annexure-IA). The total covered area of this building would be 27263 sq. ft. as per the norms/requirement of sanctioned strength of head office.

7.39 It is also proposed to construct the Punjab Statistical Training and Research Institute (PSTRI) to cater to the training needs of statistical staff of the state keeping in view the 20 core activities as well as emerging new areas. Office building and proposed PSTRI will be constructed on the common piece of land at SAS Nagar.

ii. Building of District Statistical Offices(DSOs)

7.40 At present out of 20, five DSOs still lack their own buildings and are located in congested rented buildings. For uniform IT infrastructure, favourable working condition to ensure connectivity with State, these districts need their own buildings.

Keeping this in view, a proposal (detail in annexure-IB) for constructing new buildings in these districts is prepared as under:

Table-7.9 District wise proposal for Building construction

SN	District Statistical Office	Covered Area (sq.ft.)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lacs)
1	Barnala	2800	47.32
2	Mukatsar	2800	47.32
3	Amritsar	3925	66.34
4	TaranTarn	3925	66.34
5	SAS NAgar	3925	66.34
	Total	**17325***	**293.66**
			Say Rs. 3.00 crores

Land will be provided by the State Government free of cost.

iii. Buildings of Block Statistical Offices

7.41 Under the 73rd and 74th Amendment of Indian Constitution, greater powers and responsibilities have been delegated to both panchayats and urban local bodies to formulate and implement the local plan schemes. The statistical machinery is expected to supplement this challenging endeavour. NSC has also recognized the need of Block Statistical Organisation to provide reliable statistical information for local area planning. As a follow up of this recommendation, Govt. of India has already initiated process to collect Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) survey in one district from each state on pilot basis. This work is likely to be extended to all districts in coming period. At present data on 253 items related to availability of basic facilities is collected in each of the villages. It requires to be further strengthened through amending the existing format and providing additional manpower, office building at block level. As proposed in the fourth coming para that 142 posts of supervisory Statistical staff (Block Statistical Officers) and 172 posts of Investigators are required to be created. It will require suitable office accommodation for statistical staff at Block level which will also be connected through wide Area Network with districts as well as headquarter. To construct office building in each of the block @ Rs.6.03 lac, an amount of Rs. 8.60 crores is proposed (detail in annexure-IC) for all 142 blocks of the State as under:

SN	Item	Value
1	Total covered area per Block (sq.ft.)*	484
2	Total cost of building per Block (Rs. in lacs)	6.03
3	Total cost of buildings in 142 Blocks (Rs. in lacs)	856.00
		Say Rs. 8.60 crores
This cost includes Rs. 42715/- per block for furniture also.		

Land for BSOs will be provided by the State Government either in the office of BDPOs or some other suitable site.

7.42 For collection of local level statistics, a comprehensive survey namely "Village Level Amenities Survey" has also been proposed in forthcoming para of this chapter at the cost of Rs. 80.85 lacs. In addition to it, a number of surveys remain in operation through out the year either at the instance of Govt. of India or State Govt. These are likely to increase with implementation of SSSP and FC-XIII grants activities. The surveys assigned by CSO,GOI in the current periods are as under:

SN	Name of Survey	Period involved
1	Non-Profit Institutions Survey	In process since 2008-09 and likely to be completed in 2011-12.
2	Employment Survey	Ist phase 2010-11 and 2nd phase from 2011-12

7.43 In addition to it, Population Census and Economic Census are conducted at regular intervals by Government of India for which lot of staff from other departments is deployed which hamper their main departmental activity. This provision of proposed staff at block level will not only result in better statistical output as data will be collected under professional supervision, it will also reduce dependency on untrained manpower of other departments.

iv. Modular Furniture

7.44   Adequate working space and congenial work environment is known to be directly related to efficiency of work. Therefore a proposal for modular furniture with cabin structure is proposed at the cost of Rs. 156.10 lacs for providing efficient working environment in the office. The district statistical offices are also lacking good working environment. To provide suitable working conditions in district offices,

modular furniture is required at district level also. The total proposal for head office and district level offices in ESO is as under:

Table-7.10 Proposal for Modular Furniture

(Rs. in lacs)

SN	Item	Proposed Cost
1	Modular furniture for 544 officials (sanctioned) at HQ and District level @ Rs. 20,000/- per head	110.00
2	Furniture for 33 Senior level officers (sanctioned) @ 75,000/- per head	24.75
3	Modular Furniture for 88 new proposed posts of officials @ Rs. 20,000/- per head	17.60
4	Furniture for 5 new proposed posts of Senior Officers @ Rs. 75000/- per head	3.75
	Total	**156.10**

v. Building of PSTRI

7.45 A high profile and independent Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute (PSTRI) is proposed to be created at SAS Nagar (District HQ), an adjoining city to Chandigarh and up coming as IT Hub in this region. Its detail proposal is given in Chapter VI.

2. Vehicles

i. Vehicles for State Headquarter of DES

7.46 At State Headquarter level, presently there are 3 posts of Joint Directors, 2 Directors and one post of Economic Adviser. Under SSSP, 2 new posts of Directors and one of Joint Director is proposed to be created. All these officers will be involved in supervision and inspection of ISSP & FC-XIII activities for which vehicles will be required. It is proposed that independent vehicles will be provided to 4 Directors and Economic Adviser and 3 vehicles will be kept in pool for other officers at HQ. In total 8 vehicles are required. At present, department has two Ambassador Cars, out of which one is due for condemnation as it is very old. Hence 7 new vehicles are required more. 2 vehicles have been proposed under FC-XIII grant and remaining 5 vehicles

are proposed under ISSP. The operational cost of these 5 vehicles will be met from the ISSP project funds for the implementation period of project. Thereafter it will be borne by the State Govt. The operational cost will be Rs. 18000/-p.m., per vehicle (Rs. 10,000 for salary of drivers and Rs. 8000 for fuel and maintenance charges etc). The total proposal is as under:

(Rs. in lacs)

SN	Item	No.	Per unit cost	Total Cost	Remarks
1	Bolero Jeep, It is an indicative type brand which may be alerted to any other similar level brand	5	6.15	30.75	One time cost
2	Operational cost @ Rs. 18000/- p.m., per vehicle for 4 and half years	-	-	48.60	After 4 and half years the cost will be borne by State Govt.
	Total			**79.35**	

ii. Vehicles for District Statistical Offices of DES

7.47 The District Statistical Officers have to tour extensively to supervise the statistical activities in the field. Now with the introduction of ISSP project and FC-XIII recommendations, statistical work will increase manifold in districts. Preparation of Business Register, data collection on Farm Activities and Local Bodies is a very vast & comprehensive field exercise under FC-XIII. At present few vehicles are available with districts but all these are very old and long due for condemnation. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to provide one new vehicle to each District Statistical Office. Proposal of 20 vehicles for 20 districts is as under:

(Rs. in lacs)

SN	Item	No.	Per unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
1	Purchase of Bolero Jeep	20	6.15	123.00	One time cost
2	Operational cost @ Rs. 18000/-p.m., per vehicle for	-	-	194.40	After 4 and half years the cost will be borne

	4 and half years				by State Govt.
	Total			**317.40**	

iii. Vehicles for proposed Block Statistical Offices of DES

7.48 The officials posted in the Blocks have to visit each village on regular interval to collect primary/secondary information w.r.t. Village Directory. Besides, block level official is the main functionary to collect required statistical information relating to the various surveys and studies assigned by GOI and State Govt. In this background Block Statistical Office has been proposed to be created in each of the block in this Chapter. Under ISSP and FC-XIII, block level officials will be entrusted the additional duties to collect grass root level data for Local Area Planning. Keeping in view the importance of village-wise information it is proposed to provide one motorcycle for each Block Statistical Office. Financial proposal is as under:-

SN	Item	No.	Per Unit Cost	Total Cost	Remarks
1	Purchase of Motorcycle	142	0.49	69.58	One time cost
2	Operational cost @ Rs. 1000/- p.m., per vehicle for 3 and half years	-	-	59.64	After 3 and half years the cost will be borne by State Govt.
	Total			**129.22**	

iv. Mini Bus for PSTRI

7.49 For the Training Institute a Mini Bus of around 30 seating capacity is required for the carrying trainees from one place to another. In this regard detail proposal is given in Chapter VI.

v. Vehicles for Line Department

7.50 Agriculture is the main activity of state economy and Agriculture department is the key line department which deals with one of the 20- core statistical activities. This department requires one vehicle for the field supervision of statistical work. For this purpose one Bolero Jeep is proposed at the total cost of Rs. 6.15 lacs to be

provided to Agriculture department for the statistical work only. Running cost will be met by the department itself. This vehicle will be utilized for collection of data proposed to be collected on "Improvement in data in respect of farm activities" to be covered under FC-XIII and ISSP.

3. IT and related Infrastructure

a. Information & Communication Technology for DES

7.51 The National Statistical Commission has made the following recommendations to strengthen the information Technology in the State Statistical System:

1. Urgent steps to be taken to strengthen Computer Hardware and Software in the State DES.

2. It is essential to establish strong communication links between State Directorate of Economic and Statistics and statistics divisions of the departments for online transmission of data.

3. For mobile applications, laptops should be provided to the field staff.
4. There should be regular computer training programme for statistical personnel at all levels.

5. Attempts should be made to collect information on electronic media from enterprise in case of certain surveys like Annual Survey of Industries or in the envisaged survey or non-manufacturing industries.

6. The State DES has to develop and nurture expertise and skills in various specialized statistical software.

7. A website of all classification, concordance tables along with online database query system should be developed for public use. This system should help the user in identifying a code on the basis of part description or key words.

8. To cut down travel expenses and waste of time, it would be more economic and convenient to go in for video conferencing facilities, which are comparatively inexpensive when held between a pair of participants.

7.52   On the recommendations of NSC following steps are proposed to strengthen Information Technology:

i. Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Division

7.53   An Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Unit is proposed to be setup in DES, Punjab which will be well equipped with latest Servers, desktops and Software. The

EDP Unit will be responsible for development of Software for all regular works and various censuses and surveys conducted by the department and also Maintenance of Network, Internet, E-mail, Web server, FTP Server and Systems Problems. It will also undertake the preparation of master copies of all the publications released by the DES time-to-time using Page Maker, Photoshop, MS Word and Excel.

7.54   All the systems in the Directorate will be connected with Local Area Network and Internet through PAWAN. The Directorate will be equipped with 2 mbps dedicated leased line, which may link all the 20 districts and 142 Blocks for data and file transfer through FTP for speedy and timely transfer of data from block level to District level and from District Level to Directorate Level. The Directorate has its own Web Site with the Domain Name as www.esopb.gov.in. The scope and sphere of this web site will be enlarged and all the statistical data of DES, Punjab will be placed on this site.

7.55   This EDP division will be looked after by a highly IT qualified System Analyst who will be supported by 2 Programmers and 5 Data Entry Operators. These posts are proposed to be new created at HQ of DES, Punjab.

7.56   All the data entry work pertaining to various censuses and surveys and regular work of DES will be decentralized at Districts and Block level. The EDP Unit will develop the necessary Software in house for all the works and send to the districts after imparting training to the district staff. After computerization of data at district level, the data will be transmitted to the Directorate through FTP and the same may be processed and reports would be generated at State level.

ii.   IT Hardware and Software in DES at Head Office, District and Block level

7.57   Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the nodal agency in the State Statistical System and will extend technical guidance and support to the strengthening of the statistical cell of the various departments. The State DES is to be strengthened to suitably respond to the expanding and emerging data needs of the stakeholders.

7.58   In the era of information and communication Technology, computerization of the department with necessary Hardware, Software and Network facilities is indispensable to maintain the voluminous data originated from various Censuses, Surveys and administrative records as well as to generate the reports and publish the processed information.

7.59   At present data entry work in the DES as well as in districts is being done in different machines. The data entered in different machines needs to be merged into single database which sometimes result in duplication of data. Moreover person should have an expertise in handling of database. In order to overcome these problems, it is necessary to have centralized data storage system by adopting client server technology so that all the entered data in different machines can be stored in one server.

7.60   To implement this technology, the Directorate, Districts and Block Offices in DES need to be strengthened with latest Server, Desktop systems and Printers with necessary software, as the present very limited number of servers and desktops are more than 6 years old and most of them are not working properly.

7.61   Laptops with internet connections are also proposed for all the officers upto Deputy Economic & Statistical Advisers and above for storing the relevant data and to retrieve the data as and when required. Multifunctional Printers are also proposed for all these officers.

7.62   A palmtop is proposed to be provided to each Block level statistical functionary i.e. Investigator for timely collection and online transmission of statistical data to district and state level.

7.63   The DES conducts training programmes on various subjects at district level. At present multimedia equipment is not available in the districts. There is a need to procure LCD Projector with screen for each district and 2 for DES Level.

iii.   Web Based Applications

7.64   Efforts are being made to develop the web based application for collection of data for all statistical reports as well as administrative work. Online applications for

all the functions of the Block Statistical Offices and other field functionaries are to be developed for data entry, validation and report generation. A web portal presents information from diverse sources in a unified way. This is one of the main electronic tools in e-governance which enables paperless online interaction with various stakeholders. All the web sites of the line departments are to be linked to the DES web site. The required data to be uploaded on the web sites of respective line departments and it would be accessed through DES web site. Under this system, the required data can be accessed from the line departments under one roof.

7.65 Hence, it is proposed to develop the web based applications for all activities of the department by giving to agencies of proven competence. It is also proposed to create a web portal to solve the problem of inordinate delays in the collection of official statistics.

iv. Data Warehouse

7.66 Data warehouse provides a single place to store the important data and access historical data. Data not stored in the same place is difficult to locate and compare. Building a data warehouse does increase security risk because important information is all in one place. At present, Data warehouse is not available in the Directorate.

7.67 Therefore, building a Data Warehouse is very much necessary to maintain a comprehensive database that helps the Government and other data users to readily and easily access the available information. Data can also be published on the Website and made available to the users with the Data Warehouse publishing tools.

7.68 Prior to computerization of the department, most of the data is available in hard copies in various formats. Integration of data is not possible and more over it is time taking for tracing of data to prepare time series reports. Hence the hard copy that is available in DES since 20 years need to be digitized for permanent storage of data and faster retrieval of the data as and when required. Therefore Digital Library is also proposed for digitization of data.

7.69 The detail proposal in respect of IT hardware and software for DES is as under:

Table-7.11 Proposal in respect of IT hardware

SN	Item	Quantity (No.)				Rate (in Rs.)	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	Remarks
		Distr-ict	H.Q.	Block	Total			
1	Laptop (Sony) (HP dc 7000)	20	15	-	35	46100	16.14	To be provided to DESA & above officers.
2	Desktop Computer Service w/w Intel V Proconfiguration	184	178	-	362	38495	139.37	To be provided to all Statistical Officials except Investigator in Blocks.
3	Palmtop HP 200 LX	-	-	112	112	30000	33.60	To be provided to Investigator posted in Blocks.
4	Coloured Printer HPCLJCP 2025 DN	-	2	-	2	35000	0.70	For H.Q.
5	Multifunctional Printer	20	14	-	34	12000	4.08	To be provided to DESA & above officers.
6	Normal Printer HP/LJ P 1007 Laser Printer	80	64	-	144	5475	7.88	To be provided to RO & DSO and 2 to each branch at H.Q. and in Districts.
7	Projectors sharp PG-D3510X	20	2	-	22	61162	13.46	Two at H.Q.and 20 for districts.
8	Antivirus 1) CA/OEM/OEM approved (1 user)	204	193	142	509	1000 X5	19.21	Cost of Antivirus calculated for 5 years for Computer/ Laptops/Palmtops.
9	MS Office 2007 Standard 1) With Media	20	3	-	23	10340	2.38	-
10	-do- 2) Without Media	184	190	112	486	9340	45.39	-
11	Scanner	20	5	-	25	3000	1.50	-
12	Computer Table	20	15	-	35	3000	1.05	-
13	Computer Chairs (Revolving with Arms)	20	15	-	35	4000	1.4	-
14	Data Card for Laptops for internet connectivity	20	15	-	35	1600	0.56	-
15	Monthly Charges of 35 Data Cards @ Rs. 830 p.m.	20	15	-	35	-	15.70	-
14	Pen Drive 4 GB	-	-	-	501	450	2.25	One for each Statistical Officials
15	Cost escalation and other related expenses (22%)	-	-	-	-	-	67.00	-
	Total						**371.67**	

(Note: - Estimated on the basis of sanctioned posts.)

Table 7.12 Proposal in respect of IT Software

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SN	Software	Unit	No.	Unit cost	Total Cost
	a. District Level				
1	Procurement of Server operating system, RDBMS Software	No.	20	2.50	50.00
2	Application development for generation of Dynamic (Query based)Reports and	No.	1	50.00	50.00
3	Integration with NIC Server and Application Development for use of other line departments data	No.	1	10.00	10.00
	Sub-total(a)				**110.00**
	b. Directorate State Level				
1	Procurement of Server operating system, RDBMS Software & (Core based)	No.	1	20.00	20.00
2	Procurement of Statistical package, Library information System for Library , File Management System (FMS), Inventory Management System (IMS)	No.	1	40.00	40.00
3	Data Ware housing software including conversion of legacy data into unique structure	No.	1	90.00	90.00
4	Development of Customized Software for DES Applications	No.	Not fiixed	100.00	100.00
5	GIS Software (Server Version)	No.	1	50.00	50.00
6	SPSS Software (with Licence)	No.	1	8.00	8.00
7	SPSS for Data Analysis	No.	1	30.00	30.00
	Sub-total(b)				238.00
	Total (a+b)				448.00

v. IT proposal for New Proposed Block Statistical Offices (BSOs)

7.70   Newly proposed BSOs will be connected with the district as well as state for which computer hardware/software is required. Proposal is as under:-

Table-7.13 IT proposal for New Proposed Block BSOs

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rate (in Rs.)	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	Remarks
1	Computer Desktop	142	38495	54.66	For proposed 142 BSOs.
2	Palmtop	172	30000	51.60	For proposed 172 Investigators' posts to be new created.
3	Normal Printer	142	5475	7.78	For proposed 142 BSOs to be posted in 142 Blocks.
4	Antivirus	314	1000x2	6.28	1 User
5	MS Office 2007	314	9340	29.33	Standard without Media
6	Computers Tables	142	3000	4.26	-
7	Computers Chair	142	4000	5.68	-
8	Pen Drive 4 GB	314	450	1.41	-
9	Cost escalation and other related expenses	-	-	35.42	-
	Total			**196.42**	

vi. IT for PSTRI

7.71 Proposal is given in Chapter VI.

b. IT proposal for Line departments

i. Line Department Related to 20-Core Statistical Activities (CSA)

7.72   There are 15 departments in the state which are performing statistical activities related to 20 -CSA. These departments have exclusive statistical cell having statistical staff. Certain departments such as Police, Water Supply, Public Works etc. not having statistical staff are performing such activities with non-statistical personnel. Most of statistical work in these departments is being done manually due to lack of IT equipments. To improve the process of data collection, processing and dissemination a comprehensive IT proposal have been prepared for these departments as follows:-

Table-7.14 IT proposal for line departments related to 20- CSA

(No.)

SN	Name of Department	Com- puter	Lap- top	Prin -ter	Scan -ner	Computer Table+ Chair	Fax Mac- hine	Photos- tat machine
1	Health	148	1	22	1	148	-	-
2	Finance	4	1	1	1	4	-	-
3	Agriculture	32	2	25	1	32	1	1
4	Land Records	24	-	22	-	24	-	-
5	Education	25	-	22	-	25	1	-
6	Labour	25	-	22	1	25	-	-
7	Employment	12	-	7	-	12	-	-
8	Pb State Power Cop.	4	-	4	-	4	-	-
9	Forest	22	-	22	-	22	-	-
10	Water Supply	0	-	-	-	0	-	-
11	Public Works	15	-	15	-	15	-	-
12	Transport	19	-	19	-	19	-	-
13	Police	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
14	PEPSU Road Transport Corp.	11	-	11	-	11	-	-
	Total	**342**	**4**	**193**	**4**	**342**	**2**	**1**

ii. Line Department not related to 20-Core Statistical Activities

7.73 There are 18 line departments in the state which do not relate to the 20-core statistical activities but are involved in other important state specific statistical activities. Almost all these departments have their statistical units through which they perform these statistical activities and release/publish various statistical reports/publications.   Among these departments, the department of Animal Husbandry, Industry and Commerce, Rural Development and Panchayats and Horticulture are very important department which have their own statistical units with a handsome cadre strength. So all these 18 departments have been given due importance from states point of view in ISSP project and a proposal to provide total 99 computers with peripherals to these departments is as under:

Table-7.15 IT proposal for line departments not related to 20- CSA

<div align="right">(No.)</div>

SN	Name of Department	Computer	Printer	Scanner	Computer table+ chair
1	Dairy	5	2	-	5
2	Local Govt.	14	13	1	14
3	Pb. Khadi Board	1	1	-	1
4	Rural Dev. & Panchayats	5	2	1	5
5	S.C. Land Dev.& Finance Corp.	2	2	-	2
6	Marketing Board	2	2	-	2
7	Horticulture	5	3	-	5
8	Animal Husbandry	22	22	1	22
9	Punjab State Council for Science & Technology	1	1	-	1
10	Town & Country Planning	2	2	-	2
11	Food & Civil Supplies	5	3	-	5
12	Co-operation	3	2	-	3
13	Fisheries	1	1	1	1
14	Soil Conservation	2	1	1	2
15	Industry & Commerce	23	22	1	23
16	Social Security & Women & Child Dev.	2	2	-	2
17	Excise & Taxation	2	2	-	2
18	SC & BC Welfare	2	2	-	2
	Total	**99**	**85**	**6**	**99**

The Statistical activities of all these 18 line departments are being strengthened by providing suitable IT infrastructure under this project. These departments would prepare at least one publication on their key statistics data sets annually and disseminate it on website.

iii. Overall IT Proposal of Line Departments

7.74 Overall IT proposal alongwith its cost of line departments is as under:

Table-7.16 Overall IT proposal for line departments

(No.)

SN	Name of Item	Quantity	Per Unit Cost(Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs. in lacs)
1	Computer (with UPS)	441	38500	169.79
2	Laptop	4	46100	1.84
3	Antivirus	445	1000	4.45
4	M.S. Office	445	10340	46.01
5	Printer (i) Normal	278	5475	15.22
6	Scanner	10	6000	0.60
7	Computer table	441	3000	13.23
8	Computer chair	441	2000	8.82
9	Fax machine	2	15000	0.30
10	Photostat Machine	1	46000	0.46
11	Statistical software (1 for Land Record Rs.10,00,000 & 1 for Health Deptt. Rs. 15,00,000)	2	25,00,000	25.00
12	Cost escalation (10%)			28.57
13	Software & other IT items			50.00
	Total			**364.29**

4. Miscellaneous/ Multi media Items for DES:

7.75 For performing in-house videography of meetings, trainings and workshops at head office and for its visualisation, one Digital Camera and LCD plasma TV is also proposed for office use. One Refrigerator is proposed for DG. The proposal is as under:

Table-7.17 Proposal for Multi media and automation equipment

(Rs.in lacs)

SN	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Photocopying Machine for HQ	1	0.60	0.60
2	Digital Camera	1	0.30	0.30
3	LCD Plasma TV	1	1.00	1.00

4	Refrigerator	1	0.15	0.15
	Total			2.05

5. Video Conferencing facility at HQ in DES

7.76 Various meetings and conferences are held at State HQ with the sub-state level officers to review progress in different statistical activities & development schemes which consumes lot of time and resources. Such interaction is likely to increase further with introduction of ISSP and FC-XIII grant activities. To cut down travel expenses and wastage of time, video-conferencing facility is proposed to be set up at HQ. The cost of this facility will be Rs. 10.98 lacs. The proposal is as under:

Table-7.18 Proposal for Video Conferencing facility

(Rs.in lacs)

SN	Particulars	Estimated cost
1	VC End point	3.60
2	UPS	0.40
3	Rooter	1.50
4	Switch	0.50
5	Modem	0.30
6	Rack	0.10
7	Phone (Optional Hot Line)	0.10
8	2 MBPS Lease Line Connectivity from BSNL Rs. 30000/- Per year	1.50*
9	Connectivity with District Statistical Offices which are situated at the most 100 meter from DC Office	1.00
10	Cost escalation and other expenses	1.98
	Total	**10.98**

Total connectivity will also be done with this amount.

6. Digital Library at HQ in DES

7.77 DES has a big volume of time series data and large number of statistical publications, which are procured in Library of the department. This library caters to the needs of various Govt. departments, agencies, research institutions and individual researchers. As the paper has a limited life period and it is difficult to maintain hard copies of these documents for a longer period. In IT age, library of such an information based department must be digitalised. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to set up a Digital library in DES with suitable IT and other infrastructural facilities. The total cost of this Digital Library is expected to be Rs. 29.77 lacs. It includes cost of Rs. 3.60 lacs per years to be paid to IT professional who will be appointed through out- sourcing for operating this Library. After the period of 5 years this cost may be borne by State Govt. The detail of this proposal is given as under:

Table-7.19 Proposal for Digital Library

(Rs.in lacs)

SN	Items	Units	Cost per Unit	Total Cost
1	Server	2	1.50	3.00
2	PC + Printer	5	0.50	2.50
3	UPS (1+5)	6	0.33	2.00
4	Networking (LAN +Switch)	1	0.50	0.50
5	Site preparation (Paint + Partition+AC)	-	1.00	1.00
6	Furniture	-	1.00	1.00
7	Misc	-	2.00	2.00
	Sub total			**12.00**
8	Manpower Technical Expert (for 3 years, after that continue by State Govt.)		3.60 (Per Year)	10.80
9	Scanning of previous Publications(80000 Page)	80000	Rs. 2/-	1.60
	Sub total			**12.40**
10	Cost escalation and other expenses (22%)			5.37
	Grand Total			**29.77**

7. Training of Statistical Personnel

7.78   There is an urgent need for providing comprehensive training to all the statistical personnel of DES and other line departments. No initiative/programme of any organisation can be successfully implemented if the functionaries are not aware of their role and responsibilities. To make them aware about their role various types of trainings are necessary. There are about 1471 statistical personnel in the state. In addition to it, 234 non statistical persons are performing statistical activities in various departments who require trainings too. The training will include initial induction trainings, refresher trainings and subject specific trainings. In fact every officer and staff of departments should undergo training on various subject modules at least once in a year. A subject wise proposal of trainings is attached in chapter on "**Human Resources Development & Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute".** An estimated amount of Rs. 311.00 lacs has been earmarked for conducting various training programmes under this plan.

7.79 In addition to trainings, there is a need to conduct monitoring and evaluation of several ongoing programmes of Government from time-to-time. The existing Training and Evaluation Units are almost non-functional. It is proposed to merge and upgrade both these units and integrate them under Punjab Statistical Training and Research Institute (PSTRI). Detailed proposal of the to PSTRI be created is given in chapter VI. This institute would be established at the cost of Rs. 11.55 crores.

8. Surveys & Studies

7.80   Surveys and studies are necessary for bridging the data gaps in statistical system. There are several data gaps in the existing statistical system of state, which have been identified in Punjab Report (2006) namely "Study for identifying Specific Requirements for Strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus Phase-I" and in various chapters of present Report also. To bridge these data gaps a lumsum amount of Rs. 480.85 lacs has been proposed for surveys and studies. An indicative list of surveys & studies to be conducted is attached at Annexure-VI. In addition to it, a Village Level Amenities Survey is proposed to be conducted in each of village in State as follows:

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost	Total Cost
1	Surveys and studies to bridge data gaps in State Statistical System. (Indicative list at Ann.-VI)	No.	LS	-	400.00
2	Village Level Amenities Survey (As per detail given below)	No.	1	80.85	80.85
	Sub-total				**480.85**

The detail of Village Level Amenities Survey is given below:

   i) Consultant for survey (Rs. 30000 p.m.x12) = 3.60 lacs

   ii) Printing of schedules and instruction manuals (15000x25)= 3.75 lacs

   iii) Filling up of schedules (12278 villagex500)= 61.39 lacs

   iv) Scrutiny and supervisory charge @ Rs. 10 = 1.23 lacs

   v) Data entry & tabulation@Rs.50/ = 6.14 lacs

   vi) Software = 1.00 lac

   vii) Contingency @ 10%= 7.35 lacs

      Total= 84.46 lacs

Most of the surveys and studies will be conducted through outsourced Institutions/Organisations. To identify the surveys and studies to be conducted during the project period of ISSP, the services of subject specialists will be hired for the specific period, the cost of which is involved in the proposed amount of Rs. 480.85 lacs.

9. Expert/Consultancy Services

7.81   The data produced by DES and Line departments is not upto the required national standard. It suffers from various deficiencies and at the same time there are many data gaps in state statistical system. DES as a nodal agency and apex statistical body in the state is expected to play role for improving the statistical system in the state. But DES is unable to perform this role because of shortage of staff and lack of expertise. So to bridge the manpower and expertise gap, DES requires the services of subject experts in official statistics. At the same time the

statistical work of DES is likely to be linked to IT under the ISSP Project. But DES has no IT trained personnel at State HQ to look after the operational work of IT infrastructure.

7.82 Therefore, two subject specialists and one IT expert at HQ and 20 subject specialists at Districts level (one in each district) are proposed to be appointed for the period of five years during the ISSP Project .The subject specialists will be appointed only for the five years i.e. the award period of ISSP project, whereas IT expert will be continued even after this. The cost of IT personnel after the project period will be borne by the state govt. An amount of Rs. 483.00 lacs is proposed for this component as per detail given below:

(Rs. in lacs)

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost	Total Cost
1	Two Specialists/Experts in Official Statistics i.e. Surveys/Studies, State Income & other Official statistics at head office @ Rs. 35000 p.m.	months	60	0.70	42.00
2	One Specialist/Expert in IT at head office @ Rs. 35000 p.m.	months	60	0.35	21.00
3	20 Specialist/Expert in Official Statistics i.e. Surveys/Studies, State Income & other Official statistics 20 districts @ Rs. 35000 p.m.	months	60	7.00	420.00
	Total				**483.00**

10. Promoting Partnerships with Universities and Research Institutes

7.83 It is proposed to create an Internship Programme for bright post graduate students in Economics & Statistics, under the supervision of a senior faculty member from the selected universities to enable such students and faculty members to get practical experience of statistical activities of state Government. They could be integrated at the head office as well as in the district offices of DES for specific assignments, including studies and surveys. On one hand this will integrate the academic institutions with this department, on the other it will help to generate a

pool of various professionals which can be utilized for various short term data needs and surveys etc.

7.84 It is proposed to initiate this programme from four universities of the state to start with. Each university could send 6 interns for a period of six months at a stipend of Rs. 5000 pm. 20 interns would be deployed at district level (one in each district) and 4 at headquarter. The programme would be supervised by a Nodal Officer designated by the DES and the faculty member from the university. The cost of deploying 6 interns from each of four universities for six months in each of 5 years @ Rs. 5000 p.m., per intern, would cost Rs. 36.00 lacs. In addition to it, 10 % for cost of supervision and overhead works is added to it which amounts to Rs.3.60 lacs.   So the total cost is estimated at Rs. 39.60 lacs for 5 years.

11. Exposure and Learning Visits / Statistical Advocacy / data producers and users interaction

i. Exposures and Learning visits

7.85 For the improvement of State Statistical System, exposures and learning visits to the states which have developed an advance IT equipped statistical systems are necessary. Keeping this in view, it is proposed in the plan that at least one exposure visits of the team of 3-4 officers under the leadership of senior officers would be conducted every year.   In this way, 5 such visits during the implementation period of SSSP would be carried out. @ Rs. 1.50 lacs per visits. The total 5 visits will cost to Rs. 7.50 lacs.

ii. Statistical awareness/Advocacy:

7.86   Although statistics is the most important for decision making at various levels yet it is looked down upon as a marginalised and neglected area. Vigorous and sustained statistical advocacy can result in proper appreciation of the role, power and importance of statistics as a strategic resource of planning, decision making, monitoring, evaluation and good management. Therefore, advocacy activities for sensitisation of high level policy making, data producer and users at department levels in public, private & civil society sectors will be undertaken during the project period. For this workshops will be arranged annually.

7.87   Statistics is not getting deserving attention from all such quarters especially during the censuses and surveys. Many agencies, both in public and private sector do not provide statistics to statistical personnel due to some hidden fear or apathy. Although Central Govt. has introduced an Act namely "**Collection of Statistics Act, 2008."** Yet Statistical Act or Law alone cannot serve the purpose unless supplemented by awareness campaigns. A special drive will be launched through various forms of media both print & electronic highlighting the role of statistics and the Act.

7.88 It may include a series of workshops for the Secretaries, heads of departments and others for apprising them of provisions of Act and the role of line departments and also conduct a training programme on the provisions of act for all the statistical personnel.

7.89 An amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed @ Rs. 2.00 lacs per year for 5 years for this purpose.

iii.   Data Producer and users workshops/meetings

7.90 The regular meetings/workshops of data producer and users are necessary to assess the requirements of data users as per their changing needs. Keeping this in view an amount of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been proposed for such meetings and workshops. It is proposed that one workshop/meeting would be held in each year during the ISSP project period i.e. 5 years. It will enable DES and line departments to modify their data formats as per changing needs of various stakeholders.

12. Dissemination of Statistical Reports

7.91 In Punjab state large number of statistical reports are generated but the data is not analysed and published. Under SSSP it is proposed that all the line departments would analyse their generated data and prepare annual publication on regular basis and disseminate it. For this purpose an amount of Rs 10.00 lacs is proposed under SSSP for the project period.

13. Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE) Kits

7.92 Agriculture department is lacking CCE kits which are very crucial for the statistics of crop production estimates. For this purpose department has demanded Rs. 2.50 lacs (Rs. 1000 per kit) for 250 CCE kits. Therefore, Rs. 2.50 lacs are proposed under this project for providing 250 kits to agriculture department.

14. Monitoring of SSSP Implementation

7.93 The recommendations made under SSSP will have far reaching consequences and the Report contains a large number of actionable suggestions and other operational recommendations. Therefore, it is essential that some permanent mechanism be developed for taking action for achieving the objectives outlined in this Report.

7.94 The timelines provided for implementation of the recommendations covers the six year Project period, 2011-17.

7.95 It is proposed that the State High Level Steering Committee (SHLSC) will continue to function even after SSSP is finalised. It would provide overall direction to the implementation of various elements in the SSSP. The Punjab SSSP shall be implemented by the DES Punjab. The Project Management Team (PMT) shall co-ordinate the implementation of PSSSP under the overall supervision of SHLSC. The PMT may be suitably modified as and when required to enable to function as a high level agency to co-ordinate various aspects of statistical work in the State. The PMT would hold the quarterly meetings with concerned officers of DES and Nodal officers nominated by the line departments to monitor and review the progress of implementation of SSSP. It would report to the Principal Secretary, Planning on quarterly basis and half yearly meetings of SHLSC would be held to review the implement action of plan. The half yearly progress report will be reported to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India periodically through the SHLSC. The following provision is made for this:

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs. in lacs)
1	Half yearly meetings of SHLSC	No.	11	1.00	11.00
2	Quarterly meetings of PMT with line departments	No.	22	1.00	22.00
3	Miscellaneous expenses w.r.t. implementation	year	6	1.00	6.00
	Sub-total				**39.00**

15. Summary of Total Proposed Budget under PSSSP

7.96 Under the PSSSP the total proposed allocation is 7273.05 lacs out of which Rs 7100.05 lacs would be funded through central govt. funds and rest Rs 173.00 would be borne by state Govts. The main activity wise proposed funds are given below:

Table 7.20 Main Activity-wise Allocation of the Budget (Rs. in lacs)

SN	Activity	Total Cost	Centre Share	State Share
1	**Civil Works:** Construction of Building of Head Office of DES, 5 Districts Statistical Offices, Punjab Statistical Training & Research Institute (PSTRI) and 142 Black Statistical Offices.	3460.00	3287.00	173.00
2	**Modular Furniture:** For Head Office of DES and 20 Districts Statistical Offices.	156.10	156.10	0.00
3	**Vehicles:** 5 vehicles for Head Office of DES, 20 for Districts Statistical Offices, 1 Mini Bus for PSTRI and 142 Motor Cycles for Black Statistical Offices and operational cost of all these vehicles for Project period. One Vehicle for for Line Department (Agriculture)	547.52	547.52	0.00
4	**ICT (hardware & software):** For Head Office of DES, 20 District Statistical Offices, PSTRI, 142 Black Statistical Offices, 16 line departments related to 20-CSA and 20 line departments not related to 20-CSA.	1397.07	1397.07	0.00
5	**Surveys and Studies:** Bridging of data gaps in SDP, other macro Economic Aggregates and statics for Local Area Planning.	484.46	484.46	0.00
6	**PSTRI:** Operational cost for Project period.	262.50	262.50	0.00

7	**Capacity building of Staff:** Trainings to DES's statistical staff, Line Departments' statistical & non- statistical staff involved in statistical activities.	311.00	311.00	0.00
8	Digital Liberary, Videoconferencing and Multimedia Equipments for DES	42.80	42.80	0.00
9	Statsitical Capacity Building with Professional in DES at Head Office and district level	483.00	483.00	0.00
10	Internship programmes	39.60	39.60	0.00
11	Exposer and learning vists/ Statsitical Advocacy/ Data producers and users interaction	37.50	37.50	0.00
12	Dissemination of Statistical Reports	10.00	10.00	0.00
13	Crop Cutting Experiment kits	2.50	2.50	0.00
14	Monitoring of SSSP implementation	39.00	39.00	0.00
	Grand-total	**7273.05**	**7100.05**	**173.00**

Activity-wise and Year-wise Implementation Plan

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost (Rs. in lacs)	Total Cost (Rs. in lacs)	Centre Share	State Share	Year-wise Physical Targets (in Nos.)						Year-wise Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs)						Remarks
								2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
I	Civil Works (ESO)																			
1	Construction of Building of ESO State HQ	No.	1	1145.00	1145.00	1087.75	57.25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	572.50	572.50	-	-	-	Physical target to be continued in 2013-14.
2	Construction of Buildings of 5 District Offices of ESO	No.	5	59.00	300.00	285.00	15.00	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	-	-	-	-	
3	Construction of Block Statistical Offices	No.	142	6.06	860.00	817.00	43.00	-	-	71	71	-	-	-	-	430.00	430.00	-	-	
4	Building of "Punjab Statictical Training & Research Institute" in ESO	No.	1	1155.00	1155.00	1097.25	57.75	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	577.50	577.50	-	-	-	Physical target to be continued in 2013-14.
	Total - I				3460.00	3287.00	173.00							0.00	1450.00	1580.00	430.00	0.00	0.00	
II	Modular Furniture (ESO)																			
1	Modular Furniture for 544 Officials @ Rs. 20,000/- per head	No.	544	0.20	110.00	110.00	-	-	-	-	-	544	-	-	-	-	-	110.00	-	-	
2	Furniture for 33 senior Officers @ Rs. 75000/- per head	No.	33	0.75	24.75	24.75	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	24.75	-	-	
3	Modular Furniture for 88 new proposed Officials @ Rs. 20,000/- per head	No.	88	0.20	17.60	17.60	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	17.60	-	-	
4	Furniture for 5 new proposed senior Officers @ Rs. 75000/- per head	No.	5	0.75	3.75	3.75	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3.75	-	-	
	Total - II				156.10	156.10	-							0.00	0.00	0.00	156.10	0.00	0.00	
III	Vehicles							-												
	a. Vehicles for ESO							-												
1	5 Bolero jeeps for HQ	No.	5	6.15	30.75	30.75	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	30.75	-	-	-	-	
2	20 Bolero jeeps for 20 District Statistical Offices	No.	20	6.15	123.00	123.00	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	123.00	-	-	-	-	
3	Operational cost of above 25 Bolero jeeps @Rs. 18000 p.m.,per vehicle for project period	year	4.5	54.00	243.00	243.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	To bo continued by state govt.after project period
4	One Mini Bus for Training Institute	No.	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	
5	Operational cost of above Mini Bus @ Rs. 18000 p.m.,per vehicle for project period	year	2.5	2.16	5.40	5.40	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	1.08	2.16	2.16	To bo continued by state govt.
6	142 Motorcycles for 142 Block Statistical Offices	No.	142	0.49	69.58	69.58	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	69.58	-	-	-	
7	Operational cost of above 142 Motorcycles @Rs. 1000 p.m.,per Motorcycle for project period	year	3.5	17.04	59.64	59.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.52	17.04	17.04	17.04	To bo continued by state govt.
	Total - (a)				541.37	541.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180.75	132.10	82.12	73.20	73.20	
	b. Vehicles for Line Department (Agriculture)	No.	1	6.15	6.15	6.15		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6.15	-	-	-	-	
	Total - (b)				6.15	6.15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.15	-	-	-	-	
	Total - III:(a+b)				547.52	547.52								0.00	186.90	132.10	82.12	73.20	73.20	
IV	IT Proposal of ESO																			

Activity-wise and Year-wise Implementation Plan

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost (Rs. in lacs)	Total Cost (Rs. in lacs)	Centre Share	State Share	Year-wise Physical Targets (in Nos.)						Year-wise Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs)						Remarks
								2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Laptop (Sony) (HP dc 7000)	No.	35	0.461	16.14	16.14	-	-	35	-		-	-	-	16.14	-	-			
2	Desktop Computer Service w/w Intel V Proconfiguration	No.	362	0.385	139.37	139.37	-	-	50	-	312	-	-	-	19.25	-	120.12			
3	Palmtop HP 200 LX	No.	112	0.3	33.6	33.6	-	-	112	-		-	-	-	33.60	-	-			
4	Coloured Printer HPCLJCP 2025 DN	No.	2	0.35	0.7	0.7	-	-		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0.70			
5	Multifunctional Printer	No.	34	0.12	4.08	4.08	-	-	14	-	20	-	-	-	1.68	-	2.40			
6	Normal Printer HP/LJ P 1007 Laser Printer	No.	144	0.0547	7.88	7.88	-	-	36	-	108	-	-	-	1.97	-	5.91			
7	Projectors sharp PG-D3510X	No.	22	0.612	13.46	13.46	-	-	1	-	21	-	-	-	0.61	-	12.85			
8	Antivirus 1) CA/OEM/OEM approved (1 user)	No.	509	0.01x5	19.21	19.21	-	-	197	197	509	509	509	-	1.97	1.97	5.09	5.09	5.09	
9	MS Office 2007 Standard i) With Media	No.	23	0.1034	2.38	2.38	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2.38	-	-	-	-	
10	-Do- ii) Without Media	No.	486	0.0934	45.39	45.39	-	-	174	-	312	-	-	-	16.25	-	29.14	-	-	
11	Scanner	No.	25	0.06	1.50	1.50	-	-		-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	
12	Computer Table (for Officers)	No.	35	0.03	1.05	1.05	-	-	15	-	20	-	-	-	0.45	-	0.60	-	-	
13	Computer Chairs (with arms) (for Officers)	No.	35	0.04	1.40	1.40	-	-	15	-	20	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.80	-	-	
14	Data Card for Laptop for internet connectivity	No.	35	0.016	0.56	0.56		-	35	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	-	-	-	
15	Monthly Charges of 35 Data Cards @ Rs. 830 p.m.	year	4.5	3.49	15.70	15.70		-	35	35	35	35	35	-	1.74	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	
14	Pen Drive (4 GB)	No.	501	450	2.25	2.25	-	-	-	-	501	-	-	-	-	-	2.25			
15	Cost escalation and other related expenses (22%)				67.00	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	2.00	40.00	5.00	5.00	To bo continue by state govt.
	Total - IV				371.67	371.67	-								112.20	7.46	224.85	13.58	13.58	
V	**Videoconferencing for ESO**							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	Videoconferencing	No.	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	
2	Interconnectivity/Total connectivity				1.00	1.00		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	
3	Cost escalation and other related expenses (22%)				1.98	1.98		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.98	-	-	
	Total - V				10.98	10.98		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98	0.00	0.00	
VI	**Digital Library for ESO**							-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
1	Digital Library	No.	1	30.00	22.80	22.80	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15.60	3.60	3.60	To bo continued by state govt
2	Scanning of pages	page	80000	0.00002	1.60	1.60	-	-	-	-	80000	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	
3	Cost escalation and other related expenses(22%)				5.37	5.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.37	1.00	1.00	To bo continued by state govt.
	Total - VI				29.77	29.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.57	4.60	4.60	
VII	**Miscellaneous (ESO HQ)**																			
1	Photocopying Machine	No.	1	0.6	0.6	0.6		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	
2	Digital Camera	No.	1	0.3	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	
3	LCD Plasma TV	No.	1	1	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	
4	Refrigerator	No.	1	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	
	Total - VII				2.05	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00	
VIII	**IT & related infrastructure for PSTRI**																			

Activity-wise and Year-wise Implementation Plan

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost (Rs. in lacs)	Total Cost (Rs. in lacs)	Centre Share	State Share	Year-wise Physical Targets (in Nos.)						Year-wise Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs)						Remarks
								2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Server	No.	1	2.5	2.50	2.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	
2	Projector	No.	2	0.61	1.22	1.22	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	-	-	
3	Extra projector Screens	No.	5	0.25	1.25	1.25	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	
4	Desktop	No.	15	0.385	5.78	5.78	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	5.78	-	-	
5	Printer (Multifunctional)	No.	1	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	
6	Printer Normal	No.	3	0.0547	0.17	0.17	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	
7	LCD TV for 3 Suites and Common Hall	No.	4	0.25	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	
8	Refrigerator	No.	1	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	
9	Anti virus	No.	15	0.01x3	0.45	0.45	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.15	
10	Computer tables	No.	15	0.03	0.45	0.45	-	-	-	-	15	-	-				0.45	-	-	
11	Computer Chairs	No.	15	0.04	0.60	0.60	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	
12	Cost escalation and other related expenses				3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	
	Total - VIII				**16.69**	**16.69**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	**16.39**	**0.15**	**0.15**	
IX	**IT proposal for newly proposed Block Statistical Offices in ESO**																			
1	Computer Desktop Service W/W Intel V Proconfiguration	No.	142	0.385	54.66	54.66	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	54.66	-	
2	Palm Top HP 200 LX	No.	172	0.3	51.60	51.60	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	51.60	-	
3	Normal Printer HP/LJP 1007 Laser Printer	No.	142	0.547	7.78	7.78	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	7.78	-	
4	Antivirus CA/OEM approved (1 User)	No.	314	0.01x2	6.28	6.28	-	-	-	-	-	314	314	-	-	-	-	3.14	**3.14**	
5	MS Office 2007 standard without Media	No.	314	0.0934	29.33	29.33	-	-	-	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	29.33	-	
6	Computer tables	No.	142	0.03	4.26	4.26	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	4.26	-	
7	Computer chairs (with arms)	No.	142	0.04	5.68	5.68	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	5.68	-	
8	Pen Drive (4 GB)	No.	314	0.0045	1.41	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	-	
9	Cost escalation and other related expenses (22%)				35.42	35.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.42	**5.00**	To bo continued by state govt.
	Total - IX				**196.42**	**196.42**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**188.28**	**8.14**	
X	**IT and other Infrastructural requrements of Line Departments**																			
1	Computer (with UPS)	No.	441	0.385	169.79	169.79	-	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	-	169.79	-	-	-	
2	Laptop	No.	4	0.461	1.84	1.84	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1.84	-	-	-	
3	Antivirus	No.	445	0.01	4.45	4.45	-	-	-	445	-	-	-	-	-	4.45	-	-	-	
4	M.S. Office	No.	445	0.1034	46.01	46.01	-	-	-	445	-	-	-	-	-	46.01	-	-	-	
5	Printer (i) Normal	No.	278	0.05475	15.22	15.22	-			278				-	-	15.22	-	-	-	
6	Scanner	No.	10	0.06	0.60	0.60	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	
7	Computer tables	No.	441	0.03	13.23	13.23	-	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	-	13.23	-	-	-	
8	Computer chairs	No.	441	0.02	8.82	8.82	-	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	-	8.82	-	-	-	
9	Fax machine	No.	2	0.15	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	

Activity-wise and Year-wise Implementation Plan

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost (Rs. in lacs)	Total Cost (Rs. in lacs)	Centre Share	State Share	Year-wise Physical Targets (in Nos.) 2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Year-wise Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs) 2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
10	Photostate (i)Normal Machine	No.	1	0.46	0.46	0.46	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	-	-	
11	Statistical software for Land Record & Health Deptt.	No.	2	-	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	
12	Cost escalation (10%)				28.57	28.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.57	-	-	-	
13	Software & other IT items				50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	
	Total - X				364.29	364.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	364.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	
XI	**Software for ESO**																			
	a.District Level																			
1	Procurement of Server operating system, RDBMS Software	No	20	2.50	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-
2	Application development for generation of Dynamic (Query based)Reports and	No	1	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-
3	Integration with NIC Server and Aplication Development for use of other line departments data		1	10.00	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-
	Total - (a)				110.00	110.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	-
	b.Directorate State Level																			
1	Procurement of Server operating system, RDBMS Software & (Core based)	No	1	20.00	20.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
2	Procurement of Statistical package, Library information System for Library , File Management System (FMS) , Inventory Management System (IMS)	No.	1	40.00	40.00	40.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	-	-	-
3	Data Ware housing software including conversion of legacy data into unique structure	No	1	90.00	90.00	90.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	90.00	-	-	-
4	Development of Customized Software for DES Applications	No	Not fixed	-	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00	-	-
5	GIS Software (Server Version)	No	1	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-
6	SPSS Software (with Licence)	No	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	-
7	SPSS for Data Analysis	No	1	30.00	30.00	30.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-
	Total - (b)				338.00	338.00		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288.00	-	-	-
	Total - XI(a+b)				448.00	448.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	398.00	50.00	0.00	-
XII	**Bridging of data gaps Strengthening of data gaps in SDP and other macro Economic Aggregates**																			
1	Studies and surveys relating to various macro Economic Aggregates including State Domestic Product(SDP) & District Domestic Product(DDP).	No.	LS	-	400.00	400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	-
2	Village Level Emmilities Survey	No.	1	84.46	84.46	84.46	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	10.00	74.46	-	-	-
	Total - XII				484.46	484.46	-							0.00	80.00	90.00	154.46	80.00	80.00	-

Activity-wise and Year-wise Implementation Plan

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost (Rs. in lacs)	Total Cost (Rs. in lacs)	Centre Share	State Share	Year-wise Physical Targets (in Nos.)						Year-wise Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs)						Remarks
								2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
XIII	Statsitical Capacity Building with Professional in DES at Head Office and district level							-												
1	2 Specialists/Experts in Surveys/Studies, State Income & other Offical statistics at head office @ Rs. 35000 p.m.	No.	60	0.70	42.00	42.00	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	
2	1 Specialist/Expert in IT at head office @ Rs. 35000 p.m.	No.	60	0.35	21.00	21.00	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	To bo continued by state govt.
3	20 Specialist/Expert in Official Statistics i.e. Surveys/Studies,State Income & other Offical statistics 20 districts @ Rs. 35000 p.m.	No.	60	7.00	420.00	420.00	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	-	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	
	Total - XIII				483.00	483.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	96.60	96.60	96.60	96.60	96.60	
XIV	Internship programmes							-												
1	Internship programmes @ Rs. 5,000/- per month for 6 months in each of 5 years with 24 Students annually (6 from each of 4 Universities)	year	5	7.20	36.00	36.00	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	
2	Supervision and overhead cost @ 10%	year	5	0.72	3.60	3.60		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	
	Total - XIV				39.60	39.60	-							0.00	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.92	
XV	Establishment of Punjab Statistical Training and Research Institute (PSTRI)																			
1	Operational Costs of PSTRI	year	3.5	75.00	262.50	262.50	-	-		0.5	1	1	1	-	-	37.50	75.00	75.00	75.00	To bo continued by state govt.
	Total - XV		3.5	75.00	262.50	262.50	-							0.00	0.00	37.50	75.00	75.00	75.00	
XVI	Trainings																			
1	Training on all key statistical activities to the officials of the Directorate and Line Departments.	No.	67	0.50	33.50	33.50	-	-	-	16	17	17	17	-	-	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	
2	Refresher training to State and District level Officers (Category-A)	No.	7	0.75	5.25	5.25	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	0.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	
3	Training to Dy.ESAs/DSOs/ROs/AROs/SAs	No.	12	2.00	24.00	24.00	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
4	Induction training to newly recruited Staff (AROs/SAs/ Investigators).It also included 80 new proposed posts in ESO.	No.	13	9.00	117.00	117.00	-	-		3	3	3	4	-	-	27.00	27.00	27.00	36.00	
5	Specialised trainings/workshops/seminars to staff of Directorate and Line Departments officers	No.	67	0.75	50.25	50.25	-	-		16	17	17	17	-	-	12.00	12.75	12.75	12.75	
6	Refresher training to all the officials of DES/ line departments /District Offices	No.	36	0.50	18.00	18.00	-	-		9	9	9	9	-	-	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	

Activity-wise and Year-wise Implementation Plan

SN	Activity	Unit	No.	Unit cost (Rs. in lacs)	Total Cost (Rs. in lacs)	Centre Share	State Share	Year-wise Physical Targets (in Nos.)						Year-wise Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs)						Remarks
								2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
7	Induction training to all level newly recruited staff upto ARO level (vacancies to be filled against sanctioned posts)	No.	7	9.00	63.00	63.00	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	9.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	
	Total - XVI				**311.00**	**311.00**	**-**							0.00	0.00	**67.25**	**78.25**	**78.25**	**87.25**	
XVII	**Exposer and learning visits/ Statsitical Advocacy/ Data producers and users interaction**													-	-					
1	Exposer and learning visits (level Director, JD, Dy.ESA, RO and DSO.)	No.	5	1.50	7.50	7.50	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
2	Statsitical awereness/Advocacy	No.	5	2.00	10.00	10.00	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
3	Data producers and users workshops/meetings.	No.	5	4.00	20.00	20.00	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	To bo continued by state govt.
	Total - XVII				**37.50**	**37.50**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.00**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**7.50**	
XVIII	**Dissemination of Statistical Reports**																			
1	**funds for publication of statistical reports of different line departments**	year	2	2.00	10.00	10.00	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	
	Total - XVIII				**10.00**	**10.00**								**-**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	
XIX	**Crop Cutting Experiment Kits**																			
1	**Crop Cutting Experiment Kits for Agriculture Department**	No.	250	0.01	2.50	2.50	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.50**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
	Total - XIX				**2.50**	**2.50**									**2.50**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
XX	**Monitoring of SSSP implementation**																			
1	Half yearly Meetings of SHLSC	No.	11	1.00	11.00	11.00	**-**	**-**	1	2	2	2	2	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
2	Quarterly meetings of PMT with line departments	No.	22	1.00	22.00	22.00	**-**	**-**	2	4	4	4	4	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
3	Miscellaneous Expenses w.r.t. Monitoring	Year	6	1.00	6.00	6.00	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	0.50	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	
	Total - XVIII				**39.00**	**39.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.50**	**7.10**	**7.10**	**7.10**	**7.10**	**7.10**	
	Grand-total				**7273.05**	**7100.05**	**173.00**	**-**						**3.50**	**1952.72**	**2399.72**	**1769.89**	**684.18**	**463.04**	

Annexure-IA

Construction of ESO Head Office Building

<u>Construction of Office Building</u> Area required for sanctioned staff 311 (As per norms prescribed by PWD)	27263 Sq.ft.
Plot required as per FAR formula (27263/1.5=18175Sq.ft./9=2020Sq Yard.	2020 Sq.Yard/.
Cost rate as per prevailing rates 27263x3000 per Sq.ft. = Rs 8,17,89000	Rs 8,17,89000
Cost escalation/partition/interior works etc.@ 40%	Rs. 3,27,15600
Total	11,45,04600
	Say 11.45 Crores

Annexure-IB

Construction of District Statistical Office Buildings

SN	District Statistical Office	Covered Area	*Cost (Rs.)
1	Barnala	2800 Sq.ft.	47,32,000
2	Mukatsar	2800 Sq.ft.	47,32,000
3	Amritsar	3925 Sq.ft.	66,33,250
4	Tarn Taran	3925 Sq.ft.	66,33,250
5	S.A.S.Nagar	3925 Sq.ft.	66,33,250
	Total	**17375 Sq.ft.**	**2,93,63,750**

Say 3.00 crores

* Total cost is mentioned as per prevailing construction rate formula i.e. Covered Area x @ Rs.1300 per sq.ft. + 30% of the cost as escalation charges/ development works/interior works etc.

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Buildings of Block Statistical Office

One Hall Room (15x20=300 sq.ft.)

One Varands (5x20=100 sq.ft.)

Two Toilets (7x6=42 sq.ft.x2=84sq.ft.)

 Total: Area 300+100+84=484 sq.ft.

Construction rate as per

PWD (B&R) norms 484x950= Rs.4,59,800

Furniture :   Rs.   42,715

Total   :   Rs. 5,02,515

escalation charges @ 20% :   Rs. 1,00,503

Grand Total   :   6,03,018

For 142 Blocks

(142x,6,03,018=8.56 Cr.)   Rs.8.56 Crores

Say: 8.60 Crores

Area required:

(484x100/40) =   1210 Sq.ft.

or 134 sq.yards

Say   140 sq.yards.

******

Annexure-IIA
Status of strength of Statistical Posts at Head Quarter of Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab (as.on 1.4.11)

SN	Name of Branch	Director			Joint Director			Dy. Economic & Statistical Adviser			Research Officer			Assistant Research Officer			Statistical Assistant			Invesigator		
		S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V
1	Compilation	1*	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	4	(-) 1
2	Prices				-	-	-				1	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	(-) 3
3	Field Operation	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1
4	N.S.S.				-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	0	2	1	1	-	5	2	3
5	Tebulation				-	-	-				1	-	1	2	1	1	15	1	14	3	-	3
6	Farm Account				-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	4	-	4
7	Demography				-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	5	-	5	-	2	(-) 2	6	1	5
8	Irrigation & Energy				-	-	-				1	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	1	4	-	4
9	Employment	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	(-) 1	-	1	(-) 1
10●	Training	-	-	-							1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	(-) 1	-	-	-
11	Capital Formation	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	7	-	7	-	1	(-) 1	1	-	1
12	State Income & Public Finance	-	-	-							2	2	-	6	2	4	3	3	-	5	5	-
13	Industrial Statistics	-	-	-							1	1	-	-	1	(-) 1	3	-	3	15	1	14
14	Evaluation	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	5	1	4	17	1	16	-	1	(-) 1	5	1	4
15	MPLADS	-	-	-				-	1	(-) 1	-	1	(-) 1	-	1	(-) 1	-	-	-	-	1	(-) 1
16	2● Point Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(-) 1	-	1	(-) 1	-	-	-
17	H.R.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(-) 1
	Total	**2**	**2**	**-**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**21**	**5+1****	**16-1****	**54**	**12**	**42**	**33**	**17**	**16**	**54**	**22**	**32**

S: Sanctioned;   F: Filled;   V : Vacant

Note:1. 1 post of Research Officer, 5 of Assistant Research Officers, 1 of Stenotypist and 1 of Peon is kept in abeyance in ESO,Punjab due to creation of these posts in Directorate of Financial Resources & Economic Intelligency in Finance Department, Punjab.

2. At some places where post is not sanctioned but official is deployed due to urgency of work, at those places it is shown as negative(-) in the column of vacant posts.

* This Director also looks after Establishment Branch.   ** One RO is temporarily posted in Punjab Reforms Commission.

Status of strength of Statistical Posts in District Offices of Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab (as.on 1.4.11)

S N	District	Dy. Economic & Statistical Adviser			Research Officer			District Statistical Officer			Assistant Research Office			Statistical Assistant			Investigator			DEO		
		S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V	S	F	V
1	Aamritsar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	4	3	1	10	10	-	2	-	2
2	Bathinda	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	2	4	1	3	10	5	5	2	-	2
3	Fizrozpur	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	2	1	5	2	3	12	11	1	2	1	1
4	Faridkot	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	-
5	Fathegarh Sahib	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	-
6	Gurdaspur	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	2	3	3	-	13	13	-	1	-	1
7	Hoshiarpur	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	2	1	5	4	1	13	7	6	1	-	1
8	Jalandhar	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	2	2	5	1	4	12	10	2	2	-	2
9	Kapurthala	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	1
10	Ludhiana	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	4	1	3	13	6	7	2	2	-
11	Patiala	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	2	5	2	3	9	7	2	2	2	-
12	Mansa	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	3	3	3	-	3	1	2	1	-	1
13	Rupnagar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	4	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	-
14	Sangrur	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	2	4	1	3	7	5	2	2	1	1
15	Mukatsar	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	4	2	3	1	-	1
16	S.B.S.Nagar	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	5	3	2	1	-	1
17	Moga	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	-
18	S.A.S.Nagar	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	5	2	3	1	1	-
19	Tarn Taran	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	10	10	-	1	-	1
20	Barnala	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	(-)1	5	1	4	1	-	1
	Total	**20**	**18**	**2**	**20**	**11**	**9**	**14**	**2**	**12**	**56**	**20**	**36**	**61**	**29**	**32**	**148**	**103**	**45**	**29**	**13**	**16**

S:Sanctioned; F: Filled; V:Vacant;   DEO:Data Entry Operator

Note: 1. In each of the 7 Distict Amritsar, Bathinda, Fizrozpur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Patiala, one additonal post of Statistical Assistant and 4 additonal posts of Invesigators are sanctiooned under NSS scheme. Besides, in each the 8 Distict Bathinda, Fizrozpur, Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Rupnagar and Sangrur, one additonal post of Invesigators is sanctioned for collection of prices.

Annexuer-IIC

Present status of Staff Strength at Head Quarter and Districts in ESO., Punjab (As.on 1.4.11)

SN	Group/Name of Posts	Sanctioned Posts			Filled Posts			Vacant Posts		
		HQ	D	T	HQ	D	T	HQ	D	T
	Group-A									
1	Economic Adviser	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Director	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
3	Joint Director	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1
4	Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser	8	20	28	3	18	21	5	2	7
5	Reserch Officer	22	20	42	6	11	17	16	9	25
6	Superintendent Grade-1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total Group-A	**37**	**40**	**77**	**13**	**29**	**42**	**24**	**11**	**35**
	Group-B									
7	District Statistical Officer	-	14	14*	-	2	2	-	12	12
8	Assistant Reserarch Officer	59	56	115	12	20	32	47	36	83
9	Statistical Assistant	33	61	94	17	29	46	16	32	48
10	Senior Librarian	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	Senior Artist	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
12	Draftsman	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
13	Superintendent Grade-II	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
14	Senior Assistant	13	14	27	10	12	22	3	2	5
15	Senior Scale Stenographer	4	-	4	3	-	3	1	-	1
	Total Group-B	**115**	**145**	**260**	**46**	**63**	**109**	**69**	**82**	**151**
	Group-C									
16	Investigator	54	148	202	22	103	125	32	45	77
17	Data Entry Operator	-	29	29	-	13	13	-	16	16
18	Junior Draftsman	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
19	Junior Scale Stenographer	11	-	11	5	-	5	6	-	6
20	Steno-Typist	23	29	52	6	10	16	17	19	36
21	Clerk	17	42	59	15	40	55	2	2	4
22	Driver	2	8	10	2	4	6	-	4	4
23	Book Binder	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
24	Gestentor Operator	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total Group-C	**110**	**256**	**366**	**51**	**170**	**221**	**59**	**86**	**145**
	Group-D									
25	Head Peon	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
26	Daftri	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
27	Peon/Chowkidar-cun-Sweeper	52	51	103	27	34	61	25	17	42
	Total Group-D	**54**	**51**	**105**	**28**	**34**	**62**	**26**	**17**	**43**
	Grand Total	**316** (100%)	**492** (100%)	**808** (100%)	**138** (43.67%)	**296** (60.61%)	**434** (53.71%)	**178** (56.33%)	**196** (39.84%)	**374** (46.29%)

HQ: Head Quarter   D: Districts   T: Total

*Post of DSO has not been created in 6 new carved districts.

Additional manpower required in ESO Punjab

SN	Name of Post	Pay Scale + Pay Band	Additional Required Posts	Remarks
	A. State Headquarter			
1	Director	15600-39000 +8400	2	Oddde Director for Training & Evaluation and one for ISSP project and to coordinate with line department w.r.t. 20-Core Statistical Activities and preparation of deta sets under milestons fixed by 13th FC.
2	Joint Director (JD)	15600-39000+ 7600	1	One additional JD is required to look after the work of new proposed sections such as Environment Statistics,Gender Statistics and Infrastructure Statistics etc alongwith existing extra section of MPLADS, 20-Point Programme and Human Resource Development .
3	Depuy Economic & Statistical Adviser (DYESA)	15600-39000+ 6600	2	One post of DyESA is required for MPLADS, 20-Point Programme and Human Resource Development Sections which are now fucntinging without sanctioned posts and one for new proposed sections such as Invironment Statistics,Gender Statistics and Infrastructure Statistics etc.
4	Research Officer (RO)	10300-34800+ 5000	2	2 posts of RO are required to meet the additional work load of ISSP Project and preparation of deta sets under milestons fixed by 13th FC and for new proposed sections such as Invironment Statistics, Gender Statistics, nfrastructure Statistics and Border and Kandi area Statisticts etc.
5	Assistant Research Officer (ARO)	10300-34800+ 4200	2	-Do-
6	System Analysist (Joint Director Rank)	15600-39000+ 7600	1	Huge IT infrastructure is being created in the department at head office, district and block level. To handle the work related to IT equipment, networking, software development & maintenance at least 1 posts of System Analysist is required at State Headquarter.
7	Programmer (RO Rank)	10300-34800+ 5000	2	To handle the work related to IT equipment, networking, software development & maintenance at least 2 post of Programmers are required at State Headquarter.
8	Data Entry Operator	12000	5	For data entry work and online transmmition and processing of statistical information 5 posts of Data Entry Operator are requried at State Headquarter.
9	Driver	10000	10	For vehicles to be provided under ISSP Project 10 posts of Drivers are requried at State Headquarter.

SN	Name of Post	Pay Scale + Pay Band	Additional Required Posts	Remarks
				Additional manpower required in ESO Punjab
10	Section Officer/ ACFA	10300-34800+ 5000	1	A person having experience in financial matters will be required to handle the funds under the project.
	Total (A)		**28**	
	B. District Level			
1	District Statistical Officer (DSO)	10300-34800+ 4400	6	There is an urgent need to sanction 6 posts of DSOs in those districts where it is not sanctioned. Due to it statistical work is suffering.
2	ARO	10300-34800+ 4200	44	In each district, at least 2 additional posts of AROs are required for handling the new work of preparation of District Domestic Product (DDP) as per the requirement of 13th FC. At persent 3 posts of ARO are sanctioned in each of the 15 districts, 4 in each of the 2 districts and 1 in each of the 3 districts. In this way total 56 posts of AROs are sanctioned in all districts. As the work of District Planning Committee and MPLADS is also discharged by the District Statisticl Office, so, 2 AROs in each district are engaged in this high profile, which is supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. Due to which statistical work, which is the main function of this department, suffers. Keeping this in views, it is proposed that there must be 5 posts of AROs in each district so that at least 3 AROs can be spare i.e. 2 for the work of preparation of District Domestic Product (DDP) and 1 for other existing statistical work. So, for providing uniformely 5 AROs in each district, 44 additional posts of AROs are requred to be new created.
3	Statistical Assistant (SA)	10300-34800+ 3800	6	In newly created three district namely SAS Nagar, TarnTaran, Barnala the posts of Statistical Assistant is not created. Therefore keeping in view the additional work load under ISSP and 13th Finance Commission bindings, 2 posts of SA in each of these 3 district should be created.
4	Investigator	5910-20200+ 1900	20	Keeping in view, the bindings of 13th FC and ISSP w.r.t. compilation of District Domestic Products at district level one post of Investigator is required in each district to collect the information from field and to assist the ARO/SA in their statistical work.

SN	Name of Post	Pay Scale + Pay Band	Additional Required Posts	Remarks
				Additional manpower required in ESO Punjab
5	Driver	10000	13	Under 13th FC the provision of vehicles is being made for all districts. For the award period of 13th FC, the provision of drivers is being made from the funds of 13th FC. But after this period say from the year 2016-17, the provision of 20 drivers for these vehicles have to be made on contract basis.
6	Assistant Programmer	15000	20	Under ISSP project, IT equipment i.e. computer and networking facilities is being provided for each statistical personnel for online collection, processing and transmmission of data. So, Assistant programmer is required in each district for maintenance of the IT infrastructure and networking system.
7	Data Entry Operator (DEO)	12000	11	29 posts of Data Entry operator are already exist in 20 districts. To meet the increasing work load of w.r.t. 13th FC and ISSP project , 2 posts of DEO is required for each district according to which 11 additional post of this category are required.
	Tatal (B)		**120**	
	C. Block Level			
1	ARO	10300-34800+ 4200	142	As per the recommendations of National Statistical Commession (2001) for creating Block level statistical machinery for collection grass root level data for Loal Area Planning one Block Statistical Office is requried to be created in each of 142 Blocks. In each of this Block Statistical Office, 1 post of ARO and 2 posts of Investigators are required to collect the information from village level. For this 142 posts of AROs and 172 posts of Investigators are required. There are 142 Blocks and posts of Investigator are already sanctioned in 112 Block and 30 Blocks are persently without this post. So 30 posts for already deprived Blocks and 142 posts in addition for providing 2 investigators in each Blocks is required to be created.
2	Investigators	5910-20200+ 1900	172	
	Tatal (C)		**314**	
	Grand Total (A+B+C)		**462**	
	Note:- The posts will be filled up as per the norms.			

Annexure-IV

Status of Statistical Staff Strength in Line Departments

SN	Name of Department/ Posts	Number of posts			
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	ARP*
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A. Related to 20-CSA				
	Health and Family Welfare				
1	JD	1	0	1	-
2	Deputy Director	1	1	0	-
3	Senior Search Officer	2	2	0	-
4	Statistical officer	10	7	3	-
5	Junior statistical Nosologist / Supdt. (Stat)	22	13	9	-
6	Statistical Assistant	61	16	45	-
7	Junior Statistical Assistant	25	19	6	-
8	Computer	264	178	86	-
9	System Analyst	-	-	-	1
10	programmer	-	-	-	1
11	Network Engineer	-	-	-	1
	Total	**386 (100%)**	**236 (61%)**	**150 (39%)**	**3**
	Agriculture				
1	JD (Stat.)	1	1	-	-
2	JD (Census)	1	1	-	-
3	Statistician	1	1	-	-
4	Statistical Officer/Dy. Director (Stat.)	5	-	5	10
5	Asstt. Director	1	-	1	-
6	Asstt. Statistician/Field Officer	15	4	11	10
7	TA/ARO	33	5	28	20
8	SA	74	30	44	40
9	FA	34	25	9	40
10	Computer	12	11	1	40
11	Supdt.	1	1	-	-
12	Sr.Asstt.	2	2	-	2
13	Steno/Jr. Scale Steno	2	2	-	2
14	Clerk	5	2	3	5
15	Peon	8	7	1	2
16	Driver	-	-	-	3
17	Chowkidar	1	-	1	
	Total	**196 (100%)**	**92 (47%)**	**104 (53%)**	**174**
	Land Records				
1	Supdt. Grade II	1	-	1	-
2	Sr.Asstt.	3	1	2	-
3	Clerk	3	1	2	-
4	Peon	1	0	1	-
	Total	**8 (100%)**	**2 (25%)**	**6 (75%)**	**-**
	Education				
1	Statistical Officer	1	1	-	-
2	Statistical Assistant	3	3	-	2
3	Computer	4	2	2	2
	Total	**8**	**6**	**2**	**4**

		(100%)	(75%)	(25%)	
	Finance				
1	Deputy Director	2	1	1	-
2	Research Officer	4	4	-	-
3	Assistant Research Officer	4	2	2	-
	Total	**10 (100%)**	**7 (70%)**	**3 (30%)**	**-**
	Employment Generation and Training				
1	Statistical Assistant	18	4	**14**	-
2	Technical Assistant	4	2	**2**	-
	Total	**22 (100%)**	**6 (27%)**	**16 (73%)**	**-**
	Labour				
1	Statistical Officer	1	1	-	-
2	Scrutiny Inspector	1	-	1	-
3	Field Investigators	6	4	2	-
4	Statistical Assistant	1	1	-	-
5	Computers	8	4	4	-
	Total	**17 (100%)**	**10 (59%)**	**7 (41%)**	
	Forest				
1	Director	0	0	-	1
2	Deputy Director	1	1	-	-
3	Statistical Officer	1	-	1	-
4	Research Officer	5	-	5	4
5	Technical Assistant	19	-	19	6
	Total	**26 (100%)**	**1 (4)%**	**25 (96%)**	**11**
	Water supply and Sanitation				
1	Statistical Officer	-	-	-	12
2	SA	-	-	-	14
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26**
	Transport				
1	Statistical Officer	1	1	-	-
2	Junior Field Investigator	2	2	-	-
3	Statistical Assistant & Clerk	18	18	-	-
	Total	**21 (100%)**	**21 (100%)**	**-**	**-**
	PEPSU Road Transport Corporation				
1	Supervisor	-	-	-	5
2	Data Entry Operator	-	-	-	13
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18**
	Police				
1	Statistical Clerk	-	-	-	1
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.				
1	Assistant Executive Engineer(AEE)	1	-	1	-
2	Additional Assistant Engineer	1	1	-	-
3	Sr. Assistant	1	1	-	-
4	UDC	1	1	-	-
5	Statistical Officer	1	1	-	-
6	LDC	1	-	1	-

7	Peon	1	-	1	-
	Total	**7 (100%)**	**4 (57%)**	**3 (43%)**	**-**
	Total-A	**701 (100%)**	**383 (55%)**	**316 (45%)**	**237**
	B. Not Related to 20-CSA				
	Rural Development and Panchayats				
1	Economist	1	-	1	-
2	Research Officer	2	-	2	-
3	Investigator	6	5	1	-
4	SA	4	-	4	-
	Total	**13 (100%)**	**5 (38%)**	**8 (62%)**	**-**
	Industries and Commerce				
1	Additional Director-cum-Chief Coordinator	1	1	-	-
2	Deputy Director (data)	1	1	-	-
3	Asstt. Director (Data)	1	-	1	-
4	Statistical Assistant	6	5	1	-
5	Research officer	1	-	1	-
6	Research Assistant	1	1	-	-
7	Field Assistant	4	-	4	-
8	Junior Field Investigator	26	16	10	-
	Total	**41 (100%)**	**24 (59%)**	**17 (41%)**	**-**
	Excise & Taxation				
1	ETO	1	-	1	2
2	Statistical Officer	1	-	1	-
3	Senior Assistant	1	-	1	1
4	Junior Scale Stenographer	1	-	1	3
5	Clerk	1	-	1	2
	Total	**5 (100%)**	**- (0 %)**	**5 (100%)**	**8**
	Punjab State Council for Science & Technology				
1	Senior Scientific Officer	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
	Punjab Khadi and village Industries Board				
1	Statistical Assistant	1	1	-	2
	Total	**1 (100%)**	**1 (100%)**	**- (0%)**	**2**
	Punjab Scheduled Castes & Land Development Corporation				
1	General Manager (Planning)	1	1	-	-
2	Statistical Officer	1	1	-	-
3	SA	-	-	-	23
	Total	**2 (100%)**	**2 (100%)**	**- (0%)**	**23**
	Punjab State Agricultural & Marketing Board				
1	Assistant Statistician	1	1	-	-
2	Research Officer	1	1	**-**	**-**
3	ARO	3	2	1	-

4	Sr. Assistant	1	1	-	-
5	Peon	3	2	1	-
	Total	**9 (100%)**	**7 (78%)**	**2 (22%)**	**-**
	Horticulture				
1	Joint Director (Stat.)	-	-	-	1
2	Statistical Officer	-	-	-	7
3	Field Officer	1	1	-	21
4	Technical Assistant	2	-	2	18
5	SA	-	-	-	20
6	Field Assistant	5	-	5	72
7	Data Entry Operator	2	-	2	21
8	Super dent Grade-1	-	-	-	2
9	Sr. Assistant	-	-	-	4
10	S.S. Stenographer	-	-	-	1
11	Stenotypist	1	-	1	6
12	Driver	-	-	-	8
13	Peon	1	-	1	7
14	Chowkidar	-	-	-	1
	Total	**12 (100%)**	**1 (8%)**	**11 (92%)**	**189**
	Social Security and Women & Child Development				
1	Assistant Research Officer	-	-	-	02
2	SA	-	-	-	04
3	Statistical Clerk (Computer)	-	-	-	47
4	Peon	-	-	-	04
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**57**
	Dairy Development Dairy Development				
1	Deputy Director (Statistics)	-	-	-	1
2	Statistical Officer	-	-	-	30
3	Statistical Assistant	-	-	-	23
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54**
	Local Government				
1	Deputy Director (Statistics)	-	-	-	1
2	Statistical Assistant	-	-	-	13
3	Computer Operator	-	-	-	13
4	Peon	-	-	-	12
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39**
	Animal Husbandry				
1	Joint Director (Stat.)	-	-	-	1
2	Deputy Director	1	-	1	-
3	Statistical Officer	1	-	1	-
4	Asstt. Director	1	-	1	20
5	Officer Incharge (MR)	1	-	1	-
6	Technical Assistant	8	1	7	16
7	Statistical Assistant	9	5	4	15
8	Junior Field Investigator	34	22	12	-
9	Enumerator	22	21	1	58
10	Milk Recorder	26	25	1	-
11	Puncher	2	1	1	-
12	Computer	11	8	3	15
13	Peon	1	-	1	19
	Total	**117**	**83**	**34**	**144**

#		(100%)	(71%)	(29 %)	
	Country and Town Planning				
1	Field Investigator	19	-	**19**	-
2	Area Investigator	33	15	**18**	-
3	Research Assistant	10	4	**6**	-
	Total	**62** **(100%)**	**19** **(31%)**	**43** **(69%)**	**-**
	Food & Civil Supply				
1	Statistical Assistant	20	12	8	5
	Total	**20** **(100%)**	**12** **(60%)**	**8** **(40 %)**	**5**
	Fisheries				
1	Statistical Assistant	1	1	-	-
2	Asstt. Research Officer	-	-	-	1
	Total	**1** **(100%)**	**1** **(100%)**	**-** **(%)**	**1**
	Soil and Water Conservation				
1	Research Officer	-	-	-	1
2	Technical Assistant	1	1	-	-
3	Statistical Assistant	1	-	1	-
4	Data Entry Operator	-	-	-	2
	Total	**2** **(100%)**	**1** **(50%)**	**1** **(50%)**	**3**
	Total-B	**285** **(100%)**	**156** **(55%)**	**129** **(45 %)**	**526**
	Grand Total (A+B)	**986** **(100%)**	**541** **(55%)**	**445** **(45%)**	**763**

- *ARP: Additional Required Posts.*

Annexure-V

Draft Letter of Participation (LOP) from State/UT Governments for the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) to the Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

Ref. No.   Dated

This is to state that the Government of <u>Punjab</u> (name of the State/UT) agrees to participate in the India Statistical Strengthening Project(ISSP),a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India.

2. The Government of <u>Punjab</u> (name of the State/UT) accepts that in order to make this Project successful and to deliver the desired outcomes the following measures would be needed to be implemented by the State/UT:

   i.   The State/UT Government should subscribe and conform to the national vision and the strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP) of the Government of India.

   ii. The State Government should identify and designate an agency, if already not done so,as the nodal agency for all the statistical matters in the State/UT, along the line of the Central Statistical Organizations (CSO)in the Central Government and necessary orders would have to be passed.

   iii. The State/UT Government should designate a single nodal agency of the State/UT Government for the purpose of the Project and to be a Point of Interaction (PoI) with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. An exclusive/dedicated budget line for the ISSP should be created to be managed by the designated nodal agency.

   iv. The State/UT Government will need to establish a high level Steering Committee for the Project under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with a representative of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. This Steering Committee would need to be empowered to issue necessary direction to all participating Departments/Agencies of the State/UT Government concerned with statistical matters.

   v.   The State/UT Government would need to develop/formulae a State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) drawn on the basis of the broad directions contained in the NSSP and the State/UT – specific reports prepared by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for each State/UT.The State/UT should incorporate within these broad framework the specific needs and priorities of the State/UT Government in terms of other statistics.

vi.   The State/UT Government in consultation with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation would need to develop an appropriate Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India with regard to Implementation of the State Strategic Statistical plan(SSSP) within the limits of the project.

vii. The State/UT Government would need to provide if, when and wherever required, the necessary land and/or buildings, manpower and also meet all associated recurring expenditure for the implementation of the SSSP and the specific provisions of the MoU.

viii. The State/UT Government would need to collect, compile and disseminate the stipulated data/statistics as prescribed in the MoU in accordance with the norms and standard as may be issued from time by the Government of India.

3. The Government of Punjab has considered the above requirement and agrees to comply with them.

4. The Government of Punjab expects the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, on its part, to provide the necessary technical and financial assistance to meet the non recurring expenditure for implementing the ISSP by the State/UT within the limits of the Project.

Sd/- (10-05-08)

(I.R. Singh)

Chief Secretary

Government of Punjab

Annexure - VI

Indicative List of Surveys and Studies

SN	Survey/Type Study
1	District-wise Workforce estimation from NSSO's surveys
2	Compilation of GSDP at Rural and Urban areas
3	Production and Value of manure of goat and sheep and excreta of poultry along with prices
4	Studies on crop yield estimates of emerging crops other than principal crops
5	Preparation and Maintenance of Basic Irrigation Register at Village level
6	Compilation of Environmental Accounts for the State
7	Improvement of Price Statistics - Construction of Price Index for Construction workers and other specified groups

1. GSDP: Periodic small sample Type studies for regular updation of rates/ ratios used in GSDP.

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Estimation of consumption of roughages and concentrates (including composition consumed by different categories of cattle) may be collected by the Animal Husbandry Department.
2	Information on inputs in forestry may be collected District-wise from the Chief Conservator of Forest.
3	Periodical updating of various rates/ratios and norms for estimating fish sold in raw and sun drying.
4	Date on private part of Hotel and Restaurant occupancy

2. Compilation of Macro Economic Aggregates:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Estimation of Savings at the State level.
2	Conducting Distributive Trade Surveys for Retail and Wholesale activities in the State to construct GTI (Gross Trading Index).
3	Compilation of Accounts of Autonomous Institutions.

3. Improvement of Crop Area Production and Price Statistics:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Collaborative Studies with NRSA
2	Types Studies on Tree Crops
3	Type Studies on Enumeration of Areas under non-covered crops in Season & Crop Report
4	Study on Crop Yield estimation of emerging crops

4. Strengthening of Industrial Statistics:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Annual Survey of Industries Sector
2	Annual Survey on Unregistered Manufacturing Units
3	IIP – Registered Manufacturing
4	IIP – Unregistered Manufacturing
5	Compendium on Infrastructure Statistics (Data collection, Compilation, Analysis & Publication)
6	Software Development for online transmission of Statistics for Power sector

5. Social Statistics:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Data collection, processing, compilation and analysis of vital statistics like Death rate, Birth rate, Infant mortality rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, morbidity, etc. District-wise which will be useful for building up of Human Development Report. This subject may be taken up by Health and Family Welfare Department on an Annual basis.

6. Conduct of Employment and Unemployment Surveys:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Annual/Quarterly Employment and Unemployment Surveys may be conducted by ESO in coordination with Director of Employment in all Districts of the State.

7. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Regular assessment of source data for coverage, statistical analysis and dissemination of public need to be improved by District-wise. A separate publication may be brought up on annual basis by ESO and Department of Water Supply and Sanitation.

8. Rural Sanitation:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	The Rural Sanitation campaign is the most important of all sanitation programmes. In order to assess whether a Gram Panchayat is totally sanitized, the following additional information will be collected District-wise: (i) Schools having toilets exclusively for girls; (ii) Awareness programme on Hygiene organized for children; (iii) Number of Villages having space for disposing waste; (iv) Awareness programme for villagers on safe handling of drinking water sources. The data on the above said information may be collected and compiled by PR Department Gram Panchayat-wise and District-wise.

9.

10. Improvement of Price Statistics:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	WPI – Exploratory study may be conducted by ESO in all the Districts of the State;
2	CPI (Rural, Urban and Combined) – Augmentation of sample size and compilation of District-wise CPIs;

11. Conduct Surveys for Improvement of Housing Statistics:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Survey on Building Permits
2	Survey on construction activity undertaken by Government undertakings
3	Survey to collect information on wages of construction workers
4	Publication of Housing and Building Statistics
5	Revision of Building Construction Cost (BCCI) Index

12. Improvement of Environment Statistics:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	To provide resources for Computerization for online transmission
2	Publish a Report on Compendium of Environment Statistics

13. Improvement of Tourism and Transport Statistics:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Compilation of data on Tourist arrivals – (i) Domestics, (ii) National, and (iii) International
2	Assessment of income generated from Tourism Department and Expenditure(s) incurred therein
3	Study of Vehicles:
3.1	Study to assess the life of different types and vehicles
3.2	Gender-wise registration of vehicles
3.3	Ownership pattern including Gender
3.4	Gender-wise Driving Licenses issued
3.5	Number of Enquiries under RTI Act
3.6	Number of licenses cancelled under the Drunk-and-Drive cases
3.7	Number of Electric/Battery-driven vehicles, if any
3.8	Number of vehicles using LPG and number of beneficiaries under the LPG Kit
3.9	Number of Vehicles off-road

14. Collection of Local Level Statistics:

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Canvassing of Local Level Statistics -
1.1	Canvassing of village schedule
1.2	Data entry

14. Other Studies

SN	Sample/Type Study
1	Bridging of data gaps and strengthening of database SDP and other macro-economic aggregates:
1.1	Cost of inputs in Fishing sector District-wise
1.2	District level data on Estimates of production of meat products, poultry meat, estimation of fallen animals to be included in the ISS by Animal Husbandry Department
1.3	Cost of construction materials for rural and urban areas separately including fixtures and fittings for the latest year. A separate survey may be conducted in rural and urban areas of all Districts in the State by ESO and a separate publication on cost of construction materials for rural and urban areas may be published.
2	Study on Trade Transport Margin Survey
3	Strengthening of Industrial Statistics:
3.1	Directory of Manufacturing Units
3.2	Suitable software for online transmission of data may be developed by ESO & Department of Industries
4	*Human Development :* Studies by the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare and ESO into various facets of components of Human Development Index, such as – Education, Health, Livelihood and Poverty.
5	Compilation of estimates of contribution of local bodies to GSDP: A Baseline survey will be conducted by the ESO to collect information from all urban local selected Gram Panchayats and Municipality reports will be brought out at the State and District levels
6	Distributive Trade Survey will be conducted at the State level and District level for wholesale and retail trading activities to compile DTI for the State and District level
7	District-wise workforce and Gross Value Added Per Workforce (GVAPW) from NSSO may be compiled which are useful for estimating the workforce in Service sector

Annexure VII

Statistical Manpower in ESO and Line Departments

SN	Name of Departments	Group									Total(A+B+C)		
		A			B			C					
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
	A.Statistical Personal in Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab												
1	DES Punjab	76	42	34	223	80	143	202	125	77	501	247	254
	Total(A)	76	42	34	223	80	143	202	125	77	501	247	254
	B (i)Statistical personnel in Line Departments Related to 20-CSA												
2	Heath & Family Welfare	36	23	13	61	16	**45**	289	197	92	386	236	150
3	Agriculture	24	7	17	110	38	72	53	40	13	187	85	102
4	Education	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	2	2	8	6	2
5	Land Record	0	0	0	4	1	3	3	1	2	7	2	5
6	Finance	6	5	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	10	7	3
7	Employment Generation & Training	0	0	0	22	6	16	0	0	0	22	6	16
8	Labour	1	1	0	8	5	3	8	4	4	17	10	7
9	Forest	2	1	1	24	0	24	0	0	0	26	1	25
10	Transport	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	21	21	0
11	PSPCL	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	6	4	2
	Total B(i)	73	40	33	238	73	165	379	265	114	690	378	312
	B(ii) Non-statistical personnel performing statistical duties in Departments Related to 20-CSA												
12	Land Record	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	77	0	77	77	0
13	Employment Generation & Training	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
14	Water Supply & Sanitation	1	1	0	3	3	0	11	11	0	15	15	0
15	PEPSU Road Transport Corp.	1	1	0	5	5	0	10	10	0	16	16	0
16	Public Works(B&R)	1	1	0	2	2	0	13	13	0	16	16	0
17	Police	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
	Total B(ii)	5	5	0	10	10	0	112	112	0	127	127	0
	Total B(i+ii)	78	45	33	248	83	165	491	377	114	817	505	312

Statistical Manpower in ESO and Line Departments

SN	Name of Departments	Group											
		A			B			C			Total(A+B+C)		
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
	C(i).Statistical Personal in Other Line Departments not related to 20 - CSA												
1	Rural Development & Panchayats	3	0	3	10	5	5	0	0	0	13	5	8
2	Industries & Commerce	3	2	1	8	6	2	30	16	14	41	24	17
3	Excise & Taxation	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	5	0	5
4	Punjab khadi and Village Industries Board	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
5	Punjab SCs & Land Development Corp.	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
6	Punjab State Agricultural & Marketing Board	2	2	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	6	5	1
7	Horticulture	1	1	0	2	0	2	8	0	8	11	1	10
8	Animal Husbandry	3	0	3	52	28	24	61	55	6	116	83	33
9	Department of Country & Town Planning	0	0	0	62	19	43	0	0	0	62	19	43
10	Fisheries	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
11	Soil & Water Conservation	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
12	Food Supply	0	0	0	20	12	8	0	0	0	20	12	8
	Total C(i)	**14**	**6**	**8**	**165**	**77**	**88**	**101**	**71**	**30**	**280**	**154**	**126**
	C(ii).Non-statistical personnel performing statistical duties in Other Line Departments												
13	Social Security and Women & Child	1	1	0	2	2	0	20	20	0	23	23	0
14	Dairy Development	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	21	21	0
15	Local Government	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	11	0	13	13	0
16	Punjab State Council for Science & Tech.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
17	Co-operation	1	1	0	3	3	0	23	23	0	27	27	0
18	Welfare of SC&BC	1	1	0	1	1	0	20	20	0	22	22	0
	Total C (ii)	**6**	**6**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**94**	**94**	**0**	**107**	**107**	**0**
	Total C (i+ii)	**20**	**12**	**8**	**172**	**84**	**88**	**195**	**165**	**30**	**387**	**261**	**126**
	Total[A+B(i)+C(i)]	**163**	**88**	**75**	**626**	**230**	**396**	**682**	**461**	**221**	**1471**	**779**	**692**
	Total[B(ii)+C(ii)]	**11**	**11**	**0**	**17**	**17**	**0**	**206**	**206**	**0**	**234**	**234**	**0**

Statistical Manpower in ESO and Line Departments

SN	Name of Departments	Group											
		A			B			C			Total(A+B+C)		
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
	Grand Total(A+B+C)	174	99	75	643	247	396	888	667	221	1705	1013	692

Government of Punjab
Department of Planning
Economic and Statistical Organisation

No. ESO.Pb.R.O.(S.I.)-2010/18099   Dated: 26-8.2010

Notification

             The Governor of Punjab is pleased to designate the Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab as single nodal agency of the State Government for the purpose of the 'India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)' and to be a Point of Interaction (PoI) with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

                                                      Satish Chandra,
                           Principal Secretary to Govt. Punjab
Chandigarh   Department of Planning
Dated : 19-8-2010

Endst. No. ESO. Pb.R.O.(S.I.)-2010/18100   Dated: 26-8.2010

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Controller, Printing & Stationery, Punjab with the request that this notification may please be published in the next issue of Gazette and 40 copies of the notification may be sent to this Department.

                                               Sd/-
                           Economic Adviser to Govt. Punjab.

Endst. No. ESO Pb.R.O.(S.I.)-2010/18101-05   Dated: 26-8.2010

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:

1.   PS to Chief Secretary, Punjab.
2.   PS to Principal Secretary Planning.
3.   Sh. Inderjit Singh, Deputy Director General, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI , New Delhi
4.   Deputy Director General, National Sample Survey Organisation(FOD), MOSPI, GOI, Regional Office, Chandigarh
5.   PA/Economic Adviser to Govt. Punjab.

                                               Sd/-
                           Economic Adviser to Govt.,Punjab.

Annexure-IX

Government of Punjab
Department of Planning
Economic and Statistical Organisation

No. ESO.Pb.R.O.(S.I.)-2010/18122   Dated: 26-8.2010

Notification

      The Governor of Punjab is pleased to slightly modify the Notification issued vide No. ESO.Pb. R.O.(C)2009/18076 dated 19.10.2009 in respect of constitution of the State Level Steering Committee to monitor and review the functioning and guide the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) in Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab as under:-

1	Chief Secretary, Punjab	Chairman
2	Secretary Planning	Member
3	Deputy Director General, National Sample Survey Organisation (FOD), MOSPI, GOI, Regional Office, Chandigarh	Member
4	Representative of Central Statistical Organisation, GOI, New Delhi.	Member
5	Secretary, Finance	Member
6	Secretary,Health & Family Welfare	Member
7	Secretary,Rural Developmeny & Panchayat	Member
8	Secretary,Education	Member
9	Secretary, Agriculture	Member
10	Economic Adviser to Govt. of Punjab	Member Secretary

      In addition Secretaries of other concerned departments may also be co-opted as members as and when required. This committee will monitor the project activities.

Satish Chandra,
Principal Secretary to Govt. Punjab
Chandigarh   Department of Planning
Dated 19.8.2010

Endst. No. ESO. Pb.R.O..(S.I.)-2010/ 18123   Dated: 26-8.2010

        A copy of the above is forwarded to the Controller, Printing & Stationery, Punjab with the request that this notification may please be published in the next issue of Gazette and 40 copies of the notification may be sent to this Department.

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Sd/-
Economic Adviser to Govt. Punjab.

</div>

Endst. No. ESO Pb.R.O.(S.I.)-2010/18124-32   Dated: 26-8.2010

        A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:

1. PS to Chief Secretary, Punjab.
2. PS to Principal Secretary Planning .
3. Sh. Inderjit Singh, Deputy Director General,Central Statistical Organisation, MOSPI, GOI, New Delhi..
4. Deputy Director General, National Sample Survey Organisation(FOD), MOSPI, GOI, Regional Office, Chandigarh
5. Secretary, Finance
6. Secretary,Health & Family Welfare.
7. Secretary,Rural Developmeny & Panchayat.
8. Secretary,Education.
9. Secretary, Agriculture.
10. PA/Economic Adviser to Govt. Punjab.

<div align="right">

Sd/-
Economic Adviser to Govt. Punjab.

</div>

Government of Punjab
Department of Planning
Economic and Statistical Organisation

No. ESO.Pb.R.O.(S.I.)-2010/18111   Dated: 26-8.2010

Notification

           The Governor of Punjab is pleased to constitute the following Project Management Team (PMT) for drafting State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) for overall improvement of Statistical System of Punjab after holding discussions with all stakeholders under the framework of ISSP sponsored by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India. This Team will also review the implementation of SSSP from time to time and report to the State Level Steering Committee headed by Chief Secretary.

1.	Economic Adviser to Govt. of Punjab	Chairman
2.	Deputy Director General, National Sample Survey Organisation (FOD), MOSPI, GOI, Regional Office, Chandigarh	Member
3.	Representative of Department of Infomation Technology, Punjab	Member
4.	Joint Director (S.I.),ESO, Punjab	Member
5.	Joint Director (Statistics), Agriculture Department, Punjab	Member
6.	Deputy Director (Statistics), Health & Family Welfare Deptt., Punjab.	Member

           The respective departments will allow sufficient time to the members to perform their expected role in the Team.

                                   Satish Chandra,
                         Principal Secretary to Govt. Punjab
Chandigarh   Department of Planning
Dated :19-8-2010

Endst. No. ESO. Pb.R.O.(S.I.)-2010/18112   Dated: 26-8.2010

           A copy of the above is forwarded to the Controller, Printing & Stationery, Punjab with the request that this notification may please be published in the next issue of Gazette and 40 copies of the notification may be sent to this Department.

                              Sd/-
                      Economic Adviser to Govt. Punjab.

Endst. No. ESO Pb.R.O.(S.I.)-2010/ 18113-21   Dated: 26-8.2010

A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:

1. All Member of Project Management Team
2. Sh. Inderjit Singh, Deputy Director General,Central Statistical Organisation, MOSPI, GOI, New Delhi
3. Deputy Director General, National Sample Survey Organisation(FOD), MOSPI, GOI, Regional Office, Chandigarh .
4. Director, Deptt. of Information Technology, Punjab
5. Director, Agriculture Department, Punjab
6. Director,Health & Family Welfare Deptt.,Punjab
7. PS to Chief Secretary, Punjab
8. PS to Principal Secretary Planning
9. PA/Economic Adviser to Govt. Punjab.

Sd/-
Economic Adviser to Govt. Punjab.

View of Meeting (8-6-2011) of HLMC headed by worthy Chief Secretary, GoP in which Expenditure Plan under FC-XIII has been approved.

View of Meeting (25-5-2011) of PMT headed by Economic Adviser, GoP in which draft of PSSSP has been reviwed.

View of Meeting (3-6-2011) of Key Line Departments headed by Economic Adviser, GoP in which draft of PSSSP has been discussed.