



**Government of Karnataka**

# **Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan**

*Directorate of Economics and Statistics,*

*Bangalore.*

**As on 19.12.2009**

## **BACKGROUND AND PROCESS**

### **1.1 Statistical and political background and context:**

The importance of statistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation is now recognised more than ever before. Accurate and up to date statistics are essential for obtaining an objective picture of a country's economic and social condition. Statistics play a crucial role in supporting development policies and in measuring the impact of interventions. Accurate statistics is the base for planning, be it for the government or the private sector. Flawed statistics may lead to flawed decision-making, including vital ones involving expenditure and investment, leading to unanticipated and undesirable outcomes. Therefore, it is supremely important to ensure the accuracy and reliability of statistics.

The National Statistical Commission, Government of India was set up in 2000. It undertook a thorough and in depth study of the Indian statistical system in order to identify the administrative, legislative and technical measures and strategies to be deployed to upgrade the statistical system and enable it to satisfy the various statistical needs of the public and private sectors, academicians, researchers and other users. The Commission has come out with a number of recommendations and has stressed upon the need to have national and state level strategic statistical plans for the improvement of the national and state statistical systems. In accordance with this recommendation, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) 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.

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 Karnataka decided to participate in the ISSP and conveyed its interest in its letter addressed to the Government of India on 28.5.2008. 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 constituted a high level Steering Committee under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary to Government and has also constituted an agency, namely the Karnataka Statistical Development Agency, to co-ordinate with all participating agencies of the State government in the process of formulation and implementation of the SSSP.

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
  - 13C. Child labour statistics (new)
- 14. Housing
- 15A. Birth and death registration statistics and population
- 15B. Registration of Marriages statistics (new)
- 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
- 20A. Statistics for local area planning
- 20B. Monitoring and Evaluation (new)

The activities at 13C, 15B and 20B are the additional key statistical activities taken up by the State level over and above the 20 key statistical activities of ISSP.

The proper development of the statistical system is receiving the highest attention at the political level, as reflected in the Hon'ble Prime Minister participating in the observation of Statistics Day on 29<sup>th</sup> June every year and exhorting the statisticians to rise to the needs of good governance. The national conference of state ministers in charge of statistics held on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2008 at New Delhi followed by the Southern Regional Conference of the Ministers in charge of four southern states and union territory of Puducherry held on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2008 have underlined the need for expanding the data base and for maintaining the quality and standards of statistical data. This has given a fillip to the formulation of the SSSPs.

The 16<sup>th</sup> conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations, held at Shimla on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> December 2008 also came out with various recommendations with regard to the formulation of a State Strategic Statistical Plan which would enhance the credibility of the Indian statistical system.

## **1.2 Overview of the process, including consultation with stakeholders**

The State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP or Plan) is an opportunity to strengthen the statistical capacity of the Karnataka State Statistical System (SSS). 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 a manner as possible.

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.

Apart from these components, there is also a minor sixth project component which will support the project implementation within MOSPI. These activities are expected to facilitate the required streamlining of the associated processes, which will help in

accomplishing the envisaged objectives of the project. Some of the outputs include, for example, an improvement in the reliability and timeliness of data sets available from various data sources, development of an institutional mechanism for meeting the data base requirements of the economy, better institutional capacity to gather and process information, improvement in the quality and performance of the statistical personnel, production of official statistics of quality and utilization of innovative technologies and standardized procedures and improving the sample survey capabilities.

The process of formulation of the Karnataka Strategic Statistical Strengthening Plan (KSSSP) commenced with the constitution of the Project Management Team, under the chairmanship of the Director, Department of Economics and Statistics, which was required to prepare the draft KSSSP after discussions with stake holders, discussions in seminars and workshops and after individual consultations. Accordingly the draft plan was prepared as regards to 11 core activities directly coming under the DES .The draft plan included information on the present methodology, SWOT analysis, goals and strategies. These notes were placed in the workshops organized for this purpose and vetted by stake holders during April 2009. For the remaining 9 activities dealt with by the line departments, similar processes were undertaken.

The whole process was monitored by the Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department regularly with Project Management Team and also with the consultants. The plan is discussed in the state level Steering Committee and approved after detailed discussion. The plan was thereafter placed before the State Cabinet which accorded its approval to the SSSP on ..... by the State Cabinet. The details of meetings, seminars and workshops conducted are given in Annexure I.

The identification of goals as well as strategies enabled determination of the specific activities which are to be incorporated in the implementation and finance plans. A time line of 3 to 5 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.

## 2. STATE STATISTICAL SYSTEM

### 2.1 Description of the system

As early as in 1982, as per the recommendations of the Committee to review the National Statistical System set up the Government of India in 1979, the Government of Karnataka has declared the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (then called Bureau of Economics and Statistics) as the NODAL AGENCY in relation to all statistical matters in the state and empowered it to undertake systematic reviews of the working of the departmental statistical divisions in the State.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the State's central statistical authority both for providing the statistical man power to all the line departments and to guide and advise the state government and its different departments on matters relating to collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics.

At the state headquarters the Department of Economics and Statistics is divided into five technical divisions and an administration and accounts division. Officers of Joint Director cadre head the technical divisions and an administrative officer, the non technical division. The 5 divisions are:

- a) Agricultural statistics and Publication(AGS)
- b) Agricultural census (ARC)
- c) Civil Registration, National Sample Surveys (CNL)
- d) State Income, industries and prices (SIP) and
- e) Crop Insurance and general crop estimation surveys (CIS)

There are 29 District Statistical Offices under the DES, each headed by a Deputy Director cadre officer with supporting technical field staff and administrative assistants. The departmental statistical divisions as well as the planning units in the Zilla Panchayats are manned by the statistical cadres.

The Statistical Divisions of other departments cater mainly to the specific needs of the departments concerned and are headed by officers in the rank of Joint Director/ Deputy/

Assistant Director depending upon the needs of the concerned departments. However, there are a couple of statistical Divisions manned only by non-gazetted staff. The number of supporting staff, viz., Assistant statistical officers, Statistical Inspectors and Enumerators vary from department to department. With the strengthening of Panchayat Raj System in Karnataka way back in 1987 prominence was given for local development and the district planning units were strengthened by placing statistical personnel in all the 29 Zilla Panchayats each headed by the Chief Planning Officer of the rank of the Joint Director to formulate, monitor and evaluation of the plan schemes. They also collect the data required for planning and other purposes. Of the 175 Taluk Panchayats, 64 have a taluk planning unit been manned by Taluk Planning Officers to cater to the needs of the Taluk and Gram Panchayats. Major departments having departmental statistical divisions are given below.

1. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
2. Health and Family Welfare
3. Public Works
4. Urban Development
5. Minor Irrigation
6. Watershed
7. Sericulture
8. Rural Development and Panchayat Raj
9. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board
10. Bhruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike
11. Karnataka Lokayukta
12. Zilla Panchayats (29 districts)
13. Agriculture
14. Horticulture
15. Education
16. Excise
17. Forest
18. Industries and Commerce
19. Textiles



20. Minority Commission
21. Malnad Area Development Board
22. Medical Education
23. Abdul Nazeer Saab State Institute of Rural Development
24. Sadashiv Commission
25. Taluka Panchayats (64 taluka panchayats)

All the studies conducted by the DES and other departments are normally taken up at the instance of State Government and the concerned ministries and departments of the Government of India. The studies initiated by the State follows the national or international standards which have been adopted by the Central Government.

## **2.2 Functions and activities of DES:**

The DES is directly responsible for the entire domain of agricultural statistics including crop insurance and rain fall, conduct of agricultural and economic census, estimation of state and district domestic product, computation of indices of industrial production and prices, participation in the socio economic surveys conducted under the aegis of the NSSO, implementation of the Timely Reporting Scheme, Improvement of Crop Statistics, Crop Estimation Survey and Crop insurance Scheme and the implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969. The DES in addition is supportive in the decennial population census and quinquennial live stock census. The Director, DES is designated Commissioner for Agricultural and Economic Census and is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The main functions of DES are:

- 1) Collection, classification, tabulation, analysis and presentation of data on various socio-economic aspects of the State in a systematic manner and dissemination of the same through periodic publications
- 2) Conducting sample surveys and other adhoc field enquiries etc. on various aspects of socio-economic development
- 3) Co-ordinating the statistical activities of various departments of the State Government and rendering them technical guidance
- 4) Organisation of post recruitment training to statistical personnel and
- 5) Liaison with the statistical organisations of the Government of India and other State Governments.

The District Statistical Offices are mainly engaged in collection and collation of the data required by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for fulfilling its functions. The district and taluk level staff of the District Statistical Offices are not only engaged in the field work relating to the surveys entrusted to them, but also in the collection of various types of data emanating from other departments which is required by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (i.e., secondary data on education, co-operation, health, etc.).

Budget: There is a provision of Rs.17.16 crore during 2009-10 to meet the salaries and other office expenses of DES.

### **3. ASSESSMENT OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF CURRENT SYSTEM**

#### **3.1 System as whole:**

##### **3.1.1 The environment for statistics in the state:**

The Karnataka State Statistical Bureau i.e. DES is one of the earliest to be established in the country. Even under the princely state of erstwhile Mysore due recognition was given to statistics as an important tool of planning and administration. The State was one of the first to introduce the local governance and decentralization as per the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment of the Constitution. A separate Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics department has been functioning under very senior administrators since the beginning. The Minister in charge of Planning and Statistics is of the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

There is appreciation in the State of the importance of accurate data and statistics and statistical techniques such as comprehensive development indicators have been used for the determination of the backwardness of taluks. The Government has encouraged all the departments to incorporate the information and communication technology in their planning and monitoring to develop programmes. Most departments have their own websites. The department of e-Governance has provided support in information technology for the projects like e-Procurement, Human Resource Management System, Sachivalya Vahini, attendance monitoring, Bhoomi, Stamps and registration activities,

Bangalore One, Nemmadi, Khajane and Karnataka State Wide Area Network. The departments Health and Family Welfare, Education, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Finance, Food and Civil Supplies, Agriculture Marketing, Commercial Tax, Transport etc have switched over to extensive use of information and communication technology for many of their functions and interaction with their sub state level offices with the assistance of NIC.

However, there is need for better understanding at all levels of the role, power and importance of statistics as a strategic resource for planning, decision making, good governance, accountability and management. As a result, low priority is attached to statistical production. In many cases, the available data is not made proper use of during the planning process by the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and State Government departments. Similarly timely and accurate data is not demanded, made available or used for monitoring the implementation of schemes or assessing their outcome. Hence, there is need for a vigorous advocacy for good statistics and better understanding among Government departments to collect and disseminate data, analyse the data and communicate the results as an integral part of policy making, planning and monitoring.

### **3.1.2 Adequacy of legislation:**

Statistical legislation is a fundamental pre-requisite for an effective statistical system. The statistical legislation defines the statistical system and roles and responsibilities of the various players in the system and safeguards the system and regulates collection and management of official statistics. Presently legislative support is available for the registration of births and deaths and marriages, labour and employment, factories and boilers, local bodies and other regulatory and enforcement authorities.

The Central Government has, in the process of implementing the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, enacted the Collection of Statistics Act 2008 and repealed the Collection of Statistics Act 1953. The new Act enhances the scope of data collection in the official statistical system of the country. It covers all types of data providers, namely, households, enterprises and establishments, unlike the 1953 Act

which covers only industrial and commercial concerns. It provides for modern methods of data collection like E-filing. It empowers not only the Central and State Governments, but also the local governments in data collection. It provides for more decentralized data collection activities, as it enables the appointment of statistical officers in any given geographical unit for this purpose. It also has provisions for using the data only for statistical purposes and for disclosing the data to potential users only, after suppressing the identification details of the concerned data providers.

The new Act helps in avoiding unnecessary duplication of survey efforts. The Central Government is empowered to make rules under this new Act. It has consulted Central Government departments, State Government and UT Administrations for suggestions to the draft rules prepared by the Central Government. It is expected that the Act and rules will come into force within a short course of time.

### **3.1.3 Coordination mechanism among producers of Statistics:**

This mechanism in the state is institutionalized in the form of various committees starting from High Power Committees at State Level down to coordination committees up to taluk level. The committees and their purposes are shown in annexure 2. The state committees on agricultural statistics, crop insurance, birth and death registration etc., are regularly meeting and deliberating for improvement. Some of the district level committees are not regularly convened. Hence this mechanism in the districts needs to be much more effective than it is now.

### **3.1.4 Mechanism for consultation between producers and users:**

Even though there is no formal machinery for consultation between the producers and private users, the enormous advancement in the techniques of data dissemination ensures accessibility to users. The general publication of the department like State and District at a Glance are in good demand by users, who discuss with concerned regarding the features of the data. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is regularly used by industries, after consultation with the DES to determine the quantum of Dearness Allowance enhancement. There is a need to facilitate interaction between the two, through formal mechanisms like data users conferences.

### **3.1.5 Institutional integrity, professional, transparency and ethical principles:**

All the departments in charge of production of official statistics in the State are either in the Government or in quasi Government organizations and under the direct control of the Government. This institutional structure however does not affect the quality of the statistics which they collect, analyze and submit for decision and policy making.

The statistical policies, practices, methods and operations are strictly guided by professional principles. The department has the total freedom in the collection, processing and dissemination of data. All the operations are transparent. There is a clear separation of statistical product from its analysis ensuring transparency. For example agricultural production statistics through crop cutting experiments, the data on consumer expenditure through National Sample Survey are all transparent.

There are no separate guidelines for ethical behavior of statistical personnel. However, being a part of Government they are governed and guided by the conduct rules for government departments. In the capacity building programmes in which they participate the values of objectivity and professionalism are reiterated. All statisticians know and ought to know that they are fact finders. This is the golden guiding principle.

### **3.1.6 Statistical cadre:**

There exists a well developed common statistical cadre known as the Karnataka Economic and Statistical Service in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the provisions of the cadre and recruitment rules of the department framed by Government. The cadre strength of the Karnataka Economic and statistical source is 1940. The State Statistical System (SSS) comprises of a) the Directorate of Economics and Statistics at the state level supported by District level officers in all the districts and staff at the Taluk level b) departmental statistical divisions in all the major departments, some of which are supported by respective district level statistical staff.

The cadre consists of the posts of Director, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Assistant Statistical Officers, Statistical Inspectors and Enumerators. Provision is made for both direct recruitment and promotion from one cadre to higher.

Qualifications and other conditions have been prescribed for both direct recruitment and promotion. The qualification for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Director and Assistant Statistical Officer respectively is second class and pass class in Masters Degree in Statistics or Economics/Mathematics/Commerce/development planning with Statistics/Economics as one of the subjects at degree or master degree level. Graduation in mathematics/ statistics/ economics/ commerce with statistics is the qualification for Statistical Inspector and S.S.L.C for Enumerator. Promotions are based on length of service expect that graduation is compulsory for reaching the Assistant Director level or beyond.

The Cadre and Recruitment Rules are being modified slightly. The minimum qualification for direct recruitment to the lower cadres will now include computer literacy.

### **3.1.7 Organizational arrangements:**

At the state headquarters the organizational arrangements are fairly adequate in terms of the structure, division of responsibilities, allotment of activities and infrastructure. At the district level the department has district offices headed by the District Statistical Officers (DSO). At the sub district level there are no independent units of the department. Lower level functionaries of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics such as Statistical Inspectors and Enumerators are placed under the administrative control of revenue and development departments. For example, there are posts of Statistical Inspector and Enumerator in the Tahsildar's office which are filled on deputation from the DES. These officials work under the administration control of the Tahsildar. In the absence of offices of the DES at the sub district level, the directorate has to depend on other departments for collection of agricultural statistics as well as statistics relating to health, horticulture, forest, animal husbandry. Since collection of statistical data is not a core activity of these departments, depending on their departmental activities, does sometimes delay the collection of data and therefore of consequent activities. The present organizational arrangements as far as the DES and District Offices are

concerned, are sustainable in medium as well as long term subject to the regular filling up of the vacancies as and when they arise.

The major function of the District Statistical Office in Karnataka is to execute the field work of various surveys like Crop Insurance, Crop Estimation, Area Estimation under different Crop, National Sample Survey. In this process the statistical staff has both the functions of data collection as well as supervision of data collected by other departmental functionaries. But high percentage of vacancies of these cadres is affecting capabilities of field offices to full-fill their survey responsibilities both in terms of timeliness as well as coverage.

### **3.1.8 Management including human resource management:**

The human resource policies for statistical staff are within the overall frame work of policies of the Government. There is provision to both recruit directly from the open market as well as to encourage the existing staff by promotion in predetermined ratios. All the technical staff are required to have an academic background in Statistics, Economics or Mathematics with Statistics. The skill development and up gradation of the staff are taken care of to a limited extent by need based training programmes both on and off the field. Career development is assured owing to the policy of the government to sanction time bound advancements/promotions.

As matter of increasing concern is the fact that although the technical staff of the department have the required academic background, the continuous upgrading of skills required in a rapidly changing development scenario, with new statistical tools being developed and the enormous advances in the use of information technology are not being adequately addressed in the short, intermittent and often adhoc training courses being arranged now for the staff of the department.

This report, therefore, strongly advocates the setting up of a statistical training institute for the technical staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics as well as the statistical staff of all other departments. This will ensure comprehensive skill

development in the field of statistics through well planned and organized training programmes, seminar and workshops through out the year.

### **3.1.9 Effectiveness of process of consulting with providers:**

There is a clear work programme indicating the various aspects of data collection in respect of all the surveys and censuses. These work programmes are officially communicated to the staff of the concerned departments well in advance, who in turn communicate the importance and necessity of collecting the data to the providers of the information. The field workers are well trained before the commencement of the data collecting process. In respect of certain statistical returns for example in the case of Factories, commercial establishments etc., the consultation process needs to be enhanced particularly because these establishments are not directly answerable and accountable to the statistical authorities concerned at district and state level.

### **3.1.10 Effectiveness of process of consulting with users:**

The majority of the users are Government departments. Other users would be academicians and the general public. With the Government agencies there is a regular informal consultation process for user satisfaction in several forums such as review meetings, coordination committee meetings, seminars and conferences. The departmental web portal and printed publications are the main channels of dissemination for the academicians as well as the general public. However there is no organized consultative process. It is proposed to organize, in future, data users' conferences in order to get better feedback. Good media coverage of such consultations will bring important information emanating from the studies to the notice of the public.

### **3.1.11 Adequacy of resources:**

#### **Human resources:**

Although the sanctioned strength of the department is adequate, the large number of vacant posts, particularly at the field level, is a major constraint to effective functioning. The details of posts sanctioned, filled and vacant are as follows:



As on 31-10-2009

Sl. No	Category of post	posts sanctioned	Posts filled	Vacant post
1	<b>Group A</b> Director Joint Director & Deputy Director	151	134	17
2	<b>Group B</b> Assistant Director	160	45	115
3	<b>Group C</b> ASO, SI, Enumerator &Administrative Staff	1552	1031	521
4	<b>Group D</b>	77	75	2
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>655</b>

The details of Category-wise sanctioned posts of the employees of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics working on deputation in other departments and Boards and Corporations as on 31.10.2009 are given in the table below.

SL No	Category	Encadre	Excadre	Total
1	Joint Director	45	10	55
2	Deputy Director	57	18	75
3	Assistant Director	28	3	31
4	Assistant Statistical Officer	371	23	394
5	Statistical Inspector	298	0	298
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>799</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>853</b>

Ex-cadre means the post which are not included in the cadre strength the of DES, but filled by the officers of the DES in line departments, like private secretaries to ministers, taluka Panchayat Executive officer, Panchayat Extension Officers etc. The present status of the employees working in the line departments is given in Annexure 3.

### **Physical infrastructure:**

At present 14 District Statistical offices are situated in Government buildings while 15 are in private buildings. All are well equipped with vehicles, computers, xerox, fax and other modern equipment.

**Information and communication technology:**

There are sufficient computers and printers both at the state and district level. LAN and net working facilities exist at DES. KSWAN facilities are proposed to all the DSO offices. Internet facilities are available in all the districts. LAN is available in 7 districts and will be provided for the remaining districts in a phased manner. There are 65 computers at the state level, 113 at district level and printers and other peripherals. Since these are old, they need to be replaced with new ones of the latest configuration.

The department's website has a dysfunctional dynamic mode. There is need for a new website and attractive website which will give information on a dynamic and continuous basis of data collection and analysis, the results of vacancy study etc. At present department uses fox pro which works on DOS as well as WINDOWS platform. There is need to switch over to a web based technology using front end and backend platform like .net, visual basic, oracle etc.

**Statistical infrastructure:**

The statistical infrastructure in terms of business registers, data frames, sampling frames is sufficient for the existing work load both in terms of quality and quantity for all surveys except for horticulture crops in respect of fruits and vegetable surveys and list of industries for IIP.

**Funding:**

The present level of funding for SSS activities as a whole is adequate for the existing level of functions and activities. Nevertheless as there is need to expand activities such as type studies, take up new surveys and do web based transmission of data by updating the existing ICT infrastructure, there is need for considerable additional funding as elaborated in the strategic plan.

**3.1.12 Type and purpose of data produced:**

The type and purpose of data produced in DES are as follows:

**Economic statistics:**

1. Gross state domestic product
2. District domestic product
3. Whole sale price index
4. Consumer price index
5. Rural retail prices
6. National Sample Surveys
7. Employment and unemployment,
8. Consumption expenditure
9. Economic cum purpose classification of state budget
10. Number of enterprises and other economic census data
11. Data for preparation of the Economic Survey

**Social and demographic indicators:**

1. Birth and death registration
2. Medical certification of cause of death
3. Vital rates like birth rate, infant and maternal mortality rate
4. Key socio economic indicators

**Key sector statistics:**

1. Crop area and production of major crops
2. Rainfall
3. Area under fruits and vegetables and other horticultural crops
4. Annual survey of industries.
5. Index of industrial production
6. Number of agricultural holdings by size and all related agricultural census data, data regarding agricultural equipment etc.

**General statistics:**

1. Karnataka at a glance
2. District at a glance
3. Planning Atlas
4. Statistical Abstract
5. Men and women in Karnataka.

**3.1.13 Methodological soundness:**

The technical specifications of the CSO are being followed scrupulously for Economic Series data for a) state domestic product b) district domestic product c) consumer price index d) whole sale price index etc. Similarly, the NSSO methodology is followed for a) National Sample Surveys b) Annual Survey of Industries and c) Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme. As regards crop area and production statistics, the methodology, standards and specifications prescribed by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India as well as the NSSO are followed. In brief the DES follows the national standards, guidelines and practices for all its functions. The methodology for small area estimates, estimation through remote sensing etc are yet to be standardized at the national level itself. For economic data, though the methodology is considered sound enough, the quality is affected by want of the latest weighting diagrams, rates, ratios, list of industries etc.

#### **3.1.14 Accuracy and reliability of data:**

The information relating to data and statistical techniques, its soundness and output is given in **Annexure 4** as per the assessment done in phase I of the ISSP.

The area under forest, agricultural crops, irrigation, horticultural crops are provided by different sources viz. Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Revenue, Irrigation, Forest. It has been consistently observed that there is lack of consistency in these sets of data and even efforts for reconciliation of the data commencing from the lowest level, namely a hobli, have not resulted in any material improvement. There is a need for to take up reconciliation of data more rigorously. If web based applications are developed for compilation of data, the consistency and validation of data will be achieved.

The reliability of administrative records has to be judged by perception based on experience and by comparison of the past administrative data with that available from parallel surveys. Example: the sex ratio at birth in some parts of Karnataka which was unfavourable to girls has suddenly jumped to more than 1000. This is because far more importance is given to birth registration of girl child than of boys, contrary to the practice till now, in view of certain beneficiary schemes introduced for the girl child.

The data is therefore being checked by means of a special study to examine its authenticity.

Vital rates like crude birth rate, infant mortality rate available from the administrative records has been found to be too low due to incomplete registration of the respective events. Hence for such statistics administrative records are found to be less reliable than periodical sample surveys.

Thus the administrative records are evaluated for their reliability on the basis of a thorough understanding and perception of the ground realities and by means of parallel studies in cases where there is doubt as to the authenticity of the data. In any careful and intelligent analysis of the data is absolutely necessary. This constitutes the scientific/objective basis.

### **3.1.15 Usefulness / serviceability of data: Assessment of relevance:**

The statistical outputs are issued maintaining timeliness but the delay has been experienced in respect of almost all the activities. The principal reasons are delay in transmission of data, non response of agencies giving data and manpower shortage there is a need to repeatedly check and improve accuracy. Due to this, the timeliness of dissemination of various data is adversely affected. This problem is addressed in chapter 5 of the report.

A major shortfall and weakness in the statistical system in the state is the fact that the data collected is not analysed at all. This is true even of the data collected for the 11 activities pertaining to the DES. This lacuna has to be addressed and the officers in both the DES and the line departments should be trained in intelligent scrutiny as well as in analysis of the data, so that the reports are published on a scientific and objective basis.

### **3.1.16 Accessibility of data:**

Data and metadata are available and assistance to users is adequate as far as current data are concerned. However, as most of it is available in the form of only hard copies archiving of the same for use in longitudinal studies needs to be addressed. There is a

need to place the entire data so far generated and available at DES in soft form and to establish an easily accessible and user friendly data bank/ digital library at the DES.

### **3.2 State Domestic Product (SDP) Estimates:**

#### **3.2.1 Introduction:**

In the context of planned development of the economy of the state determining of Human Development Indices, the estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP), also referred to as State Income (SI) and its derivative Per Capita Income (PCI) play a crucial role. These indicators serve as sharp tools to assess regional disparities between the states in the country as well as the overall impact of various developmental programmes carried out by the Government. They also provide insight into the strengths and weaknesses in the economy of the State over a period of time.

The State Domestic Product is defined as the “aggregate of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the State, counted without duplication, during a specified period of time”, which by convention in a financial year.

The concepts used in the preparation of income estimates at the state and national level vary for technical reasons. ‘Income originating’ concept is used to estimate the SDP at the state level, whereas at the national level ‘income accruing’ concept is adopted. Adoption of different concepts is due to the non-availability of reliable data on income flows across the boundaries of the state.

#### **3.2.2 Methodology:**

For estimating SDP, the Central Statistical Organisation’s (CSO) manual “Sources and Methods 2007” is being followed adopting one or more of the following three approaches.

1. Production approach
2. Income approach
3. Expenditure approach, as indicated below:

Sl. No	Approach	Sector	Remarks
1	Production Approach	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry (Major and Minor forest products), Fishing, Mining and Quarrying and Manufacturing (registered) sectors.	The sum of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the state during the year is considered after deducting the inputs consumed in the process of production.
2	Income Approach	Manufacturing (Unregistered), Electricity, Gas and Water supply, Transport, Storage and Communication, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Banking and Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services.	The Income accrued to the four factors of production namely Land, Labour, Capital & Entrepreneurship in the form of Rent, Salaries and Wages, Interest and Profit is taken in to consideration in the estimation of value addition (income)
3	Expenditure Approach	Construction sector and Forestry (fuel wood consumption)	Measurement of income at the stage of disposal. All that is produced is either ultimately consumed or part of it is saved for future consumption or future production of goods and services. Thus the money value of consumption expenditure plus savings gives the income

### 3.2.3. Data collection:

- i) The sources of data are: DES, Horticulture department, various commodities boards, department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary services, Forest department, NSSO, Fisheries, Indian Bureau of Mines and State Mines and Geology department as far as primary sector is concerned.
- ii) Registered Manufacturing: By analysing the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) schedules, we get Value of Output and Input. But from 2004-05 the practice of supplying one set of ASI schedules to this Directorate is discontinued by CSO (IS Wing). Then onwards the Gross Value Added (GVA), National Industrial Code (NIC) group wise is available. At present only 2005-06 final figures (for the use of GSDP) are available. DES reconciled 2006-07 GSDP with that of CSO during

March 2009. By that time the ASI data for 2006-07 was not available and hence 2005-06 ASI results are moved with the IIP of 2006-07.

- iii) Un-registered Manufacturing: GVA (NIC group wise) for the base year is arrived by analysing All India census of Small Scale Industries and 56th round of NSS results. For further years at constant prices the base year GVA is moved with the Annual Index of Industrial Production (IIP). For current prices the GVA at constant prices is extrapolated with sector wise WPI. Source: Base year GVA, year wise and sector wise WPI are supplied by CSO and IIP from the Industries section of DES.
- iv) Construction: The expenditure on construction & maintenance for the public sector is arrived by analysing the state budget documents and annual accounts of Public Sector Enterprises (NDCUs). For household sector the base year expenditure on Construction & Maintenance is from AIDIS 2001-02 (CSO). For further years the base year value is moved with the weighted index of output from Agriculture and Manufacturing. The rest viz., Central (Railways, Communication and Govt. Administration) part, private part and residual are provided by the CSO.
- v) Electricity, Gas & Water Supply: a) Electricity: By analysing the annual accounts of KPC, KPTCL and ESCOMS the GVA is obtained. b) Gas: The data is provided by CSO & by analyzing the Annual Reports of the State RDPR Dept. c) Water Supply: For i) Public Sector: The estimates of the public sector are culled out from the budget documents of State and Local Bodies. For ii) Private Sector: Benchmark compensation / wage rate per employee is worked out from urban bodies multiplied with workforce of the sector.
- vi) Supra Regional Sectors: Railways, Banking & Insurance, Communications (Public) and Central Government administration are called Supra Regional Sectors of the economy as they exceed state boundaries.. The estimates of these sectors are compiled by the CSO for the economy as a whole and allocated to the states.

For the rest, each industry will be divided into three heterogeneous subgroups viz., Public (Central, State and Local Bodies) Administration, Departmental Commercial Undertakings (DCUs), and Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings (NDCUs). The budget documents of the Government and annual accounts of the NDCUs are analysed



to know the GSDP. Private corporate (organised sector): Information regarding private establishments and enterprises that are registered as Factories or (non-financial) Companies or Cooperatives is supplied by the CSO. Private unorganised sector: For all unorganised enterprises, including Non profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs), the main source of data is the population census and Employment and Un-employment Survey of NSSO.

Departments and NDCUs are responsive in providing required information to the Directorate on request.

#### **3.2.4. Compilation of Estimates and Publication:**

The annual GSDP estimates are released during February every year and published in Economic Survey. Three months after the reconciliation of the revised estimates with comparable estimates of CSO, the publication “State Domestic Product of Karnataka” will be released. By the end of October every year, the publication titled “Economic cum Purpose Classification of state budget” will be released.

The sector wise data and meta data on GSDP is available from 1960-61 and sub sector wise data from 1999-2000.

#### **3.2.5. Data dissemination:**

The industry wise GSDP/NSDP data at current/constant prices is made available to users through the website after presenting the same in the state legislature during budget session. At present the data for the years 1999-00 to 2008-09 is available in the website.

### **SWOT Analysis:**

#### **3.2.6 Strength:**

- Standardised methods and sources provided by CSO
- GVA for supra regional sectors, base year values, rates and ratios are provided by CSO.

### 3.2.7 Weakness:

- Accounts of Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings not in uniform structure/format
- Different data sets under horticulture crops (data given to DES by Horticulture department and information given to the Horticulture Board vary)
- Non availability of industry wise VAT
- Usage of Gross Trading Income(GTI) and quantum index from commodity producing sectors
- Outdated rates and ratios
- Non-availability of annual accounts of rural and urban local bodies
- Time gap in receipt of data from different departments
- Receipt of ASI results after a lapse of three financial years.
- Re-conciliation of comparable estimates using FRE figures instead of FE figures
- Non-freezing of estimates at a particular period of time

### 3.2.8 Opportunities:

- The SDP estimates are used by policy makers, economists, administrators, planners and research scholars.
- The state government can take appropriate economic policy decision.

## 3.3 Estimates of Capital Formation and Savings:

### 3.3.1 Introduction:

These estimates are required for policy decisions in resource mobilization, allocation of resources and assessing the growth potential of the economy. The estimate of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) includes growth of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and change in stocks of raw materials, finished and semi-finished goods and valuables.

Savings represents the excess of current income over current expenditure of various sectors of the economy. The estimates of savings are derived from the income and outlay

accounts in respect of administrative departments and departmental and non-departmental enterprises separately.

### **3.3.2 Data Bank:**

Earlier the DES had prepared and published the estimates of Capital Formation from 1980-81 to 1993-94. Now only the public part of GFCF is being prepared but not released due to lack of adequate staff.

### **3.3.3 Present status:**

The GFCF needs to be compiled for public and private sector. A study has been undertaken in collaboration with Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC) to compile the estimates of Capital Formation for public and private sectors from 1999-00 to till date. Thereafter DES will compile these estimates regularly.

## **3.4 Estimates of District Domestic Product:**

### **3.4.1. Introduction:**

The district income estimates bring to light the inter taluk variations in the economic development and help set priorities in formulating development plans for each taluk/district, depending upon its level of backwardness.

An attempt has also been made for compilation of DDP estimates in four pilot districts where the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) are being prepared. There is need to extend the same to all the districts.

### **3.4.2 Methodology:**

The estimates of District Income can conceptually be prepared by adopting any one or more of the following three methods.

- i) Production approach
- ii) Income approach
- iii) Expenditure approach

The methodology very much depends on availability of basic data at district level. The data in respect of the primary sector is available, but data for the secondary and tertiary

sectors are not available. Therefore, the district level data could be utilised to the extent of its availability to compute the district income estimates adopting the state level methodology. In the case of non commodity producing sectors, where the district wise basic data is not available, the state level estimates are allocated to the districts on the basis of suitable district wise indicators. Further, in some of the commodity producing sectors, though the district wise production data are available, the corresponding prices may not be available. In such cases, district wise production and state average prices will have to be utilized for preparation of district income estimates. Apart from this the state level ratios, yield rates etc, will have to be used for district income estimates as they are not available at district level.

It is not possible to compile the estimates for each sector and sub sectors at the sub district level as the data is not available (except for primary sector). Hence there is a need to develop indicators of quality of life that could fit into the DDP estimates. For deriving these indicators consultation needs to be held with CSO and experts.

## **SWOT Analysis:**

### **3.4.3. Strength:**

- Availability of some methodology to start with estimation of DDPs.
- Disaggregation of estimates are compiled district wise by the DES

### **3.4.4. Weakness:**

- No District wise data for secondary and tertiary sectors.

### **3.4.5 Opportunities:**

- The DDP estimates will be available to the rural and urban local bodies for policy decision and planning.
- Usage of DDP estimates for construction of district human development indices.

### **3.4.6 Risks:**

- Uncertainty of estimates due to data gaps and absence of standardized methodology.

### **3.5 Estimates of the Contribution of Local Bodies:**

#### **3.5.1 Introduction:**

In the context of decentralized planning and economic development of urban as well as rural areas, 'study of local bodies' accounts in greater depth assumes paramount importance.

There are a large number of local bodies in the state and since they get grants from the central and state budgets and also generate their own resources (for example, municipalities), it is necessary that their budgets/accounts are analysed and their expenditures are properly accounted for in the District Domestic Product/State Domestic Product/Gross Domestic Product estimates, as also under other expenditure categories of National Accounts. Currently the data required for SDP is being obtained from the budget link document. The local bodies receive a large amount from the Central Government directly which is not reflected in the link document. Hence a survey has been initiated to compile information from all ULBs, ZPs, TPs and selected GPs for the years from 2003-04 to 2008-09. The information derived from the survey will be the base value for the base year 2004-05 and for future years. This exercise will be continued in future to prepare Economic cum Purpose Classification of Local Bodies Accounts. The ZPs will be made responsible for compilation of district level estimates and bringing out the report on Economic Cum Purpose Classification of local bodies. Software will be developed to computerize the budget and annual accounts of these local bodies to consolidate at the level of the local body as well as at district and state levels.

#### **3.5.2 Source:**

The main sources are annual accounts and budget documents of the respective local bodies.

### **3.6 Annual Survey of Industries (ASI):**

#### **3.6.1 Introduction:**

The Annual Survey of Industries is the principal source of industrial statistics in the state. It helps in assessing the changes in the growth and structure of the registered units in the manufacturing sector coming under Factories Act 1948. The data is mainly used

(i) for estimating the State Domestic Product/District Domestic Product and (ii) provides district level data for analysis of various factors influencing industries

Data on registered manufacturing and repair units are collected through the Annual Survey of Industries and on unregistered manufacturing and repair units through the follow-up surveys of the Economic Census. For the selection of units in the Annual Survey of Industries, the lists of factories maintained by the Directorate of Factories and Boilers are used.

### **3.6.2 Data Bank:**

The source of data is the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India. The survey is conducted every year during July to November by the Field Operation Division of the National Sample Survey Organisation. The final data of State ASI with its district level data will be obtained generally after one year of release of the provisional data. As such there is a time lag of 2-3 years on the availability of ASI results by CSO.

### **3.6.3 Decision of the consultation meeting:**

It was decided in the consultation meeting held with the stakeholders that there is no need to conduct a separate survey by the DES as the ASI frame is enough to work out the estimates. Hence the CSO will be requested to provide the ASI data **within one year** after the reference year in order to minimize the time lag.

## **3.7 Index of Industrial Production (IIP):**

### **3.7.1 Introduction:**

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) represents the status of production in the industrial sector for a given period of time as compared to reference period. The main purpose is to utilize this index as a quick indicator of industrial growth till the actual results from the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) are available and for quick estimation of Gross State Domestic Product.

In Karnataka the base year has been revised to 1999-2000 from 2008-09 onwards.

### 3.7.2 Source:

Since the scope of index has been confined to Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity, the source of data is as follows:

- i) Mining: Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Nagpur.
- ii) Manufacturing:
  - a) Selected manufacturing units (factories) as per the list of factories obtained from the Director, Factories and Boilers Department.
  - b) ASI, NSSO (Field Operation Division).
- iii) Electricity: Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi

### 3.7.3 Methodology:

#### a) Selection of item basket:

The structure of the item basket 1999-2000 as compared to 1993-94 is given below:

Sector	Item Basket (Base year 1993-94)	New Items included	Items deleted	Common Items	Item Basket (Base year 1999-00)
Mining	7	-	1	6	6
Manufacturing	170	152	74	96	248
Electricity	1	-	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>255</b>

#### b) Weighting diagram:

As per the guidelines, the weight for each item is calculated on the basis of their contribution to the total GVA.

#### C) Computation of Index:

IIP is compiled as a simple weighted arithmetic mean of production relatives by using Laspeyre's formula.

## **3.8 Crop Area and Production Estimates:**

### **3.8.1 Introduction:**

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is the State Agricultural Statistical Authority (SASA). Crop area and production statistics include

- i) Crop Area Statistics
- ii) Land use statistics
- iii) Production statistics
- iv) Horticulture statistics
- v) Irrigation Statistics
- vi) Crop forecasts and
- vii) Agriculture census.

### **3.8.2 Crop area statistics:**

Most of the geographical areas are cadastrally surveyed and detailed hissa maps and village maps are available with the village accountant. The stipulated periods for field inspection and writing of RTC by the Village Accountant are 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> July – Early Kharif, 1<sup>st</sup> September to 30<sup>th</sup> September – Late Kharif, 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> January – Rabi and 1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> April – Summer.

Then village accountant compiles the crop area village wise. The figures are further consolidated at taluk, district and state level and sent to Govt. of India

Annual Season and Crop Statistics Report (ASCR) is the only authenticated and exhaustive document on land use particulars in the state. It provides very useful data relating to the extent of area irrigated through various sources, season-wise, cropped area wise, etc. Information regarding nine fold classification of land is available in ASCR. In addition to this, the area of crops under encroached Government land and forest is also compiled through reconciled procedures.

### **3.8.3 Yield Statistics:**

Estimates of crop production are obtained by multiplying the area under crop and the yield rate. The estimates of yield rate are based on scientifically designed crop cutting experiments conducted under the Crop Estimation Survey (CES). The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is estimating yield rates of 60 crops. Under the Crop



Estimation Survey (CES) yield rates of 28 crops are estimated. Under the scheme of Survey on Estimation of Fruits, Vegetables and Minor crops yield rates of 12 crops are available. Traditional method is applied for remaining 20 crops. Recently oral enquiry method is being adopted to estimate yield of 11 crops.

### **3.8.4 Schemes implemented:**

The following schemes are implemented by the DES.

1. Timely Reporting Scheme:
2. Improvement of crop statistics
3. Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops
4. General Crop Estimation Survey
5. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (Rashtreeya Krishi Bima Yojana)
6. Agriculture Census

### **3.8.5 Checks and balances existing:**

In order to improve the validity and authenticity of Agriculture Statistics, the following measures are taken by Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

1. **Reconciliation of crop area:** Under this system area cultivated both under authorized and unauthorized lands are being collected. At the village level, reconciled figures are jointly collected by the Village Accountant, Agriculture Assistant and Work Inspector. There are reconciliation committees at taluka and district level headed by the Tahasildar and Deputy Commissioner respectively, related department officers are the members of this committee.
2. **Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS):** The basic purpose of ICS is to improve the quality of crop statistics by locating the deficiencies in the enumeration of crop area and conduct of crop cutting experiments.
3. **High level Co-ordination Committee:** High Level Co-ordination Committee meetings at state level are conducted annually to sort out the differences and deficiencies in agricultural statistics by inviting the heads of the line departments.
4. **Agricultural Census:** The estimated data from H schedule can be compared with TRS estimates.

5. **Timeliness of the Reports :** Timeliness of the periodicals is an important measure of the working of the department. The following are the latest five important publications on crop area and production.

- i. Fruits & Vegetables 2007-08
- ii. Improvement of Crop Statistics 2006-07
- iii. Fully Revised Estimates 2006-07
- iv. Report on Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka 2007-08
- v. Report on Area, Production, Productivity & Prices of Agricultural Crops in Karnataka - 2006-07

### 3.8.6 Type studies recommended on Crop Area & Production Statistics

1. **Oral Enquiry method for horticulture crops:** In order to reduce the divergence of horticulture figures by DES and Horticulture department, oral enquiry method may be adopted to estimate area and production of horticulture crops, by interviewing the horticultural farmers, on random basis with sufficient number of samples.
2. **Study on the ICS villages of the preceding year:** A study may be conducted in defaulting ICS villages of the preceding year to verify whether corrective measures are taken by the concerned officials/officers.

The important decisions taken in the consultation meeting held on 01.04.2009 with stakeholders are given below:

1. The above goals and strategies were approved.
2. 2010-11 should be considered as the year for updating the RTCs for both agriculture and horticulture crops and for entering the data in the Bhoomi software.
3. A base line survey should be undertaken for major horticulture crops in order to identify the areas of permanent and semi permanent horticultural crops after which a methodology should be evolved to estimate the productivity.
4. The vacancies of enumerators and statistical inspectors should be filled.

5. Much greater effort should be made for reconciliation of data of agricultural and horticultural crops at taluk, district and state levels.

### **3.9 Wholesale Price Index:**

#### **3.9.1 Introduction:**

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is a family of indices that measures the average change over time in the selling prices of domestic producers of agricultural crops. Thus the WPI indicates trends in prices in the first stages of commercial transaction. The office of the Economic Advisor in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is responsible for compiling the WPI. In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is computing WPI for 33 agricultural commodities on base 1981-82=100.

#### **3.9.2 Source and Methods:**

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is the sole price collecting authority for agricultural commodities in Karnataka. The source of primary data is 40 APMCs situated across the State and also the Sugar Directorate, Coffee Board, Tobacco Board and Spices Board.

The index number is computed using the Laspeyre's formula and the method of comparison is with reference to the fixed base, since the weight base and the price base remain constant during the life time of the index series.

For arriving at weights, the concept of "marketable surplus" is adopted in the case of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The concept of "marketed surplus" is adopted for gur, sugar, fibre, condiment and spices, arecanut and coffee. The sum of values of marketable surplus or marketed surplus of various commodities included in the index is taken as 100 and the weight of each commodity is represented by the proportion of the value it bears to the total. DES has developed the software for Index Calculation.

### **3.9.3 Collection of data:**

The manual transmission of data from the source is leading to a time gap of almost 4 weeks.

### **3.9.4 Future needs:**

The following are the future needs.

- Updation of Base Year.
- Flow of information electronically.
- Selection of agricultural commodities should be changed according to latest cropping pattern.
- Develop a user friendly Window based software for both transmission of data and Index calculation.

### **3.9.5 Analysis of WPI data:**

WPI data is available from 1961 onwards, maintained in registers manually. The data is analysed once in 5 years and incorporated in a publication called “ Price Trends in Karnataka” and the same is also analysed and included in the annual publication “Economic Survey”.

## **3.10 Consumer Price Index:**

### **3.10.1 Introduction:**

The Consumer Price Index is intended to measure the changes in the level of the retail price over a period of time paid by a set of population called target group for a fixed basket of goods and services consumed in a particular month as compared to the base period.

For computation of CPI the consumable items, comprising of goods and services, which are generally used by the workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, ports, docks, railways & electricity are taken into account.

At the all India level the Labour Bureau, Shimla, computes the Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers for 78 centres across the country, out of which 5 centres viz., Bangalore, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore and Madikeri are in Karnataka.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics computes the Index for Industrial workers for 11 centres viz., Bellary, Bhadravathi, Davangere, Dandeli, Gulbarga, Harihar, Hassan, Mandya, Mangalore, Raichur and Tumkur.

### **3.10.2 Source:**

The retail prices of commodities are collected every week/ month from the selected retail shops in the markets on a designated day of the week.

### **3.10.3 Methodology:**

The methodology for computation of Price Index has been evolved by the Labour Bureau, Government of India and has been in application all over India on a uniform basis. The formula used in computing Consumer Price Index for the state series is the "Laspeyers' Formula.

## **3.11 Birth and Death registration and Population**

### **3.11.1 Introduction:**

The Civil Registration System (CRS) as enshrined in the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969 and the Karnataka Registration of Birth and Death Rules, 1999, has the twin objectives of providing legal document i.e., birth and death certificates to the general public and to form a sound data base for demography, population estimates and public health to serve health and general administration.

### **3.11.2 Current status of Birth and Death Registration:**

#### **a) Registration Machinery**

The Registration of Birth & Death Act, 1969 came into force in the State with effect from 1st April 1970. The Karnataka Registration of Birth & Death Rules, 1970 (KRBD) were framed and issued by the Government of Karnataka on 15th December 1970, and were effective from 1st January 1971. KRBD rules subsequently were amended in December 1999, as per the instructions of Registrar General, India. The revamped system of Registration of Birth & Death is in force in Karnataka from 1st January 2000.

The Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths is the chief executive authority for implementing the Act and Rules in the state, followed by the District Registrars at the

district level down to Registrar at the village level. Registration services are decentralised spreading across 29 districts with more than 29000 registration centers. The registration functionaries in the State are from the Revenue Department, Health Department, Women and Child Department and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES).

#### **b) Level of Registration**

Despite registration of births and deaths being compulsory, registration levels have been 90.95 percent for births and 94.33 percent for deaths during the year 2007 in the State.

### **3.12 Participation in National Sample Survey Organisation Surveys:**

#### **3.12.1 Introduction:**

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting socio-economic survey on a nationwide basis in the form of annual (sometimes half-yearly) rounds. The subject of the survey in a particular round is decided in advance by the Steering Committee (earlier it was known as Governing Council) of the NSSO. The field operation is undertaken through the field offices of the Organisation scattered all over the country. The States started participating in the programme of socio-economic survey from the 8th round (July 1954-June 1955) onwards by collecting data adopting the same sampling design, schedules and instructions for the field staff. The sample canvassed in each State is more or at least of the same size as canvassed by the NSSO. These two field operations are generally referred to as central state samples of the National Sample Survey. In order to ensure uniformity of concepts, definitions and procedures of data collection, an all-India training conference of the supervisory staff involved in the collection of both central and state samples is organised by the NSSO before launching the field work for each round. The State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DES), who are responsible for the state sample, also actively participate in the finalisation of the sampling strategy, the set of schedules, tabulation plan, etc. Of late, the NSSO has also started organising an annual training workshop on scrutiny of the data for the joint benefit of central and state supervisory staff.

### **3.12.2. Participation in NSS work:**

The State started collaborating with the NSSO since 1963-64 (18th round). In the NSSO, there are separate divisions for Survey Design and Research, Field operations, Data Processing & Co-ordination, etc. But in the state including Karnataka there are no such divisions within the NSS section.

Earlier up to the 63rd round, the DES was using in-house software developed in the department itself. In the 14th Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisation, this point was discussed and the decision was taken to use uniform software as the subjects covered for both the central and state samples are same. Since the 64th round, the DES is using the uniform software developed by the NSSO.

### **3.12. 3. Methodology and Periodicity:**

The methodology, definitions and concepts are decided by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The Survey is conducted in the form of rounds with each round extending normally over a period of one year coinciding with the agricultural year. But there could be rounds of varying periods extending over a period of 3 months, 6 months etc. at times depending upon the subject matter taken up for the survey.

### **3.12.4. Accuracy of source/ field data:**

The main data series produced pertains to social and economic indicators as envisaged in each round of NSS. State level estimates generated by the National Sample Survey are considered to be reliable for important characteristics such as the average monthly per capita expenditure of households (MPCE), worker population ratio (WPR), gross value added per worker (GVAPW), etc.

Data entry and data validation software developed by the NSSO removes all inconsistencies in data collection. Hence data purification is done using these software before generating the final tables as per the tabulation plan.

The quality of statistics is not affected by the institutional structure in the State. However, there is lack of co-operation from the public that hampers for the collection of statistics. In this regard one suggestion that emanated from the State level consultant in

April 2009 is that if shorter questionnaires are covered better co-operation from the public and greater accuracy of data can be expected. This will also help in publishing the study results quickly. A major problem with the NSSO surveys, as with population census and other surveys, is that the results are published after several years, at which time they may be of reduced interest and relevance.

### **3.13 Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare Statistics:**

The main agency for the collection of health, morbidity, mortality and family welfare statistics is the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare services.

The present status of these statistics is as follows.

#### **A. Collection:**

The health, morbidity and mortality data is collected every month at the village level by the anganwadi worker & the auxiliary nurse mid wife (ANM). The data pertaining to the different components of family welfare services like sterilization operations, IUD insertions and child health services etc are provided sub centre wise by the ANM.

#### **B. Compilation, Analysis and dissemination:**

Compilation is done at 3 stages before submission to the state headquarters as follows:

- The anganwadi workers and the ANM collate and compile the village wise sub centre data every month during the sectoral level training (SLT) at the Primary Health Centre (PHC).
- Compilation and analysis of all the sub centre data and curative service data is done every month at the PHC during the last working day of the month.
- The next compilation and analysis of all the PHC data occurs at the taluk level by the Taluk Health Officer.
- Further compilation & real time analysis of all the taluk data is done once in a month at the district level. Quality analysis and interpretation of data occurs only at the office of the District Health and Family Welfare officer only because of the availability of the Assistance Statistical Officers at the district level.



- The district level data of all the districts is compiled & disseminated at the state HQs regularly on a monthly basis by the concerned programme officers like Project Director (RCH), Joint Director of Health and Planning, Joint Director of TB etc .
- The demographic section at the state HQs deals only with the analysis of Mother and Child Health (MCH) & Family Welfare data, whereas the morbidity & mortality data of malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, blindness, goiter, water borne diseases, deafness, anemia, mal-nutrition, chronic diseases etc., are done by the respective program divisions without the knowledge of the demographer. Therefore there is no single source of data available at the state HQs.

### **C. Organizational arrangements:**

The services of statistical personnel are available only at the district or at state level. On an average every district has 4 ASOs working in the health sector as follows:

1. ASO RCH ( Reproductive and Child Health)
2. ASO FW ( Family welfare)
3. ASO TB ( Tuberculosis)
4. ASO Leprosy

At the state level, the statistics cells are segregated and do not come under one umbrella. For the family welfare wing there is a Joint Director (Statistics) cadre officer designated 'State Demographer'. He is assisted by one Deputy Director and two Assistant Statistical Officers. For the different health programmes like tuberculosis, malaria and fileria, nutrition, planning, there are separate statistical cells manned by ASO or SI as the case may be. This apart there is a State Bureau of Health Intelligence headed by an Assistant Director (Statistics) and supported by one ASO. Further there is an Assistant Director (Statistics) post one each in Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and Transport. Of these posts, three Assistant Directors, in BHI, Transport and IDSP, one ASO in the Demography and Evaluation Cell and one SI post in TB are vacant.

The Health Management Information system (HMIS) is headed by a Deputy Director, a non-statistical person, in the Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project (KHSRDP) who also does not report to the State Demographer.

As mentioned earlier the other disease control programmes do not report to the State Demographer. 5 to 6 ASOs working within the Directorate also do not come under his technical control. Health Intelligence Bureau headed by an Assistant Director, is under the control of Joint Director, Planning.

This fragmentation of the statistical system in the health sector has affected the efficiency of compilation, analysis and dissemination of health information.

#### **D. Projection for the next 15 years:**

By the year 2025 the state population may increase gradually to 9 crores at the present state crude birth rate of 19.9 per thousand population. Simultaneously, there would be manifold increase in the quantum of services namely family planning, immunisation, health care, geriatric care, etc., to be provided to this huge projected population. Consequently, the statistical division of the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services would have to be adequately enhanced and structured to bear the burden of additional workload.

#### **E. Adequacy of resources:**

Being a priority sector, there is no shortfall as far as physical infrastructure is concerned. Under the National Rural Health Mission, the department is provided with a web portal through which data transmission is facilitated electronically. However, this system is still in the initial stages and surely expected to pickup and cater to the data transmission needs right from the primary health centre level. Besides, versatile software to incorporate all the future data needs of the department has been developed centrally. There is no problem encountered as regards statistical infrastructure or financial resources as the health statistical system is part of the national system which is adequately provided for by the Government of India and health projects like Karnataka Health System Reforms and Development and National Rural Health Mission.

### **F. Type and purpose of data produced:**

- Family welfare statistics – immunization of children and pregnant women, treatment of anemic pregnant women with iron and folic acid, acceptance of family planning devices/services, medical termination of pregnancy, services to pregnant women at 3 stages namely ante natal, natal, post natal, etc
- Statistics of all the health programmes such as TB, Malaria – incidence, prevalence, rates, number of patients attacked and treated, death rates, survival rates, etc. (gender wise wherever applicable).
- Demographic statistics such as fertility and mortality rates like crude birth rate, age specific fertility rate, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, eligible couple protection rate (gender wise wherever applicable).
- Hospital services statistics such as inpatients, out patients, bed occupancy rate, death rate, disease wise death rate, doctor nurse ratio, nurse patient ratio, etc. (gender wise wherever applicable).
- Statistics on malnutrition of children (by gender) such as body mass index, gradation of children by level of malnutrition.
- Publication/dissemination of health data such as Karnataka Health Profile (Annual publication), Family Welfare and Immunisation Data (uploaded on website).

The health and family welfare statistics encompasses exhaustive data on around 370 major parameters collected from the sub centre level and aggregated at different levels namely primary health centre, taluk and district. The compilation up to PHC level is manual and subsequently it is on web portal. The whole system is unique and is as prescribed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and as envisaged in the National Rural Health Mission.

### **G. Accuracy and reliability of data:**

Though the parameters covered under the health statistics are exhaustive and can lead to generation of a number of health indicators, there is a major road block caused by high degree of non-response in terms of sending the data by health workers. There is

incompleteness in filling up the reporting formats at sub-centre, PHC, CHC, THO, district hospital levels. The incompleteness is further compounded by near total absence data by the private sector which accounts for a considerable share (more than 30 percent) of the health services. The data is not checked for consistency and validity.

Presently it is this particular area which requires priority attention. The accuracy and reliability are affected by non response, delayed response, manual transmission of data, absence of fast validation checks etc., This is also leading to differences in the collection by the official system and the surveyed data like sample registration system. Now some of these problems are being addressed of by improving IT infrastructure and software.

So that data is transmitted electronically.

#### **H. Usefulness/Serviceability of data:**

As per the Phase I report of ISSP for Karnataka, the quality of statistical output in respect of health sector is reported as satisfactory in respect of comprehensiveness, approximate to definition, timeliness of source data and methodology, but is not so as regards adequacy of source data, data validation, analysis, publication, assessment against other information and coverage. Overall, the assessment is low. These lacuna are taken into account which suggesting the reforms required to improve and strengthen the system.

#### **I. Accessibility of data:**

At present the accessibility and assistance to users is restricted by traditional forms of data dissemination. National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) has provided versatile software which is expected to help data analysis and the web portal for data transmission.

### **3.14 Education and Literacy statistics:**

## **Statistics on educational institutions and school enrolment data:**

### **3.14.1 Primary and Secondary Education:**

The Office of the Commissioner of Public Instruction is the nodal organization for the collection, compilation and analysis of educational statistics in the State.

There is a separate statistical division in the Commissionerate of Public Instruction, headed by a Deputy Director from the statistical cadre with supporting statistical staff. At the district level there is a post of Assistant Statistical Officer under the control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. The statistical staff are on deputation from the State statistical service and are suitably qualified and periodically trained in the collection and compilation of education statistics.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued clear and comprehensive guidelines with regard to the collection of education statistics. The objectives of data collection and the workloads and the timelines are well known to the providers. The response rate is 100 percent in the case of government and aided institutions. Even in respect of private unaided institutions the level of non response is negligible.

The data on educational institutions originates at the school level. The Head Master is responsible for the preparation of school information returns which in turn are verified by the Cluster Resource Persons and Block Education Officers. Deputy Directors of Public Instruction at the district level are involved in the scrutiny, data entry and transmission of data to the state level. At the state level, programmers are involved in the data processing and generation of reports. There is a data processing wing (EMIS) at the state level under Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan. Information is disseminated through the website of the education department. This dissemination contains even school level information on selected items in the form of “school report card”

The data is obtained from every school in the prescribed format as per the norms of the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India as well as the State’s norms. The enrolment data includes data for different classes, for Government, Private aided and schools, gender, social group as well as medium of instruction, students with

special needs. The enrolment data is analysed for different parameters such as pupil teacher ratio, gross and net enrolment ratio, drop out rate, transition rate, flow rate, survival rate etc and reports generated. This information is collected once in a year and stored in the server and also in CDs/DVDs and published annually.

The users of education data are administrators, policy makers, universities, researchers and the general public. There is an informal consultation process with the external users which is satisfactory.

### **Type of data produced:**

<b>a)</b>	<b>DATA:</b>
1.	Enrollment by gender, class, social category, age and medium of instruction
2.	Attendance by gender, class, social category
3.	Availability of Infrastructure
4.	Schools by type of Managements
5.	Teachers by gender, designation, qualification, training status, etc.
6.	Children with special needs by gender, class, social category.
7.	Buildings by status and type.
8.	Examination results by gender and social category.
<b>b)</b>	<b>INDICATORS:</b>
9.	Educational indicators
10.	Percentage of rural and urban schools.
11.	Access
12.	Gender parity
13.	Transmission rate
14.	Flow rate
15.	Gross Enrollment ratio
16.	Net Enrollment ratio
17.	Dropout rate
18.	Survival rate
19.	Percentage of female teachers
20.	Teacher pupil ratio
21.	Student classroom ratio
22.	Teacher classroom ratio
23.	Index of infrastructure development, etc.

The data collected at the grass root level i.e., from every school in the prescribed format is very exhaustive, comprehensive and also adequate. To error free data right from school level, several initiatives were adopted. The data formats sent by the schools were

checked 100% at the cluster and block level, 10% at the district level. 5% check of information in the school format was carried out by the outside agency. Further validation checks were also incorporated at the data entry level to arrest the wrong entries. Every effort is being made for exhaustive coverage of educational data with more reliability and quality every year.

In view of the above facts, the overall assessment of reliability and accuracy of both the institutional and enrollment data, which is rated as low in table 4.17 at annexure-4, is now improved considerably.

The Department conducts a household survey every year in order to know the total number of children in the age group of 0 to 14 years and of which the number in this age group attending school, total number of children who have dropped out of school and those who have never been enrolled constitutes Out Of School Children (OOSC). There are several reasons due to which the child drops out of the system. Some of the major reasons are migration, having to earn to supplement family income, household work, etc., Various strategies have been adopted to bring back the children to school through bridge courses, tent schools, mobile schools, special enrolment drives and residential schools.

“Education in Karnataka (year) - A District-wise Analytical Report” containing district wise data is being published annually. “Education in Karnataka State – District Reports, 2008-09” was also prepared and published. The utility of the data would be increased enormously if the district level reports incorporating taluk wise statistics are published. This is necessary because there is often considerable difference among taluks in the same district and it is now necessary to identify and address problems at local levels. The data is available through print media as well as electronically. The department has its own web site which facilitates easy access.

### **3.14.2 Pre university education:**

There is Directorate for pre university education which deals with the activities of pre university colleges covering the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standards. The data originates at college

level and is consolidated at the district level office which is headed by a Deputy Director of Pre University Education and then transmitted to Board for consolidation and dissemination. The data transmission from Deputy Director to head office is on line and from college level to district level manual.

The major data collected is as follows:

1. Students' enrollment, attendance, absenteeism, results
2. Gender wise details of examination results
3. Management wise details of examination results
4. District wise details of results
5. Student strength
6. Management wise sex wise colleges
7. Combination wise, management wise details of colleges
8. District wise, gender wise details of teachers

Under the Rastriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana, the department is adopting Secondary Education Management Information System to strengthen the data base of pre-university education. Technical support for this system is provided by the National University for Education, Planning and Administration. The system is likely to be in operation from 2010-11. Once this is implemented, the department will have a strong data base and the department will be able to generate reports both at district and state level.

### **3.15 Registration of Marriage Statistics:**

The compulsory registration of all marriages irrespective of the faith and system according to which it took place is necessary in order to protect women from cheats and to give her economic and legal rights pertaining to matrimony.

In Karnataka, the Karnataka Marriage (registration and miscellaneous provisions) Act 1976 and the rules made there under in 2006 have the twin objectives of providing a legal document i.e. marriage registration certificate and a data base for demography and for general administration.

However, the Act has not been enforced till now, even after more than three decades, because of non notification of the rules which will set the machinery for registration into



motion. In these draft rules the organizational structure and the methodology of registration and all other relevant procedures have been addressed. According to these draft rules, the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps and Registration is the Chief Registrar of Marriages and the chief executive authority for implementing the Acts and Rules. The marriage registration officers are the village accountants (revenue official) at the village level, sub registrars of stamps and registration department at the taluk level and district registrars of the same department at the district level.

The whole process of compulsory registration of marriages as per the directives from the Supreme Court has got stuck at this level with no further progress. It is necessary, therefore, to further notify the rules after observing all the processes and establish the scheme machinery and process for compulsory registration of marriages in the state.

In Karnataka, the following four Acts and Rules framed there under are in force;

1. The Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 and Rules 1961
2. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 and Rules 1961 and 1969
3. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Rules, 1965,1966, 1968, 1969 and 2000.
4. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936 and Rules, 1961 and 1968 and related provisions on marriages.

Sub Registrars and Registrars of marriages are registering the marriages only of those are coming forward for voluntary registration under the Acts at 3 and 4 above.

Even though the registration of some marriages is taking place voluntarily, the data is not regularly compiled or scrutinized and there is no methodology for compilation of this data at any level as in the case of registration of births and deaths.

### **3.16 Labour and Employment Statistics:**

#### **3.16.1. Labour Statistics – Labour department:**

The Department of Labour compiles a variety of labour statistics pertaining to workers employed in various establishments such as shops & commercial establishments, motor

transport workers, plantations, beedi & cigar workers, cine workers, contract workers, workers of IT/BT and other service sectors.

Data pertaining to industrial relations like strikes, lockouts, lay-offs, retrenchments and closures provide potential investors with information regarding the industrial atmosphere in the State and help the government to formulate appropriate policies.

Statistical returns are collected through the enforcement of the following Labour Acts:

1. Karnataka Shops & Commercial Establishments Act (KSCEA)
2. Minimum Wages Act
3. Workmen's Compensation Act
4. Plantation Labour Act
5. Motor Transport Labour Act
6. Contract Labour Act
7. Inter State Migrant Workers Act
8. Building & Other Construction Workers Act
9. Maternity Benefit Act
10. Payment of Gratuity Act
11. Payment of Wages Act
12. Industrial Disputes Act
13. Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act
14. Trade Union Act
15. Beedi & Cigar Workers Act
16. Cine Workers Act
17. Equal Remuneration Act
18. Karnataka Industrial Establishment (NFH) Act
19. Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act
20. Payment of Bonus Act
21. Sales Promotion Employees Act
22. Workers Journalist Act

However as per amendment to the KSCEA in the following returns pertaining to the Acts cited at serial no. 2, 6, 9 & 11 are combined into "Combined Annual Returns".

1. Establishment details
2. Number of employees
3. Particulars of employment, (including number of person, days, salary/wages paid, etc.,)
4. Gender wise number of persons employed, availment of leave and other facilities provided to employees.
5. Particulars of contract labour.

The establishments under the above Acts submit periodical returns to the jurisdictional Labour Inspector, Labour Officer and Assistant Labour Commissioner & Deputy Labour Commissioner at Taluk, District, and Region level respectively, who in turn consolidate then manually and submit it to the head office. The huge quantum of data is further processed and consolidated at head office, manually and then sent to various authorities including the Labour Secretary, GOK, Ministry of Labour, GOI, Intelligence Bureau, GOK & GOI Labour Bureau, Shimla/Chandigarh and Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

The Department of Labour has registered so far over 3 lakh establishments under the following Acts namely; Karnataka Shops & Commercial Establishment Act, Contract Labour Act, Inter State Migrant Act, Beedi & Cigar workers Act, Plantation Labour Act, Motor Transport Workers Act, Building & Other Construction Workers Act etc. All these are in hard copies with the concerned labour officers. Because of the manual system of maintenance of records, the department is not able to retrieve data across various sectors speedily and with ease.

The establishments are required to periodically renew their registration through the same manual procedure. Consequently, both the registration and renewal rates are not satisfactory. According to a survey conducted by the Department of Labour with regard to registration & renewals under the Karnataka Shops & Commercial Establishments Act in the Gandhinagar area of Bangalore, as many as 40% of the establishments did not renew their registration, the reason being the cumbersome manual procedure & lack of effective enforcement by the department, which was attributed to shortage of manpower. There is, therefore, need for maintaining a master register of establishments at the state level electronically, which will cater to the needs of departments like, labour, employment & training, commercial taxes, home, etc., Further the registered establishments need to give intimation when they close their operations. However the response rate of closure is also very poor.

The response rate of various establishments and submission of periodical returns too is very poor. One of the reasons is the insistence on manual submission, lengthy and cumbersome returns under various labour laws. Hence there is demand for simplification

and online submission of returns by the employers. The deployment of ICT in registration and submission of returns as well as simplification and reduction in the number of returns will considerably enhance the response rate and also facilitate speedy consolidation and transmission.

Massive awareness generation programme involving industrial & employers' associations will have to be carried out to encourage their members in using ICT for all their dealings with the labour department.

The quality of the data obtained is also very poor in the case of data pertaining to the enforcement of certain Acts such as the number of compensations granted to workers (both fatal and non fatal) under the Workmen Compensations Act, the amount of wages paid to those denied or paid less than the statutory minimum wages, the employment & service conditions of contract workers, beedi workers, motor transport workers etc. This data is also sent to the head office manually on a periodical basis. There are inconsistencies and lack of uniformity in the data and delays in compilation and submission. ICT application and simplification of forms and processes can solve most of the problems mentioned above and produce more reliable, credible and timely data.

### **3.16.2 Child labour statistics:**

The Department of Labour enforces The Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1986 and the Government of Karnataka has come out with a policy of total eradication and rehabilitation of child labour in the State of Karnataka. The Action Plan for elimination of child labour envisages a Karnataka which by 2012 will be totally free of child labour.

There are two sources of data pertaining to child labour collected, compiled and disseminated by the department.

- The number of inspections done, violations detected, prosecutions launched by the Labour Department and also inspectors appointed under section 17 of the Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1986.

- The number of special schools run by the NGOs under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) & State Child Labour Project (SCLP) & the number of rescued child labourers who are studying in the above schools.
- The amount of funds available with the Deputy Commissioners under The Child Labour Rehabilitation Fund to take up projects under the available schemes at the district level.

However, there is no effective MIS on child labour. The data base is almost nil. Recently with support from ILO, a State Level Resource Centre has been established in the Department of Labour to network and co-ordinate the various activities involved in the elimination and rehabilitation of child labour. Establishment of a good MIS is also one of the agenda of the resource centre.

### **3.16.3. Labour Statistics - Factories and Boilers department**

The Department of Factories and Boilers deals with a number of labour statistics pertaining to registered factories. The Assistant Director, Senior Assistant Director and Deputy Director of the department are called Jurisdictional officers at sub-state level. Statistical returns are collected from the registered factories under the following labour legislations.

1. The Factories Act, 1948 and Rules made there under;
2. The Payment of Wages Act 1936 and Rules made there under
3. The Maternity Benefit Act 1961 and Rules made there under.

The amendment to the Factories Act and Rules made thereunder has prescribed a combined annual return to enable the employer to furnish various types information in one format.

The Factories which are coming under the above Acts submit periodical returns to the Jurisdictional Officers, who in turn forward all the returns to the head office for consolidation. The information so received is further processed and consolidated at the head office, manually and then sent to various authorities including the Labour Secretary, GOK, Ministry of Labour, Director General of Factory Advice Services

Labour Institutes(DGFASLI), GOI Intelligence Bureau, GOK, GOI Labour Bureau, Shimla & Chandigarh, & Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

The Department registers the factories under the above Act and Rules made there under. As on date around 12332 factories have been registered which have a strength of about 13 lakh employees. The Divisional offices located in the respective districts will maintain the details about the number of factories registered both in hard and soft copies.

The factories which are registered under the Factories Act and Rules made there under are required to get their license renewed periodically by submitting the applications. The divisional offices maintain the status of renewal of the factory license in hard copies. Manual consolidation is done against the requirement of any statistics. The percentage of renewal of the factory licenses is highly satisfactory.

Besides this, the factories which are registered need to intimate when they close their operations. However the response rate of closure of factories is very poor. Thus, awareness has to be created about the statutory requirements to be followed by the employers while closing such factories with intimation to the appropriate authorities, so that the register of factories is updated.

The response from the registered factories in terms of submission of periodical returns like combined annual return and half yearly return is poor. This is because the manual submission of records and submission of records under various labour laws is very cumbersome. There is need for simplification and provision for online submission of returns by the stake holders. Further the hard copies of returns under various labour laws are not easily accessible to the management, in particular in rural areas. The advantage of ICT application in submission of returns will enhance the response rate of the employers and also facilitate the consolidation and further transmission up to state level. The employers can enter data online in their offices or in the divisional offices wherever internet connectivity in the factories is not available.

### **3.16.4 Employment Statistics – Employment and Training department**

#### **Employment Exchanges:**

The Employment Exchanges have been performing the following three important functions since inception:

- i) Registration and Placement.
- ii) Vocational Guidance.
- iii) Collection of Employment Market Information.

In addition, the following two functions have now been added, making the total number of functions five.

- i) Study Circle.
- ii) Conducting Job Fairs / Udyoga Melas.

Earlier to 1997 the Employment Exchanges were the pivotal point for recruitment to posts in central, state, quasi-government and local bodies. On account of the Supreme Court judgment, since 1997, recruitment through advertisements has been made compulsory thus reducing the role of the placement activity of the employment exchanges. Consequently the functions of these exchanges had to be diversified to vocational guidance and human resource development.

#### **Vocational Guidance:**

Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling together constitute an important function of the Employment Exchanges. The Vocational Guidance units in Employment Exchanges and the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau provide necessary guidance and information to the job seekers and the student community to plan their careers.

#### **Employment market information:**

Another important function of the Employment Exchanges is to provide Employment Market Information. This includes establishment wise information on number of men and women working and manpower shortages. This programme covers the organised sector of the economy, which includes;

- (1) All establishments in Public Sector
- (2) Non-agricultural establishments in private sector employing 10 persons or more.

#### **Study Circle:**

In order to impart training to the job seekers and to improve their employability, the department has started a “Study Circle” in all the District Employment Exchanges in the State. This scheme provides free pre-examination training to applicants who appear for competitive examinations conducted by various recruitment agencies. Each employment exchange is given Rs.7, 000/- per month to organise this programme.

Besides free coaching for competitive examinations, these Circles are also conducting free training on special subjects like spoken English / communication skills, personality development etc. The subject experts and resource personnel are drawn from the University / colleges in the vicinity. The Study Circle scheme has received wide appreciation from the media and general public.

#### **Human Resources Development Centers(HRDCs):**

The labour department proposes to convert the Employment Exchanges into Human Resources Development Centre(HRDCs) under which the responsibilities will be as follows:

- i. Generating the Demand in the Industry
- ii. Skill Assessment
- iii. Skill Training as per Multiple Employable Skills(MES)
- iv. Enhancing the Employability
- v. Organising Job fairs/ Co-ordinating Interviews
- vi. Employment assistance
- vii. Registration of the Job seekers
- viii. Counseling
- ix. National Council for Vocational Training(NCVT) Certification

One such centre has been started in Mangalore on pilot basis. All the information generated from above services by the HRDCs is accessible in the web portal.

#### **Conducting Job Fairs / Udyoga Melas:**

The Department in coordination with Karnataka Vocational Training & Skill Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, is organising Job Fairs / Udyoga Melas in every district.



The principal functions of the Employment Market Information Unit, is to implement the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959 (CNV) which stipulates furnishing of periodical returns (quarterly) by the employers including public employment.

There is no separate statistical division to collect and disseminate data. The statistical activities i.e., compilation of employment market information from the statutory returns, number on the live registrar and their details, number of placements made, other statistics generated as byproducts of services provided are taken care of by the administrative staff of the department.

The employment information is collected on an “established reporting system”. Under the system all the establishments in public sector and selected establishment in private sector engaged in non-agricultural activities are required to furnish regularly; details about the number of persons they are employing, vacancies and the type of manpower they find in short supply. As per the CNV Act, this is obligatory. However, information to be furnished from small establishments is voluntary. In this background, combined with the inadequacy of competence of existing manpower, the process of consultation with producers is not effective.

The physical infrastructure is adequate. All the employment exchanges are connected with broadband connection. Since all the returns are statutory, statistical infrastructure is also adequate.

For the purpose of furnishing information to the Director General of Employment and Training, Government of India, the following data are being collected:

#### **I. Employment in Public Sector:**

- a. Employment in Central Government establishments
- b. Employment in State Government establishments
- c. Employment in State Government Quasi establishments
- d. Employment in Central Government Quasi establishments
- e. Employment in Local Bodies

## II. Employment in Private Sector:

- a. Employment in larger establishments (employing 25 and more persons).
- b. Employment in the smaller establishments (employing 10 to 24 persons).

The main purpose of data is for employment market information which is used mostly by Government organizations. The response rate is poor in respect of data of private sector.

### 3.17 Housing statistics:

Housing statistics can be broadly categorized as stock and addition. The stock has a fixed reference point of time where as the addition to the stock refers to the subsequent constructions. The decennial population census conducted by the Census Commissioner, under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, has a well organized housing stock statistical sub system providing valuable data on houses households, amenities, type of building material used, number of dwelling rooms and other important characteristics on housing. This serves as the bedrock of housing statistics disaggregated to sub state and sub district level.

The data on housing stock provided in the decennial census is as follows:

- 1) Number of houses by the type of the structure and serviceability.
- 2) Number of houses by occupation and type of use i.e. residential, non residential, commercial, educational, service like hotel, lodge, guesthouse, hospital/dispensary, factory/workshop, place of worship, other non residential use,
- 3) Number of houses by the type of material used for walls, roofs, flooring etc.
- 4) Number of houses by their structure i.e pucca, semi pucca, kutchra.
- 5) Number of households in the houses.
- 6) Data on various types of amenities like water, electricity, sanitation facilities etc.
- 7) Number of houses belonging to SC/ST.
- 8) Number of houses by no. of rooms.

All this data are available for rural and urban areas and up to sub district level and separately for large urban local bodies like city corporations.

The source of data for new additions to the housing stock is the construction licensing authorities in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the authority is the concerned local body where as in rural areas the authority for issue of licenses at the village level is the concerned grama panchayat. There is however no procedure for reporting or consolidation of data with regard to the licenses issued. Hence no data is available for additions to housing stock.

Under the Ministry of Housing, Government of India, there is a National Building Organisation (NBO) which is required to develop and sustain this statistical sub system. However, this was found to be extremely wanting by the National Statistical Commission. Consequently, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Government of India on construction statistics which was constituted to rejuvenate the system has recommended several measures.

Accordingly the NBO has taken up collection of data on new construction activities in public and private sectors in major cities and selected towns with the help of the DES from 2008-09. In order to do this, the NBO conducted capacity building programmes, have designed a simple format for data collection from the urban local bodies and have provided computer hardware to the state DES to strengthen it in its role. The NBO had agreed to develop and supply software to the DES to compile the data on housing activity but this has not yet been provided.

There is a separate department of Housing at the Secretariat level with Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd, the Karnataka Housing Board, and the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board under its control. The Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation implements various housing schemes such as the Ashraya housing scheme, Dr. Ambedkar housing scheme and the Indira Awaaz Yojana for the benefit of certain sections of society. The Karnataka Housing Board constructs houses for the general public to meet the demand for housing. The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board constructs houses and creates facilities in the slums. Although these three organizations compile the statistics on housing pertaining to their schemes, there is no system for consolidating the housing statistics of these public sector organizations, which itself is a small portion of

housing activity. Thus there is no organizational structure which can generate the total statistics on the flow to the housing stock each year.

As per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, the local self governments are to be involved in the compilation of housing statistics based on the house completion certificates and the concerned Ministry in the State should consolidate the information for the state and release such data to the public.

### **3.18 Electricity production and distribution statistics:**

Electricity is a crucial component of economic infrastructure and therefore it is very necessary that data availability here be reliable and timely. In Karnataka, there is a separate organizational structure for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. The Karnataka Power Corporation (KPC) has been set up for generation of electricity, the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation (KPTCL) for transmission and Electricity Supply Companies (ESCOMs) for supply of power to ultimate consumers. In addition to this, there are organizations such as the Karnataka Rural Energy Development Corporation for generation of non conventional sources of energy. The KPC, KPTCL and ESCOMs send statistics to the Energy department on production, distribution and consumption respectively.

Each of the organizations mentioned above are independent entities with a corporate structure and are headed by senior administrators.

Data on generation of electricity is obtained from power stations which provide data on power generated to the Karnataka Power Corporation. This is done online and on a daily basis. The Corporation compiles the data monthly and sends it to the Energy department. Distribution of power is done by 5 distribution companies (ESCOMs). To have an efficient distribution system, the State has been divided into circles, divisions and distribution centers. Each distribution centre has a number of billing offices, where the meter readers reports consumption of electricity by an individual owner. The billing offices compile statistics on electricity consumption and forward them to the distribution

companies for further compilation. Thereafter these companies send the consolidated data to the Energy department.

The principal data produced are:

- a) Installed power generation capacity
- b) Actual generation of electricity
- c) Consumption of electricity by different categories of users such as domestic, commercial, industrial , public lightning, agriculture etc.
- d) Villages electrified
- e) Energisation of pump sets
- f) Free domestic connections for weaker sections.

In addition to this, these companies forward information to the Central Electricity Authority periodically in the prescribed formats.

The electricity generation, transmission and distribution companies have a good rapport with the Energy Department which coordinates energy sector activities. The power generation data is communicated online. Consumption data is reported in a non statutory format prescribed by the company in which category wise consumption of power is reported. At the company level, the billing is computerized.

The main constraint in consolidation and dissemination of electricity statistics is that there is no interlink between the KPC, KPTCL and ESCOMs and they directly report to the Energy Secretariat at government level. At the Energy department level also, required importance has not been given for evolving a statistical system for consolidation, analysis and dissemination of data. Aggregated electricity data of all companies are available with the Central Electricity Authority but not at state level. This data is generated as and when required for administrative purposes, manually.

Since, electricity generation, transmission and distributions companies all have a corporate structure; they have good information and technology infrastructure for collection and transmission of electricity data. The immediate task is to establish a

centralized data centre at the Energy department level with proper ICT and statistical infrastructure in order to generate consolidated data on production, transmission and distribution of electricity.

### **3.19 Environment and Forestry statistics:**

#### **3.19.1 Forestry Statistics:**

The State has a geographical area of 1, 91,791 sq. km out of which an area of 43356.39 sq. kms has been notified and deemed forest. The area of notified forest is 33238.47 sq. kms, which includes reserved forest, protected forest, village forest and private forests. The remaining area of 10117.92 sq. kms is categorized as deemed forest. Deemed forest includes betta lands, bane, jamamalal forest, porampoke, kans, kumkim paisari, amirt mahal kaval, assessed waste lands kaharab lands, inam lands, thickly wooded area, plantations etc. Karnataka forests are managed according to the framework prescribed in the Karnataka Forest Acts, codes and its rules. The direct and indirect benefits accrued from forest are of enormous importance for the State economy.

The State Forest department headed by a Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCF) who is responsible for the sustainable management of forests, conservation of wild life, reforestation of degraded forest, afforestation of barren areas, social forestry programmes, soil and moisture conservation in forest areas, protection of forest from poaching, smuggling and fire and meeting the demands of firewood, timber, industrial wood, bamboo and non timber forest produced to artisans and tribals. There is another PCCF for Evaluation, Working Planning, Research and Training. There are 4 additional PCCFs each heading the following divisions

1. Wild life and chief warden of wildlife,
2. Forest resource management
3. Forest vigilance
4. Development

For such a huge organization manned by all India Service Forest Officers, there is only one small statistical division headed by a Deputy Director of Statistics and assisted by an Assistant Statistical Officer and one Statistical Inspector responsible for collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of forest statistics. Even in this small cell, the

post of statistical inspector is laying vacant from the past 4 years. In the Social Forestry wing, there is one post of Assistant Director, one Assistant Statistical Officer and a post of Statistical Inspector of which the posts of Assistant Director and Statistical Inspector are vacant. In the working plan division, there are 3 posts of Statistical Inspector, one in Mysore, Dharwad and Shimoga all of which are vacant.

There are 13 circles in this department out of which only 5 circles have the post of Assistant Statistical Officer. In all other circles, divisions and subdivisions level, the statistical work is handled by the departmental staff. There are no statistical personnel at all in very important wings of the Forest department such as Project Tiger, Research, Training and Working Plan and also in the offices of 4 APCCFs in charge of various activities. Thus the organizational structure for the collection, analysis and dissemination of forest statistics is deficient, affecting generation of even basic statistics pertaining to forests.

The computation of exact area under forest has always been an bone of contention between the Revenue and Forest departments in Karnataka as in the rest of the country. The area under forest is available through the nine fold classification of land maintained right from the village level by the Revenue department and compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and incorporated in the Annual Season and Crop Report. Efforts to reconcile this area with that of indicated as coming under forest by the Forest department have not been successful. It is necessary for both the departments to adopt an approach which will lead to more reliable data on forest.

Forest statistics on area, area by legal status, forest produce, and achievement under various forest development programmes are collected at the range level and are collated at the sub division, division, circle and ultimately at state level. The data transmission is manual at all stages.

The limited statistical staff are on deputation from the State statistical service of the DES. The staff needs to be adequately trained.

The data is used by the government, forest contractors, users of forest produce, research organizations, and NGOs etc. The department has published and unpublished reports in hard copies and CDs. The forest statistics are not available on the website. Therefore accessibility is very limited.

Type of data produced.

1. Area under forest
2. Area under C & D lands
3. Timber and major forest produce
4. Recorded minor forest produce
5. Firewood released to public
6. Supply of bamboo to medars and others
7. Plantations raised
8. Forest offence cases
9. Forest infrastructure statistics like roads, buildings, communication, weapons
10. Manpower assessment, training and research activities

The collection of all the data is in accordance with the Karnataka Forest Code 1963 and the National Forest Policy and the data is collected in 24 prescribed formats under Karnataka Forest Code and another set of 36 formats to bring about vast improvement in the coverage of forest statistical information which will have multiplicity of uses both for internal forest information and development as well as external users.

### **3.19.2 Water supply and sanitation statistics:**

The responsibility of installing water supply schemes in rural areas rests with the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED). In urban areas it is with the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board and in Bangalore city with the Bangalore Water Supply and Drainage Board. The maintenance of the installations and supply of potable water to the rural areas and to the 213 notified urban areas is the responsibility of the respective gram panchayat and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). In addition to this, rural water supply and sanitation projects with the assistance of World Bank are being implemented by the Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency. All these institutions are independent entities and are therefore dealt with separately hereunder.



### i) Rural Water supply:

Supply of adequate and safe drinking water to all the 59630 rural habitations in the state is accorded the utmost importance in order to improve the living and health standards of the people. The objective is to provide 40 to 55 litres per capita per day (LPCD) . The following are the programmes taken through the department of RDPR.

1. Bore wells fitted with hand pumps and saral jal
2. Mini water supply scheme
3. Piped water supply scheme

The service level of water in terms of liter per capita per day is as below:

Service level of water (LPCD)	No. of habitations covered as on March 2008
10-20	2773
20-40	18455
40-55	15792
55 and above	22610
Total	59630

There are 2.56 lakh drinking water supply installations in the State. Out of them 2.06 lakh are borewells with hand pumps, 0.28 lakh are mini water supply and 0.22 lakh are piped water supply installations.

The statistical staffing pattern in the department is as follows:

Sl. No.	Office	Name of the post	Number of posts		
			Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
1	Chief Engineer, PRED	Statistical Officer in the Assistant Director cadre.	01	-	01
2	Chief Engineer, PRED	Assistant Statistical Officer	03	-	03 (filled up by PRED staff)
3	Superintending Engineer/Executive Engineer, PRED, circle/division	Assistant Statistical Officer	17	14	03
4	- do -	Statistical Inspector	10	04	06

Thus structurally the statistical organizational set up is adequate, but strategically there is gap in the form of unfilled posts.

The different water supply schemes installed at considerable cost have been treated as physical assets by the department and as per the PWD code, detailed information about them has to be maintained in the prescribed registers. But this is not strictly followed.

The department has prescribed as many as 14 statistical returns covering the following types of data to be collected from the lowest level.

- a. Scheme wise allocation and release of funds
- b. Zilla Panchayat wise allocation of resources and expenditure.
- c. Physical targets and achievement under various schemes.
- d. Coverage of habitations under various LPCDs
- e. Habitation wise water quality assessment.
- f. Operation and maintenance statistics.
- g. Structure wise assets created like check dam, bandhars, percolation tank etc.
- h. Energisation statistics.
- i. training
- j. Data on hydro fracturing of bore wells.

This statistical system serves the requirements of the administrators at the state level and in the Ministry of Rural Water Supply, Government of India. Methodological soundness is assured by the fact that the guidelines are provided by the Central Ministry and its affiliated departments.

As per the Phase I report, the adequacy and timeliness of source data, the statistical technique for compilation assessment and validation of intermediate data is satisfactory. But regular assessment of source data for coverage, statistical analysis and dissemination to public need to be improved.

The data originates at sub divisional level and gets consolidated at divisional level. From the divisional level, data is transferred to the central office electronically via e-mail where it is consolidated for the State as a whole.

At present both the physical and financial data are being entered through the on-line monitoring system of the department, pertaining to all the RWS works at field level, viz., GPs, PRED Division and Sub-Division office of as well as at Zilla Panchayat. At central office data validation is web based and further transmission to Government of India is online. However, the performance of the programs need to be cross checked physically, in the context of ensuring that there is no duplication of schemes

From 2009-10, Government of India has made provision to take up allied activities like R&D, MIS, Training and other support programs with 100% central grants. Under this program, about 108 GPS system have been procured. Under this system, location of the system, identification with place code and date and schemes, plan and design preparation can be done quickly and accurately, with the software facility available in the GPS and Total Station Equipment. Once this materializes there will be full-fledged computerization of the department enabling not only much faster data transmission and its processing but also more quality data. Under the same proposal, the department plans to train its staff in the process of using computer packages like GIS, OAP, and STADD.

**ii) Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency:**

Under the World Bank aided Rural Water Supply project Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (KRWSSA) is implementing mini water supply and piped water supply schemes in 3062 villages of 11 districts. This project was started in 1991 and the third phase of the project is being executed during 2010-14.

The agency has a Monitoring and Evaluation division which consolidates and analysis analyse the data at State level. The data originates at grama panchayat level, where the Secretary of the grama panchayat collects the data and transmits it to the District Support Office. District wise data is consolidated at this office and further transmitted to State level electronically. The central office is fully computerized. The department generates data on each water supply scheme, village wise category wise. District wise and state wise data are disseminated electronically.

### **iii) Rural Sanitation:**

The KRWSSA is implementing sanitation projects through National Total Sanitation Campaign with the assistance of the Government of India. It is a time bound project implemented during 2005-12 with a target to cover 5.55 lakh individual households, 37,000 schools and 24,000 anganwadi centers. The project is monitored by its MIS division.

The following data is generated:

- a) Individual household latrines for families below poverty line.
- b) Individual household latrines for families above poverty line
- c) Sanitary complexes
- d) School toilets
- e) Anganwadi toilets.
- f) Rural sanitary marts

The data is generated at the village level. Secretaries of gram panchayats are the producers who transmit data to the taluk Panchayats. The taluk panchayats consolidate the data and transmit it to the zilla panchayats. The district wise data is consolidated by the zilla panchayat with the assistance of coordinators of the agency. The data transmission from GP to ZP level is manual whereas from district to state agency it is online.

The agency has a good system for consolidation and analysis of data. The data dissemination is online and available from the taluk level.

### **iv) Water Supply in Bangalore City:**

The responsibility of providing potable water to Bangalore citizens lies with the Bangalore Water Supply and Drainage Board. The population of city of Bangalore which was 58.69 lakhs as per 2001 census is estimated to have increased to 68.79 lakhs in 2007. The Board caters to all areas of Bangalore City both for domestic and non domestic users through 5 divisions and 17 sub divisions. The total number of

connections which was about 3.22 lakhs in 2000-01 has risen to 5 lakhs at the end of 2006-07. The Board supplies about 145 liters of water per capita daily.

This Board has a well structured statistical system manned and managed by its own engineers. The data originates at the sub divisional level and is transmitted to the divisional level. Aggregated data is available at Board level. All data is transmitted electronically. The following data is collected.

- a) Per capita availability of water potential
- b) Source wise estimated water production
- c) Month wise receipts and consumption of water
- d) Sub division wise consumption of water
- e) Category wise connections and consumption of water
- f) Division wise water connection sanctioned
- g) Diameter wise water connection sanctioned
- h) Domestic category slab wise connection and consumption
- i) Non domestic category slab wise connection and consumption
- j) Total no. of domestic and non domestic connections.
- k) Data on water resources and its potential
- l) Details of ground level reservoirs in the city
- m) Details of overhead tanks
- n) Division wise major industries using water
- o) Details of transmission mains
- p) Details of pumping stations.
- q) Details of pump sets
- r) Demand, collection of day to day revenue resources.
- s) Details of sewage flow and its treatment.

Under infrastructure mapping, the Board is in the process of creating a net work information system to obtain information through a mapping data base which will serve as a management tool for long term action.

**v) Water Supply in Urban Areas other than Bangalore city:**

As indicated earlier, the Karnataka Urban water Supply and Drainage Board was established with the objective of implementing and building water supply as well as underground drainage (UGD) facilities in urban local bodies in the state with the exception of BBMP. The Board's activity is mainly limited to building the source of the water supply. The category wise coverage of the board is as follows:

Category of urban area	Number	Population as per 2001 census
Corporations	7	34.45
City Municipal Councils	44	42.54
Town Municipal Councils	94	29.36
Town Panchayats	68	10.10

The Board's statistical activities are looked after by its MIS unit. The following data is generated:

- a) Source wise availability of water
- b) Annual requirement of water at 135 LPCD as per 2001 census
- c) Annual requirement of water at 2009 in TMC including 15% loss
- d) Annual requirement of water at 2015 in TMC including 15% loss.
- e) Distance from source
- f) Capacity of each schemes
- g) Actually quantity pumped
- h) Borewells fitted with hand pumps
- i) Borewells fitted with power pumps
- j) Quantity of water supplied from borewells
- k) Contamination with fluoride
- l) Supply level in LPCD – minimum and present rate
- m) Intervals of supply
- n) Financial progress

The data is monitored by management information system (MIS) through wide area network in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science and Tata Consultants. The data transmission, consolidation and dissemination are online.

The Board is only an executing agency and therefore it is not responsible for maintaining the statistics of either water supply or sanitation. Ideally, the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration ought to have a statistical system as per which it should collect, scrutinize and analyze water supply and sanitation statistics in respect of all urban local bodies. This department has a statistical cell headed by an Assistant Director, supported by an Assistant Statistical Officer from the state statistical cadre. But since a long time these posts have remained vacant. This cell should be rejuvenated in order to maintain urban local body statistical system including water supply and sanitation.

### **3.20 Transport statistics:**

#### **3.20.1 Motor vehicle registration statistics:**

With the increase in economic activity due to globalization and easy availability of credit, the vehicle population in the state has increased enormously from around 40 lakhs in 2001-02 to 83 lakhs in 2009 which is an increase of more than 100%. This has resulted in enormous increase in the volume of registration and issuing of licenses and maintenance of motor vehicles statistics for administrative and legal purposes.

The office of the Transport Commissioner is the statutory organization responsible for the maintenance of motor vehicle statistics in the state. The department is mainly concerned with the collection of taxes on motor vehicles and the regulation of motor vehicles in accordance with the following Acts and rules. :

1. The Motor Vehicles Act 1988 ( central act of 1988)
2. Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989
3. The Karnataka Motor Vehicle Rules
4. The Karnataka Motor Vehicle Taxation Act.

The data originates with the registration of vehicles and issue of licenses at the level of Regional Transport Offices (RTO) which is entered into appropriate registers at the issue level and later gets consolidated at the state level. There are 55 RTOs in the State from which the data is transmitted to the state authority manually.

There is a separate cell for statistics under the control of a Joint Commissioner of Transport headed by an Assistant Director of Statistics with the support of ministerial staff. Out of 6 RTO offices in Bangalore, only 3 have Assistant Statistical Officers. The statistical work in other RTO offices is handled by officials of the department.

The Motor Vehicle Act and its rules stipulate that every vehicle registered should be in the forms prescribed in the “B Register”. The data relating to registration of vehicles is compiled every month by the officials of RTO office from this B register and transmitted to the head office for further consolidation and analysis. Based on this, reports are generated at the state, division, district and taluk level.

The data generated is very useful for the purpose of taxation, traffic management, road development, pollution control and computation of the State Domestic Product as well as for automobile and petroleum industries. Data dissemination is through the print media, and also through website. Data is available on a daily basis. A data bank has been established and the data is available since 1990.

The important statistics collected are as follows:

- a) Vehicles registered by type
- b) Number of new vehicles registered
- c) Driver and conductor license issued
- d) Driving licenses issued and renewed
- e) Pending cases in courts
- f) Vehicles under non use
- g) Vehicles seized and auctioned
- h) Permits issued and renewed
- i) Taxes collected under various provisions.
- j) Annual report

As per phase I study of the ISSP, on transport statistics, the overall assessment of reliability and accuracy is very high. The data covers relevant information in the field and meets users' needs. The reports are released regularly with a time gap of over 12 months which could be reduced once ICT technology is placed and fully exploited.

To meet the users' needs, the following indicators / data needs to be generated.

1. Average age of vehicles.
2. Gender wise registration of vehicles.
3. Ownership pattern including gender.
4. Gender wise driving licenses issued.
5. Number of enquiries under RTI Act.
6. Number of licenses cancelled under drunk and drive cases.
7. Number of electric / battery driven vehicles
8. Number of vehicles using LPG
9. Number of beneficiaries under LPG kit.
10. Number of vehicles off the road.

Recently the Transport department has taken up the Computerisation and Smart Card Project.

The details of the project are given below:



Five RTOs in Bangalore and Transport commissioner's office were computerized with the help of Tenth Finance Commission Grants during 2000-01 at a cost of Rs. 2.18 crore with technical assistance from NIC. In the second phase, another 8 Regional Transport Offices were computerized at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.57 crore with assistance from Eleventh Finance Commission grants during the period 2002-05. In order to issue smart card driving licenses and vehicle registration certificates, the department is implementing a project called "Computerized service delivery systems at transport offices in Karnataka" under the public private participation scheme. Under this project, the PPP partner would supply all computer hardware, software, UPS, associated peripherals and related project infrastructure for issue of smart card. The PPP partner also provides for data entry including backlog, technical manpower, training and consumables and maintenance.

The department has executed an agreement on 25.2.2009 with the PPP partner. The duration of the agreement would of 15 years from the date of its signing or till issue of one crore smart card driving licenses and one crore vehicle registration certificates which ever is earlier.

Since PPP partner charges for issue of each driving license, and registration certificate, the cost of the entire operation of this system will be borne by him as per the agreement. Till now this project has been implemented in 17 RTO offices and 1.25 lakh smart cards (both driving Licenses and RCs) have been issued. Smart cards would be issued as per SCOSTA standards. For the remaining offices, preliminary work has begun. In addition, NIC is creating infrastructure for state registration of vehicles and driving licenses.

All the RTOs/ARTOs will be networked through the proposed Karnataka State Wide Area Network, an e-Governance department's initiative.

### **3.20.2 Road Statistics:**

The total geographical area of Karnataka is 1,91,791 sq.kms .The State has got a good network of roads. The total road length which was about 12,000 kms in 1956 has increased to 2.29 lakh kms comprising of both PWD and rural roads as on 2008-09 with

a density of 120 kms of road length for 100 sq. kms of geographical area. Presently, the category of roads construction is as follows:

1. National Highways(NH)	5. Forest roads
2. State Highways(SH)	6. Fisheries link roads
3. Major District Roads(MDR)	7. Irrigation tract roads
4. Village Roads (VR)	8. Corporation/ city municipal roads

The roads at serial numbers from 1 to 7 are rural roads and at serial number 8 is urban roads. The roads in sugar factory area are either SH, MDR or VR.

While the responsibility of construction and maintenance of National Highways rests with Government of India, the remaining roads are the responsibility of the State Government. There are multiple agencies for construction and maintenance of these roads. The state highways, major district roads, forest roads, sugar factory roads and coastal roads come under the purview of the Public Works department. The Village roads come under the control of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department. The Corporation and city municipal roads come under the jurisdiction of respective corporations/municipalities.

**i) Public Works Department:**

The Public works department has three zones, Chief Engineer, (C & B) South and North and National Highways Zone. The department has a well organized statistical cell, located in the south zone at Bangalore which is headed by a Joint Director of Statistics and supported by 5 Assistant Statistical Officers and one Statistical Inspector. The north zone has a statistical division headed by a Deputy Director of Statistics supported by 2 Assistant Statistical Officers and one Statistical Inspector. In addition to this there are 6 Assistant Statistical Officers in the circle offices and 24 statistical inspectors in the divisions attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, South. In the office of the Chief Engineer, North, there are 4 Assistant Statistical Officers at the circle offices and 16 statistical inspectors at the division level.

**Compilation of primary data on road statistics:**

Information on surface wise and carriage way width of every road as per Government of India norms is generated at the taluk (sub divisional) level by the engineers of the department in the prescribed format. This information is generated annually or on demand and transmitted to the division office for consolidation. The data is further transmitted to the central office for further aggregation and to generate taluk, district and zonal break ups and also state level report.

**Conduct of quinquennial road traffic census:**

Since 1961, a detailed road traffic census is conducted once in five years to assess the traffic capacity of the roads and to locate the congestion points. The findings of this census form the basis for the design of pavements and determination of the width of roads.

**Conduct of annual traffic surveys:**

The Indian Road Congress (IRC) an authority on roads in India prescribes the conduct of road traffic census twice a year, once during the peak harvest season (of crops) and another during lean season. But the department conducts an annual sample survey of road traffic in between censuses.

The department has also conducted Road Users Satisfaction Survey on PWD roads spread over 56 towns and 216 villages during the year 2002, 2004 and 2007. The study involved 6484 structural interviews, 650 in-depth interviews and 25 focus group discussions. The collection of such data will be useful for the planning of the development of the roads. The department has also prepared Road Information System based on Geographical Information System which provides statistical, physical and financial details of the development on a particular road.

There is no organized process of consultation with users of road statistics at present or there is media coverage for release of the statistical reports. Hence, the process of consultation with users has to be stepped up preferably by uploading on website and

making the data accessible with provision for electronic interaction. In particular, transport operators of different types, who are the main users, have to be brought under the consultation process.

The data is useful to administrators, travelers, vehicle operators, industries, commercial establishments and for all economic activities.

The data collected by the PWD department is as follows:

1. District-wise road length
2. State Highways, District wise : Surface Feature and Carriageway width
3. Major District Roads, District wise: Surface Feature and Carriageway width
4. Length and width of National Highways in Karnataka
5. Division wise length of National Highways
6. State Highways Nomenclature and length in Karnataka
7. Taluk wise road length of National Highways, State Highway and Major District Roads
8. The type and vent way details of bridges

## **ii) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department:**

The Panchayat raj engineering department is the single nodal agency for execution of rural water supply, roads, minor irrigation and buildings. Development of village roads and their maintenance is the responsibility of Zilla Panchayats since 1987. The consolidation of rural road statistics is the responsibility of the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department. The total length of village roads in the State is 1.47 lakh kms of which 0.39 lakh kms is asphalted, 0.25 lakh kms are water borne macadam surfaced and major portion of 0.83 lakh kms are mud roads. Rural roads are improved and maintained through the following plan schemes:

- 1) Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
- 2) Employment Generation Schemes,
- 3) Mukyamantri Gramina Raste Abhivivrudi Yojana
- 4) Rural road connectivity and bridges fund

- 5) Twelfth finance commission grants
- 6) NABARD assistance
- 7) Funds allocated through various Area Development Programmes
- 8) MPLAD and MLALAD funds.

Type of data collected on rural roads.

- a) Length of asphalted roads
- b) WBM roads
- c) Mud roads

The soundness of data on rural roads cannot be judged since there is no proper technique in the collection or process. No formats or periodicity have been prescribed in the collection of data. The data is collected for the purpose of providing information to the Government. The department also does not publish the data for the use of the general public.

The department is proposing to expand its ICT infrastructure in a very big way at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.15 crore in a phased manner between 2009-10 and 2011-12 with assistance under Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Mission of Government of India. Once this materializes there will be full-fledged computerization of the department enabling much faster data transmission and processing. Under the same proposal, the department plans to train its staff in the process of using computer packages like GIS, OAP, and STADD.

The listing of village roads called the District Rural Road Plan (DRRP) has been done under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The roads formed and developed under various schemes are not being uploaded to this plan. This needs to be undertaken with the help of software developed by the NIC.

### **3.20.3. Traffic Accident Statistics:**

Traffic accident statistics are handled by the State Crime Records Bureau which is a separate unit headed by an Inspector General of Police under the Director General of

Police. There is a sufficiently well organized statistical system of collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating traffic accident statistics. The police station in the Jurisdiction of which an accident takes place first registers the same under the Indian Penal Code as well as the Motor Vehicles Act and rules there under and then simultaneously transmits the information on wireless, e-mail or other instantaneous communication systems to the Inspector of Police, DySP/Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent of Police of the police district in case of non fatal accidents. In case of the fatal accidents the message is transmitted to all the above authorities and in addition to the Inspector General of the range and as also to the Director General. The data on accidents is collected on a monthly basis and sent to the Superintendent of Police of the respective district who in turn e-mails it regularly to the State Crime Records Bureau where it is consolidated and classified under different heads and sub heads. Some police stations have started transmission of the data electronically also.

The State Crime Records Bureau where all the data gets accumulated has a software developed for its consolidation, analysis and generation of various statistical tables and submits the data to the National Crime Records Bureau and also publishes it in its report entitled Crime Review. The Bureau is also benefited by the existence of WAN which facilitates speedy data collection from different reporting units/police districts. The police district Superintendent of Police in his monthly press conference disseminates information on all activities of the department, including traffic accident statistics. Thus due importance has been given to this area and an organizational structure has been established to take care of this statistical sub system.

There is no statistical staff in the State Crime Records Bureau. The Bureau's staff like the Assistant Sub Inspector and Inspector of Police, who are all well trained in computer operations, are entrusted with the responsibility of compiling of traffic accident statistics in the State. They have limited statistical skills and are therefore unable to take up sophisticated analysis of the data, though they are able to take care of simple analysis in view of the availability of user friendly software packages like excel. However, there is need to provide training in statistical analysis of the data generated by identifying suitable staff within the State Crime Records Bureau.

The following are the main items of data available in this system:

- a. Number of accidents classified by month and type like fatal, grievously injured, minor injury, no injury.
- b. Accidents classified by type, rural/urban and by time.
- c. Accidents classified according to:
  - i. Roads
  - ii. Road surface
  - iii. Road features
- d. Accidents classified by location (near school, hospital, bridge, etc.)
- e. Accidents classified by type and weather conditions (like cloudy, dust, storm, heavy rain, mist, etc.)
- f. Accidents classified according to the type of vehicles
- g. Accidents classified by age of the vehicle and type.
- h. Accidents classified by nature of accidents and by type of vehicles.
- i. Accidents classified according to the cause of accident and type of vehicles.
- j. Accidents according to type and details of drivers and their age, ownership, educational qualification and type of driving license.
- k. Accidents according to type of manoeuvre.
- l. Accidents according to responsibility of driver.
- m. Accidents classified by particulars of vehicles/defect of vehicles.
- n. Accidents by junction type and traffic control type.

National guidelines as formulated by the Home Ministry and the department are being followed. Data is disseminated through media coverage and press meets by the authorities of the department. Further, the department has a website on which statistical data pertaining to accidents can be accessed. Apart from the monthly release of statistics there is a bulletin issued monthly entitled “Crime Review” which also gives a profile of traffic accidents classified by paternity and non paternity. This monthly bulletin contains information district wise. Many important decisions such as installation of traffic signals, construction of speed breakers, widening of roads and erection of warning sign boards are all based on road traffic accidents statistics.

#### **3.20.4 Passenger Traffic Statistics:**

The Transport of passengers is done by the state road transport corporations, private authorized passenger transport operators, private unauthorized operators including maxi cabs, auto rikshas, lorries, goods vehicles and others. Thus the whole system of passenger traffic is highly scattered and unorganized. There is heavy movement of

passengers from various other states. Consequently, it is extremely difficult to obtain and maintain passenger statistics.

However, the state road transport corporations which account for major share in passenger traffic within the boundaries of the State as well as to neighboring states have a systematic arrangement for collection of passenger traffic data. There are four state owned state road corporations viz, a) Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, b) Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation c) North Western Road Transport Corporation and d) North East Karnataka Road Transport Corporation. Each corporation has its own Planning and Statistical division which coordinates statistical activities.

The data on passenger traffic originates at the fleet level. All the Corporations have introduced electronic ticketing machine which records each passenger ticket. The way bill which is part of the trip schedule record contains various data on passengers like the number of passenger traveled, stage wise passenger traveled, revenue generated, fleet wise kilometers traveled etc. These way bills are consolidated at depot level and transmitted to the divisional level weekly. The data is then consolidated at the division level and transmitted on a monthly basis to the head office for further aggregation. At the depot level, a range of statistics are generated which includes statistics on passenger, revenue earned, accidents, fuel consumption, delay in schedules, average distance traveled per new and retreaded tyres, revenue generated per km, expenditure per km etc. These data is collected in prescribed formats.

### **3.21. Statistics for local area planning:**

Panchayat Raj institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are vested with powers to plan and implement development programmes in the subjects which have devolved to them. Hence local area statistics form a base for planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Article 243ZD of the Constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992) provides for constitution of the District Planning Committees (DPCs) for all districts except Bangalore Urban district to consolidate the plans prepared by the PRIs and ULBs in the district and to



prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. As per this provision, district planning committees have been constituted in all the districts and guidelines have been issued on their role and functions.

The objective of district planning is to prepare an integrated, participatory and co-ordinated local area development plan treating each panchayat or municipality as a planning unit. The basis of district planning would be to identify the infrastructure and facilities available, the gaps which are required to be filled and the resources available. The availability of accurate and up to date data is therefore of paramount importance.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the nodal department for collection of statistical data in respect of about 350 parameters in 20 sectors under the nomenclature “Samanya Mahiti” through an online data processing system. Village wise data is being collected at the Grama Panchayat level by the Grama Panchayat Secretaries in consultation with the concerned departments. The Planning unit attached to the Zilla Panchayat scrutinizes and takes up updating of data periodically. The District Planning Unit of each Zilla panchayat is headed by an officer in the rank of Joint Director of statistics. The functions of this division includes preparation of the annual Zilla Panchayat plans (including Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat plans), preparation five year plans, monitoring of implementation of schemes in the district, coordination between all the departments in achieving the targets and assisting the ZP in all spheres of planning. The Planning unit at the district level is finding it difficult in taking up periodical updation of the “samanya mahiti”. Hence the authenticity/reliability of data elicited under samanya mahiti is questionable. Besides this, the statistical data under “Samanya Mahiti” could be made more comprehensive since the format was designed in 2001 and much development has taken place since then.

There are 214 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State. The system of eliciting statistics for urban areas is yet to be streamlined. The 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act stipulates 18 activities under the Twelfth Schedule to be implemented by these ULBs. The District Urban Development Cell that has been set up recently at the district level to coordinate these activities, formulation of Plans and their implementation is yet to

discharge its duties with full vigor. As a result the plans of urban areas are not being integrated with PRI Plans at the district level. The district cell will have to collect data on the lines of the “samanya mahiti” which can be basis of planning by urban local bodies.

The Government of India in pursuance of the need for maintaining basic statistics for local level planning and as per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission has constituted a high power expert group to identify such basic statistics and indicators. This group has suggested a set of indicators and data which has both dynamic and static series to be collected and maintained at the village level. Accordingly, the Government of India has commissioned a pilot study in selected districts in all the States. In Karnataka, around 500 panchayats of Bellary, Chickmagalore and Dharwad districts have been selected under this pilot study during 2008-09. Village wise data has been collected in schedule A for annual data and in schedule B for dynamic data, over a period of 3 months.

Taking into account the workload and responsibilities of the Secretaries of the Gram Panchayat it may be desirable to outsource the collection of data for local area planning, preferably to a self help group or a pro-active NGO/VO of repute in the region. However, the Gram Panchayat Secretary and Panchayat Development Officer (post to be filled up shortly) will have to be assigned with the overall responsibility of collection of statistics and its onward transmission. In addition, the Taluk Planning Units should be created in all the taluks with the responsibility of training the basic workers and to interact with all the nodal departments in the collection of Statistics. The Taluk Planning Officer should be designated as the nodal officer for all planning and statistical activities in the taluk.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department has taken up online monitoring of various development programmes. For this purpose they have provided computers to all the gram panchayats. Internet connectivity is currently available for a meager 200-300 gram panchayats out of 5628 in the state. The gram panchayats with no internet connection are visiting the respective taluk panchayats in the periodical updation of the

information. The existing computer at the gram panchayat will be generally busy in data processing of the schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department. Hence, the gram panchayats will have to be provided with an additional system, which could be made use for storing all statistical data, both dynamic and static. Common application software relevant to the different tiers of PRIs will need to be evolved and disseminated among all the PRIs. Plan Monitoring and Information unit in the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department should ensure that the consolidated data for the State is free from inconsistencies and discrepancies. The said unit may also be entrusted with the work of analyzing both the Statistical and the fiscal data of gram Panchayats as well as to oversee and guide the PRIs in the implementation of Plan Plus Application software of the NIC, New Delhi.

The District Project cell should be strengthened by including persons with statistical or economics background facilitating maintenance of statistics of ULBs and integration/consolidation of Plans and Statistics at various levels. It has to be provided with computer and other logistics to carry out the functions akin to rural areas.

Based on the formats now in practice in the Rural Development department in the state and the schedules under the Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) recommended by the High Power Expert Group, the District Planning Division of the Planning department has evolved an exhaustive single format combining both dynamic and static/periodic data sets.

### **3.22 Data on Major Fiscal Variables:**

Fiscal policy has a crucial bearing on macro economic management within the frame of national and state economic policy and towards the attainment of the objectives of economic growth, equity and financial stability. Fiscal data serve to gauge the impact of fiscal policy on the real, financial and the external sectors of the economy.

The Finance Department is responsible for all the activities related to compilation, tabulation and processing of all fiscal data relating to budget estimates and they bring out a publication “Accounts Reckoner” which gives time series data on fiscal variables.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has the responsibility for budget analysis and bringing out a publication “Economic cum Purpose Classification of State Budget”. Planning Department brings out the Annual Plan document containing details of all the plan schemes with regard to expenditure of previous year, current year and allocation for the next year.

The National Statistical Commission has made the following recommendations:

**General Budget data:**

- a) Tax expenditures, which arise in the context of various exemptions that are extended under various tax laws, are yet to be quantified. Therefore the details on expenditure and implicit subsidies, tax arrears and tax refunds should be provided in the state budget.
- b) The state governments do not provide high frequency data on major fiscal indicators on monthly basis as is the practice followed by the central government. Therefore, the state governments should make available to the public the data on major fiscal variables on a monthly basis.
- c) To assess the current system of accounts and budgets of local bodies and to establish uniform budget practices a system of consolidation of the accounts by the states should be evolved and thereafter followed at national level. At the initial stage, the accounts of bigger local bodies such as those of metropolitan cities, municipal corporations and municipalities should be taken up completely while the accounts of smaller bodies be covered through suitably designed sample surveys. The securities issued by local bodies should be published in the state government budgets

**Tax Data:**

- a) The details regarding the tax records, revenue raised, revenue foregone on account of concessions contained in the budget proposals, receipt on tax arrears of the previous year and taxes collected through special schemes are not separately indicated. This data in gross and net terms should be in the budget documents in a more transparent and detailed manner.

The following are the major tax raising departments:

1. Department of Commercial Taxes
2. Department of Excise

3. Department of Transport
4. Department of Stamps and Registration

### **3.23. Monitoring and Evaluation:**

The State has a very good system of monitoring and evaluation of programmes implemented by the different departments. State Government had introduced the Monthly Multi level Review (MMR) programme during 1980s in order to enable systematic monitoring of all development schemes. The MMR format was so designed as to capture monthly and cumulative financial and physical targets and achievements. All the departments were carrying out the monitoring exercise at district level and state level. As a refinement to the MMR the Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar (MPIC) has been introduced in 2009-10.

The format of the MPIC attempts to capture activities required to be undertaken and completed in the implementation of schemes, apart from recording the monthly financial and physical achievements while implementing the schemes. It also identifies the outcomes of each programme so that the department has a clear idea of the objective of the programme.

The success of the programme can then be evaluated on the basis of the outcome achieved and the impact of the scheme rather than merely on the basis of the physical achievements or the expenditure incurred.

Statistics plays an important role in the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. Once the desired outcome is identified, the indicators can be determined. The base year data on these indicators can be collected and these can be collated at intervals as required for effective monitoring. Such data should be analysed, disseminated, placed in the public domain and discussed at various forums. This will be of paramount use in effectively monitoring as well as evaluation of important government schemes and programmes.

#### **Creating a data base on assets:**

Various departments are building infrastructure needed for the development and improvement of the quality of life of the people. These assets are not maintained systematically in the asset registers of the respective departments, PRIs and ULBs. Very often different government agencies do work of a similar nature. For example roads may be made by the PWD, RDPR, by the various area development boards, through MP's and MLA's funds etc. Without proper recording and computerization of these assets with links to different departments money may be spent again and again on the same work.

Each asset created should given unique ID and uploaded on websites. Whenever repair or maintenance is taken the estimate should contain the unique ID so that these particulars are uploaded to the relevant records. The unique ID should be prominently displayed on the assets by the departments. The expenditure for this activity will have to be borne under the administrative head of accounts.

## **4. THE VISION, STRATEGIC GOALS AND STRATEGIES**

### **4.1 Long-term Vision to meet specified data needs:**

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 State Strategic System.

#### **4.1.1 Vision for the State:**

- a) Develop a coherent and consistent system of data collection, analysis and dissemination within the present structure of a decentralized set of responsibilities under the constitutional framework and ensure that official statistics matches the data needs at all levels of aggregation from nation level down to sub district level and that it would be comparable both across time and space.
- b) Evolve, wherever required, suitable standards and methodologies and further make them dynamic as the process of strengthening state capacities progresses.
- c) To strengthen the coordination mechanism among the data producers taking advantage of the status of DES as the nodal agency and the authority managing the statistical cadre.
- d) Develop expertise among statistical personnel for independent design of surveys and studies.
- e) Generate base line data and provide subsequent data sets for carrying out meaningful evaluation of development programmes.

#### **4.1.2. Mission of the State Statistical System:**

- a) To elevate the status of statistics in the eyes of administrators
- b) To make the state statistical system an indispensable instrument of the development, regulatory and service functions of government
- c) To enhance the creditability, comprehensiveness / completeness, timeliness and usability of statistics within and outside government
- d) To provide physical infrastructure and to promote human resource capabilities in the statistical system
- e) To provide easy accessibility to users by adopting modern technology.

## **4.2 Strategic goals and strategies:**

### **Goal 1: Raise awareness of the role of statistics in administration in the state**

#### **Strategy:**

- 1) Conduct a seminar on the role of statistics in administration for senior administrators and deliver messages through targeted advocacy materials and activities
- 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 wings of government about the Act
- 2) Conduct a workshop for the Secretaries, heads of the departments 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:**

- 1) Establish a separate coordination division in the DES to oversee the implementation of
  - a) Collection of statistics Act 2008
  - b) Nodal functions of DES
  - c) Conduct structured meetings of all departmental statisticians to review the activities and performance of SSS
- 2) Constitute district level committees under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner with DSO 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 DES 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) Fill the vacant posts of primary workers or outsource the work wherever needed
- 6) 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
- 7) Conduct type studies to improve the base level data wherever needed

#### **Goal 5: Raise the usefulness and relevance of state statistics**

##### **Strategy:**

- 1) Acquire appropriate and adequate state-of-the-art ICT equipment, software and necessary training in ICT applications for all staff to meet the proposed standards for periodicity and timeliness of available data sets
- 2) Develop effective mechanism for collection and collation of the regular flow of data available from administrative records and these should be duly complemented with the data produced by periodical censuses and surveys
- 3) Evolve mechanism for effective validation, storage, retrieval, transmission of the administrative data using modern tools of Information and Communication Technology
- 4) Have established methods of small area estimation to arrive at estimates at district and sub-district levels from surveyed data

## **Goal 6: Understand and meet user needs more consistently**

### **Strategy:**

- 1) Establish the capacity/system to meet with users to understand their needs
- 2) Consult with users on a regular basis about their needs and the extent which available data sets meet those needs
- 3) Bring out annual reports containing analytical data and also disseminate through departmental website for easy and better accessibility to users
- 4) Ensure that metadata is prepared and made available with the data
- 5) Identify suitable monitorable indicators for review and improvement, keeping the various objectives of the department in view and the schemes implemented

## **Goal 7: Supplement statistical data with analytical work and capacity building of the personnel**

### **Strategy:**

- 1) Establish a fully equipped training centre which will also function as research and training as well as analysis unit
- 2) Organize training programmes for statistical personnel in statistics, economics, management, evaluation, implementation of the Statistics Act, 2008, project planning, through well structured curriculum
- 3) Develop curriculum / training modules for HR development by engaging consultants
- 4) Impart training to all statistical personnel in the modern management of statistical institution and ICT
- 5) The heads of the different divisions of DES, heads of departmental statistical divisions, chief planning officers and district statistical officers should bring out analytical reports at the district and state level on the official statistics collected at the grass root level. The Annual Administration Reports of the departments should also contain analytical data

## **Goal 8: Enhance the status of DES**

### **Strategy:**

- 1) Elevate the status of Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics to the level of Secretary to Government.
- 2) To provide adequate human resources to achieve the goals and strategies of SSSP bearing in mind the existing recruitment policies of the government.
- 3) Provide adequate resource for implementation of SSSP
- 4) House district statistical offices in own accommodation or in government premises
- 5) Fully equip the DSOs office with modern office and computing equipment.
- 6) Establish strong inter communication links between DES and national level statistical organization in all central ministries, other state SSBs, district statistical offices and departmental statistical divisions and private users

## **Goal 9: To carry out the 20 key statistical activities according to specified national standards**

### **a) State Domestic Product (SDP) Estimates:**

#### **Goal A : Achieving reliability of the estimates**

- To have latest rates and ratios, type studies should be conducted by the DES
- CSO to revise GTI and quantum index
- Commercial Taxes Department to revise the VAT returns to suit the needs of the SDP estimates
- Evolving uniform format for obtaining annual accounts of NDCUs in a soft copy entered through a software developed for this purpose by the DES
- Reconciliation of agriculture and horticulture data to have single data set
- Development of software for compilation of annual accounts of local bodies
- Establish GDP WAN facility and other infrastructure provided by the CSO

**Goal B : Achieving credibility of the estimates**

- Freezing of estimates at the end of third year of the estimate
- Having a single dataset with different agencies

**Goal C : Achieving timeliness to bring out the estimates**

- Bringing out advanced estimates by 25th of February every year (current year estimates)
- Bringing out quick estimates by 10th of February every year (previous year estimates)
- Bringing out final estimates by 31st of January every year (year before last)

**Goal D : Information, Education and Communication**

- Uploading estimates immediately after the release on official website
- Bringing out annual publication during the month of June every year
- Holding workshops of data producers, compilers and users to disseminate the information and to have feedback for further improvement

**b) Estimates of Capital Formation and Savings:****Goals and Strategies:****Preparation of Public and Private parts**

- A project has been undertaken in collaboration with ISEC to compile estimates of Capital Formation for public and private from 1999-00 to till date. This exercise will build the capacity of DES personnel to compile estimates for future years.
- Rs. 11.50 lakh is provided by the state government to take up this project.
- Software for compilation of Capital Formation and Savings estimates will be developed by NIC.
- The compilation of estimates will be commenced by the DES on annual basis.

## **Data dissemination**

- These estimates will be released along with the SDP estimates every year

## **c) Estimates of District Domestic Product**

### **Goal A : Achieving reliability of the estimates**

- All Zilla Panchayats to commence compilation of DDP estimates
- Development of software for compilation of Budgets and annual accounts of local bodies
- Upgradation of in-house IT infrastructure and development of relevant software for compilation
- Regular training for staff- orientation and re-orientation courses

### **Goal B: Achieving creditability of the estimates**

- Having a single dataset with different agencies

### **Goal C: Information, Education and Communication**

- ZPs to bring out reports annually and uploading estimates immediately after the release on official website

## **e) Estimates of the Contribution of Local Bodies**

### **Goal and Strategies:**

- All Zilla Panchayats should commence compilation of estimates of the contribution of local bodies on the basis of the survey taken up by the DES from 2003-04 to 2008-09
- The Budget and Accounts of Local Bodies will be computerized.
- Reports will be generated at district and state level before the compilation of SDP and DDP estimates
- Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) and Urban Local Development Department should monitor the submission of Budget and Annual Accounts of Local Bodies to the concerned authority on time so that the computerization of these documents takes place on time

- Zilla Panchayats should bring out district reports of all the Local Bodies of the respective districts and RDPR/DES should bring out the state level report. These reports should be made available to the users through printed booklets and through the web site

#### **f) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI):**

##### **Goal and Strategies:**

##### **Timely dissemination of Annual Survey of Industries data.**

- In order to reduce the time lag for getting ASI data, interaction with CSO will be held to get the same on time
- Annual report on ASI with District level data for analysis of various factors influencing industries will be in place within a year

#### **g) Index of Industrial Production (IIP):**

##### **Goals and Strategies:**

Timely reporting of reliable and credible data is the main goal

In order to achieve this, the following measures are to be taken up

- Timely revision of item basket:** Proper selection of the items to frame quality item basket and updating the list of items giving regular flow of information after completion of every ASI i.e., merging the weights of non-existing items with homogenous items
- Maintaining current business register:** Setting up co-ordination meetings with the department of Factories and Boilers, Industries and Commerce Department and National Sample Survey Organisation (FOD) for regular flow of data by updating the list of factories selected i.e., by replacing the non existing units
- Targeting at on time 80% response:** Continuous correspondence with the selected manufacturing units through different media, conducting workshops and development of software for online transmission of data

## **h) Crop Area and Production Estimates:**

### **Road Map to Improve Crop Area and Production Statistics**

#### **Goal A : Creating awareness among public**

- This can be achieved by Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activity. IEC involves workshops, seminars to farmers, canvassing activities related to agriculture statistics and its importance in grama sabhas, through pamphlets and other publicity measures
- NGOs may be involved in propagating the importance of agriculture statistics

#### **Goal B : Increase the accuracy and reliability of statistics**

- A methodology to be derived to augment results of ICS and TRS with that of the final area and production estimates. A correction factor may be derived from the observation in area enumeration of ICS
- Exploring the possibility of aerial photography and remote sensing technology to estimate area of crops

#### **Goal C: A scientific, simpler methodology to cover more crops for better estimates.**

##### **Strategy**

- A systematic method of oral enquiry to estimate yield. Oral enquiry method may be launched on a pilot basis for one or two crops.

#### **Goal D: Development of skill and capability of the staff**

- Intensive training to field staff and supervisory staff
- A training institute to be established for the Directorate of Economics and Statistics to give continuous in-service training for capacity building to both department staff and staff of relevant line departments

#### **Goal E: Improve the credibility of the system**

- Follow up supervision in ICS for corrective action in the defaulting villages in the succeeding year

**Goal F: Improve the timeliness**

- Computerisation of the RTC through Bhoomi in coordination with the NIC and revising the input formats to include all types of crop area details
- The publication of schemes on area and production estimates are to be brought out within the cut off dates

**Goal G: Development of better sustainable system to have reliable, credible and timely area and production statistics**

- There are a large number of vacant posts at the taluk level. These posts are to be filled in a phased manner within three years in order to have better field work, supervision and monitoring

**i) Wholesale Price Index:**

**Goal A : Achieving reliability**

- Improving the system of data collection to eliminate the problem of non-response and inordinate delay through online transmission of data
- Shifting the base year to 2007-08
- Upgradation of in-house IT infrastructure and development of software for compilation
- Regular training for staff through orientation and reorientation courses

**Goal B : Achieving credibility**

- Thorough scrutiny of price data at DES level
- Regular interaction with APMCs and Boards by the DES personnel
- An expert committee should be constituted to go in the quality aspects of WPI price data. To make the system transparent, the available detailed data should be made available to other government agencies for official use

**Goal C : Achieving timeliness**



- Ensure that the weekly wholesale price quotations for selected varieties/commodities are collected as on Friday each week
- Ensure that the monthly price reports pertaining to Coffee board, Spice Board, Directorate of Sugar are collected on time. The report pertaining to Tobacco Board is received once in a year i.e., during June or July when the commodity is auctioned.
- Wholesale Price Index for 33 agricultural commodities will be released on the last working day of the succeeding month.

#### **Goal D : Information, education and communication**

- Holding workshop with data producers, compilers and users to disseminate the information and to have feedback for further improvement
- The staff of DES, APMC and Boards would be trained to the appropriate level of their responsibilities through updated refresher courses in data collection, data assessment technique and technical specification
- Uploading the monthly Index on the official website

#### **j) Wholesale Price Index**

##### **Goals and Strategies:**

- Since the CPI for industrial workers, agriculture labourers and urban non-manual employees represent a certain set of categories which does not represent the whole population; the National Statistical Commission has recommended constructing CPI for rural and urban areas at district level. This matter was also discussed at length in the State consultation meeting held on 2.4.2009 with the stakeholders and it was decided to obtain the CPI for rural and urban areas separately and estimate the same at the district level, so that these CPIs could be utilized for the estimation of the DDP and the SDP and also to know more accurately and substantially the trends in consumer prices. The NSSO has taken up a survey on consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment during the 66<sup>th</sup> round from July 2009 to June 2010. It was

decided to make use of this survey to arrive at the weighting diagram and item basket for construction of CPI for rural and urban areas.

- Holding workshop of data producers, compilers and users to disseminate the information and to have feedback for further improvement.
- At present Price Trends in Karnataka are being brought out once in five years, which will be published every year in future. In addition center wise Price Trends are reflected in the Economic Survey placed in the Assembly before the budget session every year.

### **k) Birth and Death registration and Population**

#### **Goals and strategies:**

- It is essential to open registration centres in all government hospitals/nursing homes/primary health centres and in private hospitals in every district of the State
- District and taluk level registration functionaries are to be educated at regular intervals about the registration procedures as per the Act and Rules
- The existing publicity measures to create awareness are not effective; hence there is need for effective but low cost publicity measures having local and mass appeal through advertisements in the local cable network, Dordarshan and private channels. The services of Self-help Groups and NGOs may be utilised for the purpose of creating awareness. A focused strategy to cover low performing districts is to be taken up on priority by educating the people, particularly the women
- A motivational film on Registration of Births and Deaths directed by a well known Kannada film artist needs to be made and telecasted through Doordarshan twice a month. The District Information and Publicity Officers should include this film in their programme and show it in the villages
- Completing online registration in the remaining ULBs (around 80)
- Computerisation of statistical reports

- DES to take up studies and analysis on the registration statistics reported in order to cross check the reliability of statistics generated by administrative records
- Take up mopping up operations in case of birth registration at the time of admission to schools
- Bringing out Annual report containing 53 Statistical tables every year by the 31st July of the year following the year to which the report relates

## **l) Participation in National Sample Survey Organisation Surveys**

### **Goals and strategies:**

- Bringing out report and statistical tables of every round within a year of completion of each round
- Bringing out district level report and statistical tables at least in the case of certain NSSO studies by enhancing the sample size
- To conduct state level seminar on the state sample results in order to disseminate the information

## **m) Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare Statistics**

### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

#### **1. Organizational arrangements:**

##### **a) At the State Level:**

Structural & functional re-organization of state demographic unit will be undertaken. The State Demographer may be re-designated Joint Director, Health Statistics. All the 5 ASOs working with other programme divisions except planning shall be shifted to the re-constituted section of Joint Director, Health Statistics. The HMIS wing of KHSDRP and the computer wing headed by a senior programmer in the Directorate also will be brought under his overall control. All the other disease control programme divisions shall also have to report to him. The reconstituted JD, Health Statistics will report to the Director, Health and Family Welfare. There has to be a close working relationship between the JD, Planning and the JD, Health Statistics for an effective data based

planning and evidence based monitoring. The Joint Director, Health Statistics shall act as the single source of information in the health sector.

**b) At the District Level:**

At the district level, the District Health Intelligence Bureau (DHIB) which will be headed by an Assistant Director (Statistics) shall be constituted. This will be done by upgrading one of the four posts of ASOs to that of an Assistant Director. The remaining three ASOs in the district shall be under his control and guidance. The DHIB should be responsible for the compilation, analysis & dissemination of all the health data including that of the private sector.

**c) At the Taluk Level:**

With the amount of workload projected for the next 15 years, there is need for assisting the taluk health officer with a qualified Statistical Inspector (SI) who can assist and guide the taluk health officer in data collection and analysis.

**2. Accuracy and reliability of data:**

- At the PHC level, the sub-centre level data should be thoroughly checked for its completeness and consistency by the supervisory staff and the medical officer concerned and then only forwarded to the THO. Though this is a routine exercise, it has to be implemented more vigorously and monitored regularly by the THO and other higher officers
- The statistical units at the district and taluk level should scrutinize the reports received from the lower level for completeness and consistency
- Periodical sample check of data for completeness and consistency should be taken up by entrusting the responsibility to external agencies through outsourcing
- The ICT infrastructure provided under the NRHM would be fully utilized to ensure fast transmission of complete and consistent data sets

- The software provided by National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC) would be made use of to generate regularly important health and family indices for state and sub-state levels and also to add any new parameters to the collection system with the help of this flexible software

## **n) Education and Literacy statistics:**

### **Statistics on educational institutions and school enrolment data:**

#### **1) Primary and Secondary Education:**

##### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

- a) There is little response from some of the private un-aided managements to provide information in time. Hence, they have to be brought under the statistical system through enforcement of Collection of Statistics Act, 2008
- b) Design different formats for different types of managements
- c) Commence preparation and publishing district level reports
- d) Collect data on amount released to School Development and Monitoring Committees (SDMC) and purpose wise amount spent and include this in annual publication at district and state levels
- e) A workshop will be held to assess data needs in the context of the increasing emphasis on secondary and higher education and also on redressal of imbalances – regional, caste and gender

#### **2) Pre University Education:**

##### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

- a. Implement Secondary Education Management Information System to strengthen the data base of pre university education
- b. Build the capacity of personnel to analyse the data and bring out reports at district and state level
- c. Use ID during the entry to the 11<sup>th</sup> standard to track the career of those passing 12<sup>th</sup> standard examinations.
- d. Bring out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data on time

- e. Upload important data on the departmental website
- f. Hold consultation meetings with the users to get their opinion
- g. Modify the publications suiting to the needs of the users

## **o) Registration of Marriage Statistics**

### **REFORMS PROPOSED**

Once the system of registration of marriages is compulsory through the enforcement of the relevant Act and Rules, the following measures have to be taken.

- Develop the statistical infrastructure like reporting formats, registers, consolidation formats, type of reports to be generated, marriage certificate formats, etc. All these formats have to be made statutory and part of the Rules
- Designate the ANMs of Health and Family Welfare department and the anganawadi workers of Women and Child Development department as notifiers of marriages
- Establish a Marriage Registration Statistics cell headed by a Deputy Director of Statistics and assisted by one ASO and two SI in the office of the Chief Registrar of Marriages
- Provide ICT infrastructure for web based transmission of data, updation, consolidation and all other processes
- Take up extensive and intensive propaganda programmes to bring and promote public awareness about the need for marriage registration
- Capacity building programme of all the stake holders
- While developing the statistical frame work, the following data sets and their generation have to be taken care of
  1. Marriages by arrangement
  2. Inter caste and inter faith marriage
  3. Marriages on their own volition
  4. Remarriages
  5. Marriages by age group of partners.

6. Marriages by cross nationality.

7. Marriage by education status

**p) Labour and Employment Statistics:**

**1) Labour Statistics – Labour department:**

**REFORMS PROPOSED:**

- Development of software by the NIC for creation of business register, online registration, online entry of returns and web based collection of data by the enforcement authorities.
- Computerisation of all the registered establishments under all the Acts
- Collection and computerisation of unregistered establishments. (Rs.15.00 lakh)
- Testing of software and computerisation of periodical returns by the establishment and enforcement authorities
- Brain storming sessions with the enforcement officers at regional level to enable them to conduct awareness programme for all the employers
- Conducting awareness programme to all the employers and their associations at taluk level regarding 100% registration, renewals and submission of returns
- Training to the enforcement authorities Collection and compilation of returns online
- Compilation of business register of all categories of establishments
- Updation of business register by the enforcing authorities
- Preparation of labour statistics at a glance with analytical data

**2) Child labour statistics:**

**REFORMS PROPOSED:**

- The State Level Resource Centre of the Labour department will develop an MIS on this activity
- The centre will generate all the information on child labour like the number, the quantum of elimination and rehabilitation, etc., it will also disseminate all the information on its website

**3) Labour Statistics - Factories and Boilers department**

**REFORMS PROPOSED:**

- a) Development of software by the NIC for creation of register, online registration, online entry of returns and web based collection of data by the enforcement of authorities
- b) Computerisation of all the registered factories under all the Acts
- c) Collection and computerisation of unregistered factories
- d) Testing of software and computerisation of periodical returns by the factories and enforcement authorities
- e) Brain storming sessions with the enforcement officers at regional level to conduct awareness programme to all the employers
- f) Conduct awareness programme to all the employers and their associations at taluk level regarding 100% registration, renewals and submission of returns
- g) Training to the enforcement authorities
- h) Collection and compilation of returns online.
- i) Compilation of business registers of all categories of factories
- j) Updating of business register by the Jurisdictional Officers
- k) Preparation of factories and boilers statistics at a glance with analytical data

#### **4) Employment Statistics – Employment and Training department**

##### **Employment Exchanges:**

##### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

1. Use the business register prepared by the Labour and Factories and Boilers Departments for collecting employment statistics from the private establishments.
2. Improve the collection of data of public sector
3. Conduct awareness programmes at district level for obtaining data from private sector.
4. Use the software already developed for collection of data. and get the web based validated data .
5. Build the capacity of stake holders in collection, compilation and analysis of data
6. Bring out annual publication of employment data for public and private sectors including other activities

##### **q) Housing statistics:**

##### **REFORMS PROPOSED**



In order to consolidate housing data of both private and public sectors, the following measures are proposed:

- a. PRIs and ULBs will have to coordinate with the census authorities in the collection of housing statistics during the population census 2011 to build business register of housing stock and link it with asset registers of local bodies
- b. Systematic numbering of the buildings and houses by the local bodies will have to be undertaken, classifying them according to the classification done during the census
- c. Asset registers will have to be computerized with the above information
- d. workshops will be conducted for Gram Panchayats and ULBs to work out modalities to add houses/ buildings built in their jurisdiction to the asset register after the census
- e. Development of software with the assistance of NIC with regard to award of licenses for construction of houses and buildings by the local bodies. The items of NBO schedule will be incorporated in the software. Submission of completion reports will be made compulsory in the prescribed format by the builders whether public or private. This will help in maintaining the housing stock at the local body level and in updating the business register and asset register.
- f. Build the capacity of local body personnel in the collection, compilation and analysis of data and also ICT and bring out reports at local body, taluk, and district level
- g. Conduct awareness programmes for the public by the local bodies regarding compulsory issue of license and submission of completion reports of the buildings through the ward sabha and grama sabha.
- h. RGRHCL will carry out census of houseless and site less people once in every five years
- i. Housing department will come out with State Housing Policy once in five years.
- j. Housing department will also construct consumer price index of building materials through RGRHCL
- k. Computerization of data and bringing out publications annually and uploading the same on the local body website and also consolidated information at district and state level on the website of the concerned departments

1. RDPR department and Zilla Panchayats in respect of Gram Panchayats would monitor this activity, whereas the UD department, department of Municipal Administration and District Urban Development Cell do it in respect of Urban Local Bodies

**r) Electricity production and distribution statistics:**

**REFORMS PROPOSED**

- a) Impart training in consolidation, analysis of electricity data through Central Electricity Authority or CPRI or such other institutions.
- b) Obtain ICT infrastructure and software
- c) Disseminate the consolidated data on generation, transmission and distribution of electricity through the web site of the Energy department and also through print media

**s) Environment and Forestry statistics:**

**1) Forestry Statistics:**

**REFORMS PROPOSED**

1. There is need to collect statistics on the following additional subjects:
  - a) conflict between man and animal
  - b) forest fires and the consequent destruction
  - c) details of plantations, activities of village forest committees
  - d) forest and animal species under extinction
  - e) medicinal plants
  - f) census of commercial forest produce like sandalwood, margosa, honge etc.
2. There is also need for taking up scientific sample surveys for:
  - i) Estimating minor and major forest produce,
  - ii) Growing stock,
  - iii) Enumeration of sandalwood trees and estimation of their value and estimation of important species like teak, rosewood and honge, survival percentage of plantations.

3. There is need to a) fill up vacant posts of statistical personnel and b) develop their capacities adequately.
4. Total computerization of forest statistics using the funds provided under central finance commission grants and software support provided by NIC as explained below.

**t) Water supply and sanitation statistics:**

**i) Rural Water supply:**

**REFORMS PROPOSED:**

1. Fill up all the existing vacant posts including those statistical cadre posts filled up by non statistical personnel of PRED
2. The different water supply schemes installed at considerable cost have been treated as physical assets by the department and as per the PWD code, detailed information about them has to be maintained in the prescribed registers
3. regular assessment of source data for coverage, statistical analysis and dissemination to public need to be improved
4. the performance of the programs need to be cross checked physically, in the context of ensuring that there is no duplication of schemes
5. Extensive use of computer packages like GIS, OAP, and STADD
6. To bring out an annual publication “RURAL WATER SUPPLY AT A GLANCE”

**ii) Rural Sanitation:**

**REFORMS PROPOSED:**

The Total Sanitation Campaign is the most important of the sanitation programmes. The programme is implemented through gram panchayats. In order to assess whether a GP is totally sanitized, the following additional information not being collected now needs to be collected by the agency.

- a) Schools having toilets exclusively for girls.
- b) Awareness programme organized for children on hygiene.

- c) No. of villages having space for disposing waste.
- d) Awareness programme for villagers for safe handling of drinking water resources.
- e) Awareness programmes organized on the importance of hygiene practices such as brushing the teeth, taking daily bath, washing hands.

### iii) Water Supply in Urban Areas other than Bangalore city:

#### REFORMS PROPOSED:

- a) Fill up the existing vacant statistical posts in the department of Municipal Administration
- b) Design proper statistical formats and procedure for collection of data on water supply and sanitation from all local bodies
- c) Commence collection of data and the subsequent processes
- d) Bring out annual publication “ Statistics on water supply and sanitation in urban areas”
- e) Disseminate electronically in the department’s web site

### u) Transport statistics:

#### 1) Motor vehicle registration statistics:

#### REFORMS PROPOSED:

- a. Create business register of vehicles and driving license holders.
- b. The department will incorporate following parameters in the software and generate the data
  - i. Average age of vehicles.
  - ii. Gender wise registration of vehicles.
  - iii. Ownership pattern including gender.
  - iv. Gender wise driving licenses issued.
  - v. Number of enquiries under RTI Act.
  - vi. Number of licenses cancelled under drunk and drive cases.
  - vii. Number of electric / battery driven vehicles
  - viii. Number of vehicles using LPG
  - ix. Number of beneficiaries under LPG kit.
  - x. Number of vehicles off the road.
- c. Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data
- d. Uploading important data on the departmental website
- e. Hold workshops with the users to get their opinion about the data
- f. Modify the software according to the needs of the users

The above measures will help in:

- a) Maintenance of data on registration and issue of license at all levels and its easy transmission.
- b) Uploading monthly and quarterly data sheets for state and sub state level on department's web site
- c) Uploading annual data within a month of the close of financial year;
- d) Making public analytical reports.

## **2) Road Statistics:**

### **i) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department:**

#### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

- a. To develop a coordination mechanism between CE (C & B ) and CE, PRED so that the Chief Engineer, C&B can integrate village roads data in their annual publications.
- b. PRED will take up quinquennial road traffic census and annual traffic surveys on selected rural roads.
- c. Provide ICT infrastructure as proposed under Government of India.
- d. Develop software for updating the roads status in the District Rural Roads Plan formed and developed under various schemes and to get updated data on category of roads by using GIS, OAP and STADD.
- e. Bring out an annual publication of the department entitled “ Rural Roads at a glance” at district and state level by the Zilla Panchayats and Panchayat Raj Engineering department on the lines of publication brought out by PWD
- f. The statistical data on rural roads will be uploaded in the department and Zilla Panchayat website.

### **ii) Traffic Accident Statistics:**

#### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

Build the capacity of police personnel to analyse the data, use of statistical packages and bring out reports at district and state level

### **iii) Passenger Traffic Statistics:**

#### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

1. The main drawback is that the data is aggregated only at the level of each corporation and not for all the four corporations together. Since all the corporations are fully computerized, a data centre for consolidating the statistics

of all the corporations should be established at Karnataka State Road Transportation Corporation, Bangalore

2. Private operators both authorized and unauthorized are not bound by any statute or rule, in the first place to keep an account of the number of passengers they carry and therefore the issue of furnishing data does not arise. Even if they maintain the passenger data and are prepared to share it, there is no government agency which can collect, compile, coordinate, analyse and disseminate this information
3. As per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, compulsory furnishing of certain minimum statistics by the private transport operators at the time of renewal of licenses should be enforced. The Regional Transport Officers should be entrusted with the responsibility of collection and computerization of this data furnished by private transport operators at the time of renewal of license by devising a suitable format by and use the software developed by NIC
4. As there is no nodal agency for systematic collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of passenger statistics, this function could be entrusted to the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation situated at Bangalore. Software has to be developed to consolidate the passenger statistics from the 4 transport corporations. The KSRTC should also to retrieve the passenger statistics of private transport owners data collected and computerized at RTO offices. These two passenger statistics should be analysed by the KSRTC and uploaded on its web site link it to the websites of other corporations and to the Transport department

#### **v) Statistics for local area planning:**

##### **REFORMS PROPOSED**

- a) Collection of static and dynamic 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 10 districts including those commenced during 2009-10

- b) Compilation of data so collected through the software supplied by the CSO
- c) Consultation meetings will be held with the stakeholders to standardize the format in view of the three different formats i.e.
  - i. Samanya Mahiti of RDPR department,
  - ii. CSO format of BSLLD
  - iii. Format designed by the Planning department
- d) Consultation meetings will be held with the stakeholders for determination of parameters on which data is to be collected by ULBs
- e) Development or modification of the software suiting to the needs of PRIs and ULBs
- f) Commence collection and computerization of data in the formats designed after the consultation meetings
- g) The Taluk Planning Units should be created in all the taluks with the responsibility of training the basic workers and to interact with all the nodal departments in the collection of Statistics
- h) The Taluk Planning Officer should be designated as the nodal officer for all planning and statistical activities in the taluk
- i) 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, taluk, and district level
- j) RDPR department and the Zilla Panchayats in respect of Gram Panchayats should monitor this activity, whereas UD department, department of Municipal Administration and the District Urban Development Cell will monitor the activity in respect of Urban Local Bodies

- k) 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
- l) Planning department and DES will issue necessary instructions with regard to BSLLD
- m) Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data
- n) Uploading important data on the departmental websites
- o) Hold workshops with the members of PRIs and ULBs to get their opinion about the data generated and their use
- p) Modify the parameters according to the opinions expressed in the workshop

**w) Data on Major Fiscal Variables:**

**REFORMS PROPOSED:**

- a. The data of departments with regard to above recommendations at (a) of the general budget data and (a) of tax data is not being classified and provided in the state budget document. There is need for publishing the details given above.
- b. With regard to compilation of local body statistics action has been taken to collect, compile and consolidate the data pertaining to Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies under estimates of the contribution of local bodies.
- c. The State Government is not making available to the public the data on major fiscal variables on a monthly basis The Finance Department should make this data to the public through its web site from 2010-11, on the lines of Economic and Financial Data under “Special Data Dissemination Standard” published by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India on the national summary data page



## **x) Monitoring and Evaluation:**

### **1) Statistics for monitoring and Evaluation:**

#### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

The KSSSP recommends very strongly that this exercise be done for all important programmes in each department. The DES may be made responsible for collecting, collating and analyzing the data. The State Planning Board can take up focused evaluation studies on the basis of the data.

### **2) Creating a data base on assets:**

#### **REFORMS PROPOSED:**

- a. All the departments have to computerize the assets of their departments assigning unique ID with the software developed by the NIC. Initially Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency will monitor this work and later on the departments, PRIs and ULBS will have to continue to update the same. This unique ID will have to be displayed on the assets with permanent mark. The expenditure for this activity will have to borne by the department under the administrative expenditure head of accounts
- b. This will be monitored by the High Level Steering Committee

### **4.3 Assessment of alternative strategic choices:**

The strategies recommended to achieve the different goals can be broadly classified into those requiring administrative actions, those requiring surveys, domestic training through a designated training centre and provision of manpower directly answerable to Government.

Domestic training, a proposed strategy as against external training, has no alternative. In domestic training all the resources are under the direct control of the Director DES. Therefore, utilizing this resource optimally, it would be possible to develop the capabilities of the statistical personnel. External training may be used as a supplementary in respect of very advanced areas of knowledge and skills required.

Outsourcing to the private sector can be a good alternative strategy only in cases where there is acute shortage of manpower and where diversion of the regular staff from their routine activities is required. Such as situation is now prevalent in the statistical system

in the state. Hence many of the studies and type studies proposed need be outsourced to reputed external agencies selected through a strict competitive process.

As between administrative reporting verses statistical surveys, the two will have to be deployed as complementary strategies and not alternatives.

Important statistics and data should be generated regularly through the administrative process. An example is birth and death statistics where it is necessary to improve the registration system so that we can rely on the data generated by the registration process itself and do not depend on the SRS data. Survey should be conducted only to collaborate this data in cases where there is some doubt with regard to the accuracy of the data. Surveys are useful in (1) checking on sample basis the authenticity of the data (2) for additional information which may be considered necessary, on the basis of the statistical information already available.

## 5. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### 5.1. Improving statistical environment, legislation, coordination, institutional organizational, management and consultation framework:

#### 5.1.1. Statistical Environment:

Vigorous and sustained statistical advocacy can result in the proper appreciation of the role, power and importance of statistics as a strategic resource for planning, decision-making, Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and good management. Therefore, advocacy activities for the sensitisation of high level policy makers, data analysts, data producers and users at different levels in the public, private and civil society sectors will be undertaken during the project period. Workshops will be arranged for this purpose annually. The advocacy aims will be as follows:

- i. The role and importance of statistics in planning and improvement of development outcomes
- ii. Use of statistics in framing policy initiatives
- iii. Role of statistics for better allocation of resources and more effective utilisation
- iv. State statistical system has a coherent frame work
- v. Appropriate and sustained financing from the state budget

The expected result of the advocacy activities will be to increase the demand for good statistics so that statistics that users need are produced (relevance), when they need them (timeliness). It will also be possible to produce the statistics in a form that is user friendly. This calls for better data analysis, interpretation, presentation and reporting.

**OUTPUT: Better status of statistics in the state**

#### 5.1.2. Statistical Legislation:

The Collection of Statistics Act 2008 and the rules thereon will be implemented effectively in the state.

**OUTPUT: Better statistical system in the state****5.1.3. Co-ordination:**

Co-ordination, collaboration, networking and information sharing are essential for an effective state statistical system as they lead to a shared view of goals and objectives, a clear understanding and agreement on the roles and responsibilities of diverse actors, reciprocal, open dialogue and good communication, mutual support, synergy and accountability and trust in official statistics. There is need for good co-ordination and information sharing between data users and producers to make the statistical system user responsive and user driven. Co-ordination and information sharing among the data producers is also necessary in order to achieve synergy and more effective use of resources for data production and to minimize the production of conflicting data. There is also a need for collaboration between data producers and researchers, analysts and training institutions to improve data analysis and reporting.

To bring about co-ordination in statistical activities, the state government had issued a government order in 1982, declaring the Directorate of Economics and Statistics as the “NODAL AGENCY” in relation to all statistical matter in the state and to empower the DES to undertake systematic studies of the working of departmental statistical divisions in the state as and when necessary. The state government has also issued circulars for expeditious and accurate reporting of statistical data by the state government departments. However, very few functions are being carried out by the DES as a nodal agency. Therefore strong efforts will be made to actively promote the DES as a nodal agency. In order to do so, the DES should carry out following functions:

- 1) Orient data collection programmes to the needs of the departments
- 2) Chalk out an annual data collection programme of each department
- 3) Lay down formats, periodicity, time schedule, stages and types of tabulation, the content of the final output/publication, etc., in relation to the above
- 4) Advise the departments to collect gender, SC/ST and community wise data wherever relevant
- 5) Suggest suitable staffing pattern for the Departmental Statistical Divisions taking into consideration 1, 2, 3& 4above

- 6) Evolve/prescribe job charts/duties of the personnel at 5 above
- 7) Make it compulsory for the departments to undertake analysis of data collected by them and to ensure that the analytical reports along with the data tables as annexure form part of the Annual Administrative Report of all the departments
- 8) Advise departments to collect data on a minimum set of static and dynamic indicators including poverty reduction indicators and with regard to millennium development goals and disseminate the same through their website
- 9) Assist the departments to conduct user-producer meetings/workshops to improve the design of the questionnaires, data collection and more detailed analysis
- 10) Advise the government with regard to the approval or otherwise of any proposal for data collection submitted to the government as a plan or non-plan scheme/programme, by any department.
- 11) Render advice to all departments in respect of their data collection programmes and other statistical activities
- 12) Ensure adoption of uniform concepts and definitions of terms etc., employed in the collection of statistical data
- 13) Ensure effective validation, storage, retrieval, transmission and processing of the administrative data using modern tools of Information and Communication Technology to provide reliable, credible and timely data
- 14) Advise the departments to maintain one set of data at all levels free from incorrect, inconsistent, mechanical and arithmetical errors
- 15) Ensure the elimination/minimization of duplication of statistical work among departments.
- 16) Suggest ways and means for optimum utilization of resources applied for collection of statistics
- 17) Implement The Collection of Statistics Act 2008 and rules effectively.
- 18) Adopt established methods of Small Area Estimates supplied by CSO IARSI to arrive at estimates at district and sub-districts level from survey data.
- 19) Advise all the departments in all statistical activities other than the above.

The state level co-ordination committee on statistical activities of the heads of the Departmental Statistical Divisions (DSD) under the chairmanship of the Director, DES will conduct quarterly/half yearly meetings to bring about rationalizing/streamlining of their working and also to monitor the above activities.

District level co-ordination committees will be constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Planning Officers of Zilla Panchayats to review the statistical activities in the district.

A separate division in the DES is required to assist the Director DES to perform the above functions. This division should have senior officer of the DES who has expertise both in Statistics and Economics. He shall be assisted by the officers and officials holding post graduate degree in Economics or Statistics. There was a Publication, Training and Co-ordination (PTC) division in DES headed by a Joint Director and other staff. But the post of Joint Director has been abolished under 5 percent cut of vacancies in DES on the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC). This division is now attached to Agriculture Statistics Division. The earlier PTC division will be revived and the post of Joint Director will be created. The above functions will be entrusted to this division in addition to the existing responsibilities. Approximate cost of the post of Joint Director to be created would be Rs.6.00 lakh annually.

#### **OUTPUT:**

- **Better co-ordination, collaboration, networking and information sharing between data producers, users and providers**
- **Systematic statistical activities taking place in all the wings of the government**

#### **5.1.4. Institutional and Organisational Management:**

There is a common statistical cadre in the state. All statistical personnel in the government belong to this cadre and they are posted to various departments. The common statistical cadre has immense benefits for the state statistical system that include:

- Promotion of professionalism and better co-ordination of statistical work in government departments
- Cost effectiveness in statistical production through sharing of strategic human resources and skills
- Improved career prospects for statistical personnel. By having all statistical staff under one umbrella an appropriate career path can be developed for them
- Better prospects for training and professional advancement for statistical staff.
- Improved quality of administrative data

There have however been occasion when the heads of the departments are posting their own personnel to the statistical posts in the department or abolishing the posts without bringing it to the knowledge of the DES. This will hamper statistical activities and prove a hindrance to cadre management. Strict guidelines will be issued by the government not to post departmental personnel to statistical posts (since they are technical posts) or abolish the posts meant for statistical activities without the consent of the DES.

There is need to improve the career prospects of DES personnel. These personnel in the Group C cadre have at present to wait up to 25 years to get one promotion. The officers recruited as Assistant Directors in Group B cadre work for 10-15 years in the same cadre before they get a promotion. Although officers of the state administration and various technical departments retire in the selection grade and super time scale, this facility is not provided to the officials of the DES. Action will be taken to improve the morale of the officials of the DES by giving them better career opportunities and prospects for advancement.

Since the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is a major technical and nodal department and it has to advise the government in all statistical matters, the post of the Director, DES will be elevated to the rank of Secretary to Government and designated as Director General, DES as in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. The Joint Directors of DES will be renamed as Directors of the different divisions. The joint directors heading

the major departmental statistics divisions will be elevated and renamed as the Directors of Economics and Statistics of that department.

Both leadership and good management are required for effective results. It is important to point out that a manager is not necessarily a leader. But one must have good leadership qualities in order to be a good manager. Generally, a leader creates an agenda, establishes direction and develops a vision as well as strategies to achieve the vision. A manager plans and budgets, establishes detailed steps and timetables for achieving needed results, and allocates necessary resources. A leader develops a network for achieving the agenda and communicates direction (by words and deeds) while a manager organizes and staffs, establishes structures, delegates responsibility and authority, develops policies and procedures to guide people, and creates monitoring systems.

The state statistical system requires leadership and management at different levels. The Director, DES will take all measures to improve the system with the help of the senior colleagues in the department, entrusting them with roles and responsibilities individually and/or constituting teams.

#### **5.1.5 Implementation of ISSP:**

Government of Karnataka has constituted a High Level Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to oversee the preparation and implementation of the State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) under the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) and to issue necessary directions to all the participating government departments / agencies concerned with statistical activities for the successful implementation of the India Statistical Strengthening Project in Karnataka.

In the Letter of Participation the State Government had agreed to subscribe to the national vision and strategic policy framework as set out in the National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP) of Government of India, to formulate a State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) and implement the same under the ISSP and to designate a single nodal agency of the State Government for the purpose of the project which would be the Point



of Interaction (POI) with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and which would operate and manage an exclusive / dedicated budget line for the ISSP.

Accordingly, the Government of Karnataka has established the ‘‘Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency (KSSDA)’’. This society is registered under the Karnataka Societies’ Registration Act 1960.

The aims and objectives of the Society are:

- To implement the India Statistical Strengthening Project
- To design and implement the State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) for strengthening the State statistical system in accordance with the National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP).

In pursuance of the aforesaid objectives, the Society will

- make rules and bye-laws for the conduct of the affairs of the Society and add to, amend, vary or rescind them from time to time;
- raise funds and accept donations or grants in cash or in kind including property of any kind;
- borrow money required for the purpose of the Society with or without security upon such terms and in such manner as may be determined by the Governing Council of the Society with or without the prior approval of the State Government, as the case may be;
- invest any money of the Society not immediately required for any of its objectives in such a manner as determined by the Governing Council of the Society;
- meet out of the funds of the Society all expenses, which the Society may incur with respect to the formation, registration and operations of the Society;
- open bank accounts of any type including overdraft account as determined by the Governing Council of the Society and operate the same in ordinary course of business;
- own, establish or have and maintain offices, branches and agencies within the State for the purpose of carrying on its business;

- promote, form, conduct or associate in the promotion, formation or conduct of companies, subsidiaries, societies or such other associations, of persons as it may deem fit;
- sell or dispose of any undertaking of the Society or any part thereof with prior approval of the Governing Council for consideration as it may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Society;
- enter into partnership or any joint venture with any company, society, association or person, or to co-operate with or subsidize or assist in any way such company, society, association or any person with approval of Governing Council and
- do all other such things, as the Society may consider necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of its objectives.
- The above aims and objectives shall be achieved by undertaking the tasks or activities by KSSDA / or cause to be undertaken by the concerned departments/ agencies/units.

The Project Director, KSSDA will implement the decisions of the Governing Council of KSSDA under the chairpersonship of Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department

The Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary and the KSSDA will lead the whole process and make all out efforts to achieve the goals and strategies of the KSSSP under the ISSP.

The KSSDA needs an establishment under the Project Director to carry out the functions entrusted to him under rule 7 of Rules and Regulations of KSSDA and effectively implement the ISSP so as to attain various goals set in the KSSSP. The implementation of numerous strategies and actions planned under KSSSP necessitate continuous and extensive interaction with several departments, central line ministries, different technical divisions of the DES and Planning and Finance departments of Government of Karnataka. He is charged with the enormous responsibility of the convening meetings of important committees. He has, as per the rules of the Agency, financial and

administrative responsibilities also on par with Head of the department. He has to carefully monitor the implementation of the project apart from releasing the funds required for it and for their accountability. In this process he has to report to the state and central governments. The monitoring and evaluation tasks to be carried out by him entail constant correspondence with the stake holders. In a nut shell the Agency has to function as efficiently as Government department particularly in a project mode. This fully justifies the need for the following organizational support to the Project Director.

Sl. No.	Post	No. of Posts	Pay scale Rs.	Annual expenditure Rs lakh	Mode of filling
1	Project Director	1	22125-30300	4.20	Deputation from DES
2	Deputy Director	1	18150-26925	3.48	
3	Assistant Statistical Officer	2	10000-18150	4.08	
4	Superintendent	1	10000-18150	2.04	Deputation from DES/outsourcing
5	First Division Asst	1	7275-13350	1.44	
6	Stenographer/typist cum Jr. Assistant	2	7275-13350	2.88	
7	Group D	2	4800-7275	1.80	
8	Hired vehicle (1)			2.40	
9	Office expenditure including Traveling allowance			8.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>30.32</b>	

In addition the following facilities and equipments are needed

Sl. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	Hired accommodation for KSSDA office (Rs.3.5 lakh x 5 years)	17.50
2	Furniture	10.00
3	Computers(4), multi-function printers(2), LAN, internet, telephone	8.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.5</b>

### 5.1.6 Consultation framework:

There is a need for continuous dialogue between data producers and data users, especially planners and policy makers, chambers of commerce and industry, trade unions and NGOs to identify and adequately respond to user needs. The DES along with the heads of the government departments will convene meetings of users and producers of data annually. The DES will also hold such meetings/workshops with the line departments. These meetings/workshops should focus on the following:

- Determine the core set of statistics to produce on a regular basis.
- Discuss with policy makers the need for changes in structure and focus, such as decentralisation and the consequent need for data at the sub national (district) level.
- Discuss the conduct and content of censuses and large-scale sample surveys including data not previously developed, such as gender-responsive statistics

The decisions taken in these meetings will be implemented and the required data will be collected and compiled by the respective line departments.

Researchers and analysts will be encouraged to participate more actively in the production of statistics, particularly in defining the objectives for data collection, in determining the coverage of data collection, and in analysis especially policy related and targeted analyses and reporting. This type of collaboration and consultation serves two very important purposes:

- It adds value to data through careful, rigorous and more detailed policy-related data analysis. This helps to elevate the function of data producing agencies from that of data providers to providers of information and knowledge support, especially for policy and decision-making.
- It is expected that through feedback mechanisms, these arrangements will improve not only the analysis of data but will also lead to better data quality. From feedback, data producers will improve the design of questionnaires and data collection. The arrangements will also lead to wide stakeholder ownership of the collected data and the resulting statistics.

Similarly, awareness programmes and/ or workshops will be conducted to have better relationships between data producers and data providers.

**OUTPUT: Better relationship between data producers, users and providers**

**5.2 Human Resources and their development:**

As explained in section 2.1, the DES is the nodal department for all statistical work. The technical posts in the DES have to be filled on the basis of direct recruitment as well as promotion. Qualifications have been prescribed for both promotion and direct recruitment. However, over the last few years, no direct recruitment has been done, with the result that there are a large number of vacancies, particularly at the level of enumerators and statistical inspectors (over 60% of the posts of enumerators are vacant). This has had adverse impact on the work of data collection, leading to delays and in accuracies. There is also shortage of primary workers in line departments. If all the vacancies cannot be filled by direct recruitment, it will be necessary to take a decision regarding outsourcing some of the work, such as that relating to Crop Estimation Survey.

Finance department has agreed to fill up 50% of the vacant posts of Enumerator, Statistical Inspector and Assistant Director within 2 years period. It has also concurred for the proposal to outsource the conduct of crop cutting experiments. The calendar will be chalked out for filling these posts and action will be taken accordingly.

As there is a continual change in and expansion of areas covered by statistics and constant change and improvement in the methodology of data collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination, it is essential for the practitioners of statistics to keep abreast of developments in the discipline through properly organised training programmes. The primary workers as well as senior officials of the line departments also need some exposure to surveys, preparing and filling of questionnaires and data collection.

Hence there is a need to establish a separate training institute to upgrade the skills of the personnel at all levels to provide reliable, credible and timely data. This institute will be

named **KARNATAKA ECONOMICS AND STATISTICAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE**. The role and functions of this institution is given at **Annexure-5**. The workload of this Institute is given at Annexure-5a. Land will be provided by the government in the vicinity of Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike. The cost of construction of the building can be provided under ISSP. The recurring expenditure involved will be borne by the State Government.

The Finance department has made some suggestions with regard to the setting up of the Karnataka Economics and Statistics System Development Institute (KESSDI) and offered three different options for consideration.

- 1) The proposed setting up of KESSDI at a total cost of around Rs.18 crore may not be a cost effective option of strengthening statistical capabilities within the government. Instead of setting up a new institute either of the following three options may be considered.
  - a) Research capabilities in ISEC may be strengthened for the envisaged role
  - b) Mandate of Fiscal policy Institute being setup by the government may be expanded to make it an Institute for Fiscal policy, Planning and Statistics
  - c) A centre to be setup in either in Bangalore University or in Mysore University drawing primarily on the capabilities in their Economics and Statistics Departments, which may be supplemented with support from the government
- 2) With either of the above three options, the expenditure on land and building can be avoided and the available funds can be used for activities directly related to strengthening the statistical capabilities and research.

Of the three options given above, making use of ISEC and Universities was not feasible, but expansion of the Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) as the Fiscal Policy, Planning and Statistics Institute has been considered.

The Chief Secretary to Government suggested in the High Level Steering Committee meeting held on 19.12.2009 that having one training institute for both Fiscal Policy as well as for Planning and Statistics could be setup and that this should be an institute of

excellence. After detailed discussions in the said meeting, the following decision were taken.

1. The Fiscal Policy Institute shall be renamed as the Karnataka Fiscal Policy, Planning and Statistics Institute, as suggested by the Finance department
2. The Principal Secretary, Planning department shall be a member of the Governing Council.
3. The Director, DES shall be a member of the technical committee
4. Two training halls shall be exclusively reserved for the DES training programmes
5. A post of Additional Director and a post of Joint Director will be created in the Institute which will be encadred to the DES. They will be supported by the staff of the Institute
6. The Finance department should provide Rs. 257.00 lakh in the annual budget of the DES to pay the same to the above institute for taking up of training programmes of the DES

The Finance department has also advised that expenditure on land and building should be minimal and that the available funds could be used for activities directly related to strengthening statistical capabilities and research. Since the cost on building and other expenditure of the KESSDI is saved, the following activities have been proposed to strengthen the statistical capabilities. After detailed discussions in the above High Level Steering Committee meeting in principle approval was accorded to the inclusion of the computer hardware and software, as indicated in the table-1 below, as additional components in the KSSSP.

**Table-1** (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Item	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	10" LAPTOP (Net Book) - Hand held devices-one for each GP for conduct of surveys by the line departments.	<b>4828</b> (=5628- 800*)	15,000.00	724.20
2	Desktops to Taluk Panchayats (TP) - compilation of statistics for local level development and other activities.	176	35,000.00	61.60
3	Sophisticated software tools - Statistical Analytical Solution (SAS) – for use of all the departments	1 (web based software, O&M and capacity building.)	300.00	300.00
4	<b>Total</b>			<b>1085.80</b>
* Already proposed for 800 hoblies in KSSSP				

The KESSDI is mandated to discharge a wide range of responsibilities like training, research and development, organizing surveys, advising on statistical matters, conducting seminars, workshops, select agencies for outsourcing surveys, has to be supported by sound organizational structure. The director would be in overall charge of all these activities. There is need for Joint Directors in the research activities and in rendering advise on all economic and statistical matters. The deputy director would assist director in administration of the institute and in conducting and coordinating the training programmes which will be quite large in number and spread through out the year. The computer programmer, apart developing software needed for the institute would also be entrusted with training in information technology which is a part of the curriculum. The JD and DD would also be responsible for continuous improvement in the training modules. They would also be required to have constant dialogue with other institutes like Indian statistical Institute, Institute for Social and Economic change, Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute, NIRD, ATI, SIRD, SIUD, National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), NSSO etc., for improving training content for designing survey methodologies and so on. Some of them would bear the responsibility of looking after the hostel affairs as well as the institute's library. These officers would therefore need the support of sufficient administrative, technical and ministerial staff. The particulars of this are in **Annexure-8**. The KESSDI is since taking a new shape in the form of the Karnataka Fiscal Policy, Planning and Statistics Institute, the activities described here in this chapter will be taken care by this new institute. If it is found after two years the that this institute is not yielding any good results then setting up of a separate institute will be thought of.

The effectiveness of career planning in an organisation or in a system largely depends upon the extent to which training and development opportunities are made available to the employees to enable them to realise their growth potential and to contribute towards the achievement of organisational goals and objectives. The career of each official in the statistical cadres will be planned so that he or she can specialise in the areas of various specializations over the years. The DES and the training institute will make concerted efforts to achieve the same.

**OUTPUT: Better skilled statistical personnel in place**



### **5.3 Investment in physical infrastructure and equipment:**

At present 14 District Statistical offices are situated in government buildings and 15 are in private buildings. The offices are well equipped with vehicles, computers, Xerox, fax and other modern equipment. However some more equipment is required to be provided to enhance the ICT capabilities of the district offices. The details regarding this are in para 5.4.

Buildings will be provided under this ISSP to the offices housed in private buildings. The approximate cost of these buildings will be Rs5.00 crore. However the office equipments with regard to ICT have to be provided. The details are given in Para 5.4

**OUTPUT: Better working environment for statistical personnel in place**

### **5.4 Information and Communication Technology (ICT):**

#### **5.4.1. ICT requirements:**

The District Statistical Offices and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are not connected with Wide Area Network (WAN). The Secretariat LAN is available for the divisions of the DES situated in the Multistoreyed Building, in Bangalore. However this is not connected with the CNL Division situated in the Vishveshwaraiah Tower at a distance of 1km from this office. However this division has got its own LAN facility. LAN facility is available at present in 7 District Statistical Offices and will be extended to the remaining districts in a phased manner. Internet facility is available for all the divisions of DES and to the offices of the 29 DSOs.

The Department of e-governance is providing KSWAN facility to all the district and taluka offices of all the departments of the State Government and this will be in full operation within a short period. The department of e-governance is also establishing data centres at district and state levels and space will be provided to all the State Government departments to place their servers in the data center.

In all around 40 lakh records of data relating to all the jobs of the DES will have to be processed annually and transmitted to the server. For all other activities one server is required. Therefore, one server for the DES and other server for the 20 core statistical

activities will need to be provided under ISSP and these servers will be placed in the state level data centre. The configuration of the server is provided in **Annexure - 6**. These servers will be made available during 2010-2011. The approximate cost of the 2 servers will be Rs. 5.00 lakh.

#### 5.4.2 Hardware and Software:

##### (a) Hardware:

At present, even though the required number of computers and printers are available in the DES and DSOs offices for the existing jobs, some of the computer systems and printers which were purchased between 2002 and 2003 require replacement with new systems both at the Head Office and in the office of the DSOs. To equip all 30 DSOs (one new district will be created shortly) and the head office with the latest version of computer systems and printers, the approximate cost will be around Rs. 66.78 lakh for which the details are given below:

Sl. No.	Description of the Item	No. required	Rate/Unit (Rs.)	Total (Rs in lakh.) (Approximate cost)
1	Computer System (Latest version) – 2 Systems per District + 10 to Head Office	70	45000/-	31.50
2	Multi functional device(MFD) – printing, copying, colour scanning and duplex printing (DSOs – 30 Nos.+ HO – 6 Nos)	36	98000/-	35.28
<b>Total</b>				<b>66.78</b>

The line departments are conducting censuses and surveys as and when they require specific data. If hand held devices for data entry on the spot and transmission of data collected for a day or a week are provided, paper less surveys could be conducted. This will avoid data entry work and compilation at different stages. Such devices need to be placed at the level of each hobli, which should be available for conduct of surveys by any department. A sum of Rs. 120 lakh is required for procurement of 800 hand held devices at the hobli level. These devices will be procured in 3 phases during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

##### (b) Software:

Software has to be developed for updating, processing, report generation and data transmission. Although small programmes have been developed in house in the DES for generation of the required reports, there is need for WEB based software applications for data entry, validation, transmission and retrieval of data. For this, WEB based software has to be developed for all the 20 core statistical activities. The National Informatics Centre has agreed to develop the software for all the activities within the span of one year.

During 2009-10, software development and testing will be carried out by the NIC. Training will also be imparted in the use of the software. During 2010-11, all the software will be in place and the 20 core statistical activities will run under WEB based applications. Any problems relating to running of WEB based applications will be taken care of by the NIC. These applications will be streamlined during 2011-12.

NIC has requested that 2 to 3 programmers be provided for the development of the software under the project. The required programmers will be made available to the NIC from 2009-10 by outsourcing till the completion of the project. The cost of hiring of these programmers will be borne by the project. The approximate cost will be around Rs. 36 lakh for three years.

For development of software, data base software such as SQL server / oracle server enterprise version and application development visual studio .net is required. The approximate cost of the software will be Rs. 10.00 lakh.

MS office and antivirus software is required for each system for which the cost will be Rs. 12.00 lakh. The DES will make use of statistical packages such as SPSS, STATA etc. for analysis of data. A sum of Rs.7.00 lakh will be required to procure the software.

#### **5.4.3. IT training infrastructure:**

There is no IT training facility in DES. However, the Administrative Training Institute and Abdul Nazeer Saab State Institute of Rural Development are conducting computer training programs. The District Training Institutes are also conducting basic computer

training programs. NIC is also imparting training to the stake holders for all the softwares developed by it. The infrastructure available with the NIC at district and state level will be made use of for the purpose of training of stake holders of all the departments concerned with the core activities.

The DES is conducting training programmes in statistical activities at the state level and district statistical offices are conducting training programmes at the district and taluka level for the officers/officials of the line departments. The communication aids are not available at present. There is need to provide teaching aids at the district level as well as state level. The approximate cost will be around Rs. 38.40 lakh. The details are given in the table below.

Sl. No.	Description	Rate / Unit in Rs.	Nos.	To be provided to	Total Amount (Rs. in lakh.)
1	LAPTOP	35000	30	DSOs	10.50
		35000	6	JDs, AO	2.10
2	LCD PROJECTOR	65000	30	DSOs	19.50
		65000	2	HO	1.30
3	Meeting hall furniture at head office	5000	Head Office		5.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>38.40</b>

The equipment will be procured in phases over a period of 2 years.

#### 5.4.4 ICT strategy:

The ICT strategy for the State with regard to 20 core activities will be as follows:

- a. State-of-the-art information and communication technology will be inducted.
- b. To have reliable, credible and timely data, WEB based applications will be developed for all the activities
- c. Integrated data storage and dissemination facility on official statistics covering all economic and social sectors will be provided
- d. Capacity of all the stake holders will be built
- e. The infrastructure and service available from the E-governance and NIC will be explored to the fullest extent

- f. Services of Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) centers in the Zilla Panchayats will also be explored for GIS and other applications.

These strategies will be implemented in phases as detailed in 5.4.1 to 5.4.3. The specification of hardware will be decided in the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) of the department set up by the e-Governance department.

#### **5.4.5 Online access to major users:**

All the departments dealing with core activities have their own web sites. These websites will be modified to work in dynamic mode. All the important data will be uploaded on the respective websites of the line departments and linked to the DES Website. The data and metadata will be made available to the users with cost. The time table will be fixed for making available the data to the users and this will be displayed on the Website for the information of the users. E-mail facility will be provided to the users for giving clarifications on the data, feedback and offering their suggestions.

The DES is producing a large number of publications every year. To make available time series data and publications, the Digital Library Service will be established by the DES with the help of NIC.

#### **5.4.6 Trained staff in place:**

When the feeding, compilation and validation of the data is switched over from manual to web based, there is need to train the officials/officers who are engaged in the 20 core activities in the software developed by the NIC and to maintain the software for at least three years. For this purpose, a programmer consultant needs to be placed at the district level at the district informatics centre. The consultant will be responsible to guide the personnel using software, undertake hands on training and arrange smooth functioning of software. He will remain in the district for 2 to 3 years so that the personnel should be able to handle the software independently. The approximate cost for this will be Rs. 2.70 crore at the rate of Rs. 25000/- per programmer consultant per month for 30 districts over a period of 3 years from 2010-11 to 2012-13.

#### **5.4.7 Outputs of the ICT:**

The outputs of the Information and Communications Technology are as follows:

- a. All the activities will be web based
- b. Their required hardware and software will be in place
- c. Data and Meta data will be made available to the users
- d. All the stake holders will be trained

### **5.5 Statistical infrastructure development:**

The aim is to enhance key elements of the statistical infrastructure - registers, classifications, standards, and methods. More specifically, the business register will be enhanced through better identification of inactive enterprises and improved coverage of large and complex enterprises. Data and metadata will be made available. NRDMS centers will be utilized to create GIS database wherever necessary. Rs. 50.00 lakh will be utilized for this purpose.

**OUTPUT: Better statistical infrastructure in place**

### **5.6 Usefulness of data:**

The officers in both the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the line departments will be trained in intelligent scrutiny as well as in analysis of the data, so that the reports are published on a scientific and objective basis.

### **5.7 Implementation Plan of 20 key statistical activities:**

The current status of the all the 20 key statistical activities with regard to strengths and weaknesses was assessed in chapter 3 including activities of the State such as Child Labour Statistics, Registration of Marriages Statistics and Monitoring & Evaluation. Based on the assessment, an implementation plan has been prepared for each activity and the same is given in the forthcoming paragraphs.

### **5.8 Estimates of State Domestic Product:**

**Plan 1: Strengthening and improving the quality of data base**

**2009-10:**

- Conduct of type studies on selected rates and ratios

- The following type studies will be taken up
  - i) Contribution of local bodies
  - ii) Number of fallen animals, production of goat hair, camel hair, pig bristles and meat by-products
  - iii) Estimates of consumption of roughage and concentrates (including composition) consumed by different categories of cattle
- Interactions with non-departmental commercial undertakings (NDCU) to evolve a common format and to develop software to obtain information from their annual reports.
- Proper reconciliation of agriculture and horticulture data to have a single data set.

### **2010-11:**

The following type studies will be taken up

- Estimates of production of fish and prawns from fish pond cultivation and subsistence fish
- Inputs in fishing sector
- Production of minor forest products
- Unrecorded industrial wood, inputs in forestry sector
- Yield estimates of crops other than the principal crops, grass and fodder crops
- Production of newly emerging commercial crops like mushrooms and other high valued herbs and spices; ancillary activities like cut and dried flowers
- Computerised annual reports of NDCUs information will be in place.
- Consultation will be held with CSO to replace GTI, with VAT or GST index for projection of advance and quick estimates. Modalities will be determined to collect data from Commercial Tax Department.

### **Plan 2: Upgradation of in-house IT infrastructure and software**

#### **2009-10:**

GDP WAN facility will be established with the assistance of CSO.

#### **2010-11:**

Hardware and software supplied by the CSO will be made use of in the compilation of state accounts.

### **Plan 3: Freezing of estimates**

#### **2011-12:**

Consultation meetings will be held with all the stake holders such as data producers, compilers and users to have the feed back to freeze the estimates during the preparation of revised estimates in the third year.

### **Plan 4: Training**

#### **2009-10:**

Re-orientation training to the data producers and users will be conducted annually.

### **Plan 5: Data Dissemination**

The following time table will be adhered to in the publication of reports and booklets.

Name of the publication	Proposed month of the release
1. Advance Estimates for current financial year	1. Bringing out advance estimates by 25th of February every year (current year estimates)
2. Quick estimates for the previous year	2. Bringing out quick estimates by 10th of February every year (last year estimates)
3. The quick estimates so prepared are revised on the basis of latest/fresh data that may become available along with the data received for computing quick estimates for the following year.	3. Bringing out final estimates by 31st of January every year (year before last estimates)
4. State Domestic Product and District Domestic of Karnataka	4. During the month of July every year
5. Economic cum purpose classification of the Karnataka Government Budget	5. By the end of October every year

### **Expected outcomes and indicators:**

More reliable, credible and timely data will be in place.

## **5.9 Estimates of Capital Formation and Savings:**



### **Plan 1: Preparation of Public and Private parts**

#### **2009-10:**

- A project has been undertaken in collaboration with ISEC to compile estimates of Capital Formation for public and private from 1999-00 to till date. This exercise will build the capacity of DES personnel to compile estimates for future years
- Rs. 11.50 lakh is provided by the state government to take up this project
- Software for compilation of Capital Formation and Savings estimates will be developed by NIC

#### **2010-11:**

The compilation of estimates will be commenced by the DES on annual basis.

### **Plan 3: Data dissemination**

#### **2011-12:**

These estimates will be released along with the SDP estimates every year.

#### **Expected outcomes and indicators:**

Reliable, credible and timely estimates of capital formation and savings will be in place.

## **5.10 Estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP):**

### **Plan 1: Estimates of DDP by Zilla Panchayats**

#### **2010-11:**

- Compilation of estimates of District Domestic Product will be commenced
- Consultation meetings will be held with CSO and experts to derive the indicators and modalities of compilation of DDP at sub-district level
- Seminars and workshops will be convened to make aware the importance of DDP estimates, deriving appropriate indicators of quality of life at the sub-district level to enable the ZPs to make a comparison between the taluks as well as between the Gram Panchayats

#### **2011-12:**

- Training of ZP personnel in compilation of DDP estimates.
- Collection of information from the line departments.
- Conduct of studies
- Arriving at base values
- Development of software for compilation

**2012-13:**

Compilation of advance, quick and revised DDP estimates will be carried out regularly every year on the lines of GSDP and NSDP at current and constant prices.

**2013-14:**

Reconciliation of District estimates with comparable estimates of DES.

**Plan 2: Data Dissemination****2012-13:**

These estimates will be released along with SDP estimates every year.

**Financial Requirement:****2009-10:**

Rs. 4.00 lakh for conduct of seminar/workshop in all the ZPs

**2010-11:**

Rs. 1.00 lakh for training of trainers to each ZPs and Project Director District Urban Development Cell

**Expected outcomes and indicators:**

- ZPs commence preparation of DDP
- Facilitate preparation of District Human Development Reports
- Quality data will be made available

**5.11 Estimates of Contribution of Local Bodies:****Plan 1: Compilation of Estimates of Contribution of Local Bodies by Zilla Panchayaths****2009-10:**

Baseline survey will be conducted by the DES to collect information from all ULBs, ZPs, TPs, and selected GPs. Reports will be brought out at district and state level.

**2010-11:**

- a) Training of ZP personnel in compilation of estimates.

- b) Collection of information from the ULBs and PRIs

## **Plan 2: Computerization of Budget and Accounts of Local Bodies**

### **2010-11:**

Software will be developed by NIC for computerization of the Budget and Accounts of all PRIs. Discussion will be held with the Municipal Reforms Cell to get the data through their software in respect of the ULBs. The revision of the ULB software will be undertaken if required. This software will also cater to preparing the budget, annual accounts and economic and purpose classification.

### **2011-12**

- a) Commencing data entry by the ULBs and PRIs capturing all the items required for Economic cum Purpose Classification from their budgets and annual accounts.
- b) Preparation of Reports by the Zilla Panchayats
- c) Consolidation at the state level data through the software and bringing out the report

### **2012-13:**

- a) Compilation of these estimates will be continued by the ZPs on annual basis.
- b) Conduct seminars and workshops to make aware the importance of the data and its computerisation, bringing out reports on time.

## **Plan 3: Data Dissemination**

### **2012-13:**

These estimates will be released along with SDP estimates every year.

### **Financial Requirement:**

- Rs. 6.09 lakh to be provided by the state government for the survey
- Software development by NIC free of cost
- Rs. 4.00 lakh for conduct of seminar/workshop in all the ZPs
- Rs. 1.00 lakh for training of trainers to each ZPs and Project Director District Urban Development Cell

### **Expected outcomes and indicators:**

- ZPs commence preparation of estimates

- Facilitate quality data for the preparation SDP and DDP estimates and also for capital formation and savings.
- 90% quality data will be available.

### **5.12 Annual Survey of Industries (ASI):**

#### **Plan 1 : Timely dissemination of Annual Survey of Industries data.**

##### **2010-11:**

- a) In order to reduce the time lag for getting ASI data, interaction with CSO will be held to get the same on time.

#### **Expected programme outcomes:**

Annual report on ASI with District level data for analysis of various factors influencing industries will be in place within a year.

### **5.13 Index of Industrial Production (IIP):**

#### **Plan 1: Achievement of 80% response from the manufacturing units for estimating Index of Industrial Production.**

##### **2010-11:**

- A directory of manufacturing units selected for IIP with their e-mail, fax and telephone number will be prepared to interact and get the information on time and for updating the directory for the successive years.
- Workshop will be conducted involving these units (Personnel of manufacturing units).
- Suitable software for online transmission of data will be developed by these units.

#### **Expected programme outcomes:**

Improvement in inflow of information and availability of quality data.

#### **Plan 2: Setting up Co-ordination meetings with Factories and Boilers, Industries and Commerce, Labour department and National Sample Survey Organisation.**

**2010-11:**

A consultation meeting with the above said departments will be held at least once in six months to sort out the issues and to update the business register.

**Plan 3: Proper selection of items to improve the quality of the item basket for estimation Index of Industrial Production.**

**2010-11:**

An exercise will be undertaken to identify and list the items for regular flow of information after completion of each year.

**5.14 Wholesale Price Index:**

**Plan 1: Strengthening and improving the quality of database and shifting of base year:**

**2009-10:**

- a) Collection of data pertaining to arrivals, value and turnover of various agricultural commodities will be taken up. Data will be analysed to derive weighting diagram using 'marketable surplus' and 'marketed surplus' approach and item basket.
- b) Consultation meetings with the Agricultural Marketing Department for capturing price quotations through their "Krishi Marata Vahini website" for the selected commodities of the item basket and data producers viz., the representatives of APMCs will be held.

**2010-11:**

- a) Collection of prices for the commodities selected in the item basket derived from weighting diagram will be taken up. Base year will be shifted from 1.1.2011.
- b) Software to obtain the prices of selected items of item basket from "Krishi Marata Vahini" and compilation of WPI will be developed.

**Expected programme outcomes:**

Availability of timely WPI for taking policy decision to control prices.

**Financial Requirement:**

An amount of Rs.1.50 lakh will be required for conducting consultation meetings

## **5.15 Consumer Price Index:**

### **Plan 1: Compilation of consumer price index representing rural and urban populations**

#### **2009-10:**

The NSSO has selected Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment theme for the year 2009-10. DES, Karnataka will participate in the 66th round NSS Survey. Consultation with the CSO will be held to make use of the results of the 66th round of NSS survey. These results will be made use of for deriving weighting diagram and item basket at the district level for rural and urban areas.

#### **2010-11:**

- a) Computation of weighting diagram and item basket using central and state samples will be taken up. Collection of prices for the items selected in the item basket derived from weighting diagram will be taken up.
- b) Two persons will be provided through outsourcing to the Planning unit of Zilla Panchayats for compilation of District Domestic Product, Estimation of Contribution of Local Bodies and Construction of CPI for urban and rural areas.
- c) Capacity building of the district level personnel for computation of Consumer Price Index will be taken up.
- d) Software for compilation of the Index at the district level will be developed.

#### **Financial Requirement:**

An amount of Rs.72.00 lakh will be required for paying remuneration to the outsourced persons being provided to Zilla Panchayats. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakh will be required for capacity building of district level personnel.

#### **2011-12**

Construction of CPI for urban and rural areas at the district level will be commenced from January 2012.

#### **Financial Requirement:**

An amount of Rs.75.00 lakh as remuneration to the outsourced persons is required.

#### **2012-13**

Construction of CPI by Zilla Panchayats will be continued.

#### **Financial Requirement:**

An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh as remuneration to the outsourced persons is required.

## **2013-14**

### **Financial Requirement:**

An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh as remuneration to the outsourced persons is required.

### **Expected outcomes and indicators**

- a) Construction of CPI for urban and rural areas at the district level from January 2012 will be commenced.
- b) All the Zilla Panchayats will use the CPI for various purposes.
- c) Industries in the respective districts will use the CPI of the district for both urban and rural areas.

## **5.16 Crop Area and Production Estimates:**

### **Plan 1: Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities**

- Training to all the field level workers involved in this activity of agricultural statistics will be conducted by June end every year.
- Attractive pamphlets and posters with brief messages highlighting the usefulness of accurate recording of the crop details in RTC and requesting farmers to voluntarily provide crop information to the Village Accountants will be prepared and distributed.
- These pamphlets will be distributed to farmers and posters will be displayed in all grampanchayats, taluk level offices and district level offices.
- An media campaign will be undertaken to disseminate the importance of the agricultural statistics through AIR, Doordharshan and other TV channels to reach the farmers.
- Taluka level awareness programmes to the progressive farmers (500) will be conducted.

This exercise will be carried out at least for two years.

**Financial Requirement:****Annual Financial requirements for IEC:**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Pamphlets	45.00
2.	Posters	45.00
3.	Media Campaign AIR and Doordharshan, TV channels	100.00
4.	Awareness programme at taluka level	352.00
5.	Training to resource persons	8.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>550.00</b>

**Expected outcomes and indicators**

Creation of awareness among the farmers regarding the importance of agricultural statistics.

90 percent improvement in the quality of grass root level statistics.

**Plan 2: Improving the accuracy and reliability of crop area statistics:**

- a) A drive will be taken up for complete crop area enumeration in TRS villages (20% of total village selected every year) in a systematic manner. It is expected that this exercise will be completed in all the villages within a period of 5 years starting from 2009-10.

The following activities will be carried out every year.

- i) Area enumeration of each survey/sub survey number will be carried out for each season by a team consisting of the Village Accountant, Agriculture Assistant, Horticulture Assistant and Works Inspector of Irrigation Department (wherever there is irrigated area) as per the time schedule.
- ii) The supervision work will be entrusted to officers of all the stake holder departments i.e. Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture and Directorate of Economics & Statistics at the rate of 25% each.
- iii) The same will be computerized through modified Bhoomi software suiting to the needs of agriculture statistics reports.
- iv) All the officers will have to sign the data sheets to confirm its accuracy.



- b) In non TRS villages, the crop area enumeration will be carried out as per the earlier guidelines.
- c) A methodology will be sought from IASRI to compare the results of ICS and TRS with that of final figures, by devising a 'correction factor'.
- d) Karnataka Remote Sensing Application Center has been requested to take up comparative study of cropped areas of paddy, castor, jowar, sugarcane, mango and coconut in 10 villages of 10 districts covering different agriculture zones by using remote sensing technology during 2009-10. The data received from remote sensing technology will be used for comparing the field level data.
- e) From 2010-11, the officers of DES at the state level will be entrusted with over all supervision of one ICS village in each district for cross checking the work of supervisors. These officers will also carry out validation cross check of the reconciled data on area enumeration from village level to the district level for all the seasons.

### **Expected outcomes and indicators**

Improvement in the quality of data on area enumeration which will be more reliable, accurate and timely.

### **Plan 3: Improve the quality of yield data**

- a) Crop cutting experiments will be outsourced to agencies having expertise in this field.
- b) Formats will be revised to capture the essential data.
- c) Yield data from the field will be received through SMS immediately after the crop cutting experiment is conducted to compile quick estimates. This will be validated after the receipt of detailed information in the prescribed format.

### **Expected outcomes and indicators**

Improvement in the quality of yield data which will be more reliable, accurate and timely.

### **Plan 4: Timely publication of the periodicals.**

The six publications of area and production estimates will be brought out and uploaded to the DES website within the time schedule shown below:

<b>Name of the publication</b>	<b>Proposed month of publication</b>	<b>Uploading in Website</b>
1. Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops (CES on F&V)	1) October of succeeding year	1) November
2. Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)	2) January of succeeding year	2) February
3. Fully Revised Estimates of Principal Crops in Karnataka (FRE)	3) One and half year after the completion of agriculture year	3) One and half year after the completion of agriculture year
4. Report on Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka.	4) December of succeeding year	4) January
5. Report on Area, Production, Productivity & Prices of Agricultural Crops in Karnataka.	5) December of succeeding year	5) January
6. Report on Crop Estimation Survey	6) With in six months after the completion of agriculture year.	

**Plan 5: Adoption of scientific, simpler methodology to cover more crops under horticulture**

- a) Project report will be prepared to conduct baseline survey of major horticulture crops. This survey will be conducted during 2010-11
- b) A methodology will be evolved to estimate the productivity of horticulture crops.
- c) Efforts will be made to reconcile the data of agricultural and horticultural crops more accurately at taluka and district levels.
- d) Care will be taken to enumerate all the horticulture crops during the writing of RTC in TRS villages under the drive detailed in plan-2 above.
- e) Oral enquiry method will be adopted to estimate the yield rate of non-CES crops:

This method has been initiated by DES for non-CES crops (inclusive of horticulture crops) grown during 2007-08 namely Madike, Niger Seed, Mustard, Papaya, Coconut,

Arecanut, Dry Ginger, Cardamom, Garlic, Black pepper and Coriander. In order to undertake the oral enquiry method, the following procedure is adopted.

- i) Taluk level minimum area of 25 hectares under the said crop is considered.
- ii) Yield rates are given in terms of dry weight per hectare.
- iii) Minimum of 10 farmers are contacted which is accompanied by field visits.
- iv) Minimum of 2 villages are covered.

This method will be continued for all crops having more than 5000 hectares of area from 2010-11. If proved fruitful, this method will be extended to other horticultural crops; since it is cost effective and will reduce the burden on primary workers.

**Expected outcomes and indicators:**

Improvement in the quality of horticulture crops data which will be more reliable, accurate and timely.

**Plan 6: Strengthening of area enumeration and compilation of yield estimates**

All the vacant posts of enumerators and statistical inspectors will be filled up either by recruiting or outsourcing.

The computer, printer and UPS will be provided to statistical inspectors (Rs.88.00 lakh) Since the posts of Panchayat Development Officers posts are created at Gram Panchayat level, the data entry of crop details in RTC, supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments, Agricultural Census work and collection of basic statistics will be entrusted to the Gram Panchayat Secretary.

**Expected outcomes and indicators**

Improvement in the quality of basic statistics at Gram Panchayat level.

## **5.17 Births and Deaths Registration:**

### **Plan 1: Computerization of Civil Registration System (CRS) (both legal and statistical parts)**

#### **2010-11:**

The e-Governance Foundation and Municipal Reforms Cell of the Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA) are jointly involved in the computerisation of registration of Births/ Deaths events in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in a phased manner for urban areas. At present 116 ULBs are covered under this project and the remaining 97 ULBs will be covered by the end of 2009. E-Governance Department has undertaken up computerisation of registration of Births/Deaths for rural areas. Data entry of the statistical part for rural areas will be done by outsourcing at the district level. BBMP will provide information pertaining to the statistical part every year. Statistical tables will be generated using web based software developed by NIC.

#### **Expected program outcomes**

Standardization of database across all cities/towns will streamline the data flow electronically from these areas to the state headquarters.

### **Plan 2: Create Public Awareness**

#### **2010-11:**

- a) Publicity materials suiting the needs of different categories of population will be produced.
- b) Publicity through print media, electronic media and oral media in all the languages predominant in the state will be taken up.

#### **2011-12 to 2013-14**

Above publicity measures will be continued in the State.

#### **Expected program outcomes:**

Utility of Births and Deaths certificates for various purposes will be increased in order to achieve 100 percent registration of Births and Deaths.

### **Plan 3: Training Needs**

Training programmes about registration procedures will be held at different levels (Regional, District and Taluk) every year before the start of calendar year.

A separate training programme for registration functionaries of Bangalore Bruhat Mahanagar Palike(BBMP) will be arranged.

**Expected program outcomes:**

Knowledge about the processes and procedures of registration, reporting and management of data will be improved.

**Plan 4: Scheme of Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD)**

**2010-11:**

- (a) Efforts would be made to collect 100 percent certificates from all health institutions.
- (b) Publicity measures will be taken to get certificates of non institutional death events from the private medical practioners
- (c) Software will be developed and tested by the NIC to computerize the data on MCCD.
- (d) BBMP will provide information pertaining to their jurisdiction on time.
- (e) The post of Nosologist will be filled up by the Medical Education department.

**2011-12:**

- (a) Information will be collected from all private practitioners to cover all the non-institutional events.
- (b) 100% computerization of MCCD will be in place
- (c) Analytical reports will be produced and disseminated by Nosologist

**Expected program outcomes:**

Scheme of Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) will be strengthened by covering all institutional & non-institutional events.

**Plan 5: Opening of Registration Units in all the government hospitals**

**2010-11:**

Registration units will be opened in all government hospitals up to primary health centre level.

**Expected program outcomes:**

100 percent registration of Births and Deaths events will be achieved.

### **Plan 6: Pilot Studies on sex ratio at birth and on registration and reporting of births and deaths**

A study has been taken up in Chamarajanagara, Gulbarga and Bidar districts with regard to sex ratio at birth. Another study has been taken up with regard to registration and reporting of births and deaths in Udupi and Bijapur districts, where low and high registration have been reported.

#### **Expected program outcomes:**

Throw light on the performance of the birth and death registration and variations in the sex ratio.

### **Plan 7: Bring out Annual report containing 53 statistical tables.**

Annual report will be brought out by 31st July.

#### **Expected program outcomes:**

The time schedule will be adhered to as mandated in the Karnataka Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1999.

#### **Financial Requirement:**

##### **1. Publicity measures**

###### **2010-11:**

Rs. 100.00 lakh will be required for producing a documentary film and required for procuring publicity materials.

##### **2. Training**

###### **2010-11:**

Rs.20.00 lakh will be required for conducting training.

###### **2011-12 to 2013-14:**

Rs.10.00 lakh for each year will be required for conducting training.

## **5.18 Participation in National Sample Survey Organisation Surveys**

### **Plan 1: Training Needs**

#### **2010-11 to 2013-14:**

The training programmes will be held every year to impart the survey procedures to field staff at State and District levels.

**Expected program outcomes:**

Knowledge amongst field staff about the processes and procedures of survey and management of data will be improved.

**Financial requirement:**

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is required in the year 2010-11 and in the subsequent years Rs.1.00 lakh is required for each year.

**Plan 2: Conducting State level seminar on State sample results****2010-11 to 2013-14:**

As and when the fresh survey results are published annual seminars will be conducted to disseminate the findings of the NSSO surveys.

**Financial requirement:**

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh per year

**Expected program outcomes:**

Better use of NSS data.

**Plan 3: Providing handhold devices to field investigators****2010-11:**

- a) Handhold devices will be provided to field investigators to minimize the delay in transmitting and data entry procured under ICT.
- b) These devices will be utilized by the other departments for conduct of survey/census.

**Expected program outcomes:**

This will enhance the capacity of the field investigators, validation will take place at the data entry level and the transmission of data will be faster.

**5.19 Health morbidity, mortality and family welfare statistics:****Plan 1: Strengthening and reorganizing of statistical system in the department**

- a) Bringing all the statistical wings of the department under the State Demographer
- b) Rename the State Demographer as the Joint Director(Statistics), H & FW department

- c) This state level statistical unit will be responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of data required for planning, monitoring and evaluation of all H & FW schemes/programmes
- d) The Joint Director, Statistics will have to report to the Director, H & FW department and work in coordination with other divisions of the department including Planning division
- e) Every district will have one combined statistical unit. All the four Assistant Statistical Officers (ASOs) working under different schemes will be brought under this unit. One of the post of ASO will be upgraded to the post of Assistant Director(AD)
- f) This district statistical unit will be responsible for collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of data pertaining to health, morbidity, mortality, family welfare and nutrition dealt with by Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development and Primary and Secondary Education departments
- g) This unit will report to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer(DHO) and work in coordination with the Women and Child Development(WCD) and Primary and Secondary Education departments and provide information to all the PRIs and ULBs
- h) Since enormous data pertaining to the above departments is to be collected and computerized, the posts of 135 statistical inspectors in the WCD department will be shifted to the office of the taluka health officer. In the remaining 41 taluks the post of Statistical Inspector needs to be created in the Taluk Health Office. He (Statistical Inspector) is responsible for collection of data from all the primary health centres, anganwadi centres and nutrition programmes of primary and secondary schools and computerization of the same at taluka level

**Plan 2: Providing reliable, credible and timely data**

- a) The statistical personnel will be trained in technical matters in the health and family welfare institutions



- b) Their capacity will be built in the conduct of sample surveys, data validation and analysis of official statistics, use of standard computer packages and report writing by the DES training institute
- c) The data on all parameters will be collected and computerized as per the time schedule
- d) At the PHC level, the sub-centre level data will be thoroughly checked for its completeness and consistency by the supervisory staff and the medical officer concerned and then only forwarded to the THO. Though this is a routine exercise, it has to be implemented more vigorously and monitored regularly by the THO and other higher officers.
- e) The statistical units at the district and taluk level will scrutinize the reports received from the lower level for completeness and consistency.
- f) Periodical sample check of data for completeness and consistency will be taken up by entrusting the responsibility to external agencies through outsourcing
- g) The ICT infrastructure provided under the NRHM would be fully utilized to ensure fast transmission of complete and consistent data sets
- h) The software provided by National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC) would be made use of to generate regularly important health and family indices for state and sub-state levels and also to add any new parameters to the collection system with the help of this flexible software

**Plan 3: Dissemination of data**

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.
- b) Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data
- c) Uploading important data on the departmental website
- d) Hold consultation meetings with the users to get their opinion
- e) Modify the publications suiting to the needs of the users

## **5.20. Education and Literacy Statistics:**

### **5.20.1 Primary and secondary education:**

#### **Plan 1: Provide reliable, credible and timely data**

2010-11:

- a) Collection of data from unaided schools to be strengthened.
- b) Examine the formats and revise the same to suit the present needs
- c) Build the capacity of personnel to analyse the data and bring out reports at district and state level
- d) Collect data on amount released to school betterment committees and purpose wise amount spent and include this in annual publication at district and state levels

#### **Plan 2: Dissemination of data**

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.
- b) Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data on time.
- c) Uploading important data on the departmental website
- d) Hold consultation meetings with the users to get their opinion
- e) Modify the publications suiting to the needs of the users.

The following activities will be taken up under District Information System on Education (DISE)

- f) Publish data with regard to high schools – enrollment, attendance, passing standard X, infrastructure – toilets (ratio of toilets to students), laboratories, play grounds, teacher – student ratio, vacancies in posts of teachers in various subjects such as science, mathematics etc., ratio of female and male teachers etc. All information separately for female and male students
- g) Number of high schools for girls
- h) Publish data with regard to enrollment, attainment, etc. with regard to schools run by Social Welfare department

- i) Publish similar data on students of Social Welfare and Minorities departments
- j) Data on bridge schools, school for child laborers, mobile schools, etc. to analyse the rate of success these institutions in bringing children back to school
- k) Standardization of State level report – contents of the present publication will have to be revisited
- l) Increase the periodicity of generation of dynamic variables to once in a quarter retaining the annual periodicity for static variables.
- m) There is need to track the career of those passing the 10<sup>th</sup> standard examination as well as those who drop out of school at the 10<sup>th</sup> standard. This is almost impossible in the absence of a unique code. Therefore conducting a sample survey of children in the tenth standard and tracking them thereafter is necessary to assess their career choices and plans and accordingly plan establishment of such institutions as are required. Priority is to be given to gender in this survey. This is being taken up under RMSA.

### **5.20.2 Pre university education:**

#### **Plan 1: Provide reliable, credible and timely data**

2010-11:

- Implement Secondary Education Management Information System to strengthen the data base of pre university education
- Build the capacity of personnel to analyse the data and bring out reports at district and state level
- Use ID during the entry to the 11<sup>th</sup> standard to track the career of those passing 12<sup>th</sup> standard examinations.

#### **Plan 2: Dissemination of data**

- a. Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication this will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.

- b. Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data on time.
- c. Uploading important data on the departmental website
- d. Hold consultation meetings with the users to get their opinion
- e. Modify the publications suiting to the needs of the users

## **5.21 Registration of Marriage Statistics:**

### **Plan 1: Enforcement of Acts and Rules of Registration of Marriages**

2010-11:

- a) Implement the Karnataka Marriage (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 & Rules 2006
- b) Notify the Registrars at various levels and also notifiers of marriages.
- c) Conduct workshops to finalise formats, certificates, reports of registration of marriages and computerization and transmission of data with all the stakeholders. These formats reports etc will form part of the rules
- d) Create a marriage registration cell in the office of the Chief Registrar of Marriages. Deputy Director will head this cell assisted by one Assistant Statistical Officer and 2 Statistical Inspectors.
- e) This cell will be responsible for collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of marriage statistics and bring out statutory reports
- f) Software will be developed by the NIC for the above purpose.

### **Plan 2: Provide reliable, credible and timely data**

2011-12:

- a) Build the capacity of personnel in ICT, analysis of data and bring out reports at district and state level
- b) Take up extensive and intensive propaganda programmes to bring and promote public awareness about the need for marriage registration.
- c) Provide hardware required for computerisation
- d) Commence computerization of data

### **Plan 3: Dissemination of data**

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.

- b) Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data
- c) Uploading important data on the departmental website
- d) Hold consultation meetings with the users to get their opinion
- e) Modify the publications suiting to the needs of the users

## **5.22 Labour and Employment Statistics:**

### **5.22.1 Labour department:**

**Plan 1:** Building strong labour related data base

#### **2009-10:**

Development of software by the NIC for creation of business register, online registration, online entry of returns and web based collection of data by the enforcement authorities.

#### **2010-11**

- a) Computerisation of all the registered establishments under all the Acts
- b) Collection and computerisation of unregistered establishments. (Rs.15.00 lakh)
- c) Testing of software and computerisation of periodical returns by the establishment and enforcement authorities

**Plan 2: Providing reliable, credible, and timely data.**

#### **2009-10:**

- a) Brain storming sessions with the enforcement officers at regional level to enable them to conduct awareness programme for all the employers (5 regional level & approximately 150 officers at each level Rs ~~3.00~~ 3.50 lakh is required)
- b) Conducting awareness programme to all the employers and their associations at taluk level regarding 100% registration, renewals and submission of returns. (Rs.44.00 lakh)

#### **2010-11:**

- a) Training to the enforcement authorities (350 officials) (Rs. 3.50 lakh)
- b) Collection and compilation of returns online.
- c) Compilation of business register of all categories of establishments.
- d)

#### **2011-12:**

- a) Updation of business register by the enforcing authorities.
- b) Preparation of labour statistics at a glance with analytical data
- c) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.

### 5.22.2 Child labour Statistics:

#### Plan1: Creating Database

2010-11:

1. The State Level Resource Centre of the Labour department will develop an MIS on this activity.
2. The centre will generate all the information on child labour like the number, the quantum of elimination and rehabilitation, etc., it will also disseminate all the information on its website.
3. Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.

### 5.22.3 Factories and Boilers department:

#### Plan 1: Building strong data base

2009-10:

Development of software by the NIC for creation of register, online registration, online entry of returns and web based collection of data by the enforcement of authorities.

2010-11:

- a) Computerisation of all the registered factories under all the acts
- b) Collection and computerisation of unregistered factories (Rs. 2.00 lakh)
- c) Testing of software and computerisation of periodical returns by the factories and enforcement authorities.

#### Plan 2: Providing reliable, credible, and timely data.

2009-10:

- a) Brain storming sessions with the enforcement officers at regional level to conduct awareness programme to all the employers (8 regional levels & approximately 24 officers at each level Rs 2.00 lakh is required)
- b) Conduct awareness programme to all the employers and their associations at taluk level regarding 100% registration, renewals and submission of returns (Rs.20 lakh)

2010-11:

- a) Training to the enforcement authorities (50 officials) (Rs. 2.00 lakh)
- b) Collection and compilation of returns online.
- c) Compilation of business registers of all categories of factories.

2011-12:

- a) Updating of business register by the Jurisdictional Officers.
- b) Preparation of factories and boilers statistics at a glance with analytical data

- c) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.

#### **5.22.4 Employment and Training department:**

##### **Plan 1: Provide reliable credible and timely data**

2010-11:

- a. Use the business register prepared by the Labour and Factories and Boilers Departments for collecting employment statistics from private establishments.
- b. Improve the collection of data of public sector
- c. Conduct awareness programmes at district level for obtaining data from private sector.(Rs. 15 Lakh)
- d. Use the software already developed for collection of data and get the web based validated data .
- e. Build the capacity of stake holders in collection, compilation and analysis of data.
- f. Bring out annual publication of employment data for public and private sectors including other activities.
- g. Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.

#### **5.23. Housing statistics:**

##### **Plan 1: Building strong database**

2010-11:

- a. PRIs and ULBs will coordinate the collection of housing statistics during population census 2011 with the census authorities.
- b. Systematic numbering the buildings and houses by the local bodies will be undertaken, if not done earlier, classifying them according to the classification done during census. Asset register will be computerized.
- c. Conduct workshops for Gram Panchayats and ULBs to work out modalities to add houses/ buildings built in their jurisdiction after the census to the asset register
- d. Development of software to award licenses for construction of houses and buildings by the local bodies. The data collected under NBO schedule will be incorporated in the software. Submission of completion reports will be made compulsory in the prescribed format by the builders whether public or private.

- e. This will help in maintaining the housing stock at local body level and update the business register and asset registers

### **Plan 2: Provide reliable credible and timely data**

2010-11:

- a) Build the capacity of local body personnel in the collection, compilation and analysis of data and also ICT and bring out reports at local body, taluk, and district level
- b) Conduct awareness programmes for the public to make issue of license and submission of completion reports of the buildings compulsory in ward sabha and gram sabha.
- c) RGRHCL will carry out census of houseless and site less people once in every five years
- d) Housing department will come out with State Housing Policy once in five years.
- e) It will also construct consumer price index of building materials through RGRHCL

2011-12:

- a) Commence computerization of data and bring out publications annually and upload the same on local body website and also consolidated information at district and state level on the website of the concerned departments
- b) RDPR department and Zilla Panchayats in respect of Gram Panchayats monitor this activity, whereas UD department, department of Municipal Administration and District Urban Development Cell will monitor in respect of Urban Local Bodies

### **Plan 3: Dissemination of data**

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.
- b) Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data
- c) Uploading important data on the departmental website
- d) Hold workshops with the users to get their opinion about the data
- e) Modify the software according to the needs of the users

## **5.24. Electricity production and distribution statistics:**

### **Plan 1: Providing consolidated data**

2010-11:

- a) Conduct workshops of ESCOMS and KPTCL for consolidation of data at Secretariat level.



- b) Develop a software for consolidation of data by NIC
- c) Collection and consolidation of data on electricity generation, transmission and distribution+.

2011-12

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.
- b) Bring out publication on electricity generation, transmission and distribution data with analytical reports and make available website.

## **5.25. Environment and Forestry statistics:**

### **5.25.1 Forestry statistics:**

#### **Plan 1: Strengthening of statistical system in the department.**

2010-11:

- a) Bringing the posts of Assistant Director, Assistant Statistical Officer and Statistical Inspector in the main statistical unit of the depart under Deputy Director.
- b) Fill up all the vacant posts.
- c) Build the capacity of statistical personnel and other concerned officers in the collection, compilation and analysis of data.

#### **Plan 2 : Providing reliable, credible and timely data**

2009-10 :

- a) Acquire and install the hardware and software as per the proposal sent to GOI under 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grants in order to facilitate web based transmission of all statistical data and its subsequent processing and analysis.
- b) Development of software by NIC.

2010-11:

- a) Computersie the data in the newly designed 60 formats under Karnataka Forest Code, 1963 with validation, compilation through the soft ware already developed including the data on the following parameters.
  - i) Area under forests covered for industrial, residential, mining and all such purposes.
  - ii) Incidences of intrusion of wild animals like elephants, leopards and other animals into human habitations and into destruction of crops.
  - iii) Crop Area destroyed by animals
  - iv) Deaths and injuries of human beings due to intrusions by wild animals.
  - v) Compensation for crop loss and human losses.
  - vi) Destruction of forest area due to fires.

- vii) Types of medicinal plants and approximate area.
- viii) Area covered under soil and moisture conservation measures.

b) Conduct of sample surveys: a) major and minor forest produce b) growing stock.

2011-12:

Enumerate sandalwood trees and estimation of their value b) conduct study for estimation of important species like teak, rosewood and honge and survival percentage of plantations.

**Plan 4: Dissemination of data**

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive
- b) Bring out publication as per time schedule prescribed in Karnataka Forest Code 1963
- c) Upload all the information in the departmental website

**5.25.2 Water supply and sanitation statistics:**

**Plan 1: Rural Water Supply:**

- a) Fill up all the existing vacant posts including those statistical cadre posts filled up by non statistical personnel of PRED
- b) The different water supply schemes installed at considerable cost have been treated as physical assets by the department and as per the PWD code, detailed information about them has to be maintained in the prescribed registers
- c) Regular assessment of source data for coverage, statistical analysis and dissemination to public need to be improved.
- d) The performance of the programs need to be cross checked physically, in the context of ensuring that there is no duplication of schemes
- e) Extensive use of computer packages like GIS, OAP, and STADD.
- f) To bring out an annual publication “RURAL WATER SUPPLY AT A GLANCE”

### **Plan 2: Rural Sanitation:**

The Total Sanitation Campaign is the most important of the sanitation programmes. The programme is implemented through gram panchayats. In order to assess whether a GP is totally sanitized, the following additional information not being collected now needs to be collected by the agency.

- a) Schools having toilets exclusively for girls.
- b) Awareness programme organized for children on hygiene.
- c) No. of villages having space for disposing waste.
- d) Awareness programme for villagers for safe handling of drinking water resources.
- e) Awareness programmes organized on the importance of hygiene practices such as brushing the teeth, taking daily bath, washing hands.

### **Plan 3: Urban Water supply and Sanitation:**

- a) Fill up the existing vacant statistical posts in the department of Municipal Administration.
- b) Design proper statistical formats and procedure for collection of data on water supply and sanitation from all local bodies
- c) Commence collection of data and the subsequent processes
- d) Bring out annual publication “ Statistics on water supply and sanitation in urban areas”
- e) Disseminate electronically in the department’s web site.

### **Plan 4: Dissemination of data:**

All these departments hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive

## 5.26. Transport statistics:

### 5.26.1 Motor vehicle registration statistics:

#### Plan 1: Building strong data base

- a. Create business register of vehicles and driving license holders.
- b. The department will incorporate following parameters in the software and generate the data
  - i) Average age of vehicles.
  - ii) Gender wise registration of vehicles.
  - iii) Ownership pattern including gender.
  - iv) Gender wise driving licenses issued.
  - v) Number of enquiries under RTI Act.
  - vi) Number of licenses cancelled under drunk and drive cases.
  - vii) Number of electric / battery driven vehicles
  - viii) Number of vehicles using LPG
  - ix) Number of beneficiaries under LPG kit.
  - x) Number of vehicles off the road.

#### Plan 2: Dissemination of data

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.
- b) Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data
- c) Uploading important data on the departmental website
- d) Hold workshops with the users to get their opinion about the data
- e) Modify the software according to the needs of the users

### 5.26.2 Road statistics :

Plan 1:Strengthening the statistical system in the department

2010-11:

- a) To develop a coordination mechanism between CE (C & B ) and CE PRED so that the Chief Engineer, C & B can integrate village roads data in their annual publications.
- b) PRED will take up quinquennial road traffic census and annual traffic surveys on selected rural roads.
- c) Provide ICT infrastructure as proposed under Government of India.
- d) Develop software for updating the roads status in the District Rural Roads Plan formed and developed under various schemes and to get updated data on category of roads by using GIS, OAP and STADD.

**Plan 2: Dissemination of data.**

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.
- b) Bring out an annual publication of the department entitled “ Rural Roads at a glance” at district and state level by the Zilla Panchayats and Panchayat Raj Engineering department on the lines of publication brought out by PWD
- c) The statistical data on rural roads will be uploaded in the department and Zilla Panchayat website.

**5.26.3 Traffic Accident Statistics:****Plan 1: Dissemination of data:**

Build the capacity of police personnel to analyse the data, use of statistical packages and bring out reports at district and state level

**5.26.4 Passenger Traffic Statistics:****Plan 1 Consolidation of passenger statistics of State Road Corporations:**

- a) Designate Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, Bangalore as the nodal agency for consolidating public and private passenger statistics in the state.
- b) Design standard formats for such consolidation and develop software required for this purpose by NIC.
- c) Evolve a method for collecting data on passenger traffic in private sector by collecting information at the time of renewal of licenses

**Plan 2: Building data base of passenger statistics of private transport operators:**

- a. Design format and start collection of passenger statistics by the RTOs.
- b. Develop software by the NIC.
- c. Consolidation and analysis work will be done by the KSRTC.

**Plan 3: Dissemination of data:**

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.

- b) All the state owned corporations will upload passenger traffic data at their web sites and also in its annual reports. The KSRTC, Bangalore will bring out passenger statistics at a glance containing both public and private sectors and upload the same in its web site and make available on the other corporations website.

## 5.27 Statistics for local area planning:

### Plan 1: Building strong database

2009-10:

- a) Collection of static and dynamic data in respect 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 10 districts including those commenced during 2009-10
- b) Compilation of data so collected through the software supplied by the CSO
- c) Consultation meetings will be held with the stakeholders to standardize the format in view of the three different formats i.e., i. Samanya Mahiti of RDPR department, ii. CSO format of BSLLD and iii. Format designed by the Planning department
- d) Consultation meetings will also be held with the stakeholders for determination of parameters on which data to be collected by ULBs keeping in view present system.

2010-11:

- a) Development or modification of the software suiting to the needs of PRIs and ULBs
- b) Commence collection and computerization of data in the formats designed after the consultation meetings with the stakeholders by the GPs and ULBs
- c) The Taluk Planning Units should be created in all the taluks with the responsibility of training the basic workers and to interact with all the nodal departments in the collection of Statistics.
- d) The Taluk Planning Officer should be designated as the nodal officer for all planning and statistical activities in the taluk.

### Plan 2: Provide reliable, credible and timely data

2010-11:

- a) Build the capacity of local body personnel in the collection, compilation and analysis of data and also ICT and bring out reports at local body, taluk, and district level

- b) RDPR department and Zilla Panchayats in respect of Gram Panchayats monitor this activity, whereas UD department, department of Municipal Administration and District Urban Development Cell will monitor in respect of Urban Local Bodies.
- c) 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.
- d) Planning department and DES will issue necessary instructions with regard to BSLLD

### **Plan 3: Dissemination of data**

- a) Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.
- b) Bringing out publications at district and state level with detailed analysis of data
- c) Uploading important data on the departmental website
- d) Hold workshops with the members of PRIs and ULBs to get their opinion about the data generated and used in their planning and also their requirements (Rs.30.00 lakh)
- e) Modify the parameters according to the needs of the members of PRIs and ULBs for planning and also needed for monitoring and evaluation department and programme objectives

## **5.28 Data on Major Fiscal Variables:**

### **Plan 1: Building Strong fiscal data base and dissemination of data**

2010-11:

- a. All major tax raising departments will publish the data as recommended by the National Statistical Commission through their web site and print media.
- b. The Finance department will include data on the above parameters in the budget document.
- c. The Finance Department will make data on major fiscal variables to the public through its web site on the lines of Economic and Financial Data under “Special

Data Dissemination Standard” published by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India on the national summary data page.

- d. Hold a workshop with the help of DES and experts in the field to identify the publications to be brought out, their periodicity, the data and level of analysis to be incorporated in the publication. This will also be put on the website of the department. Concerted effort shall be made to ensure that this core data collected is accurate and comprehensive.

## **5.29 Monitoring and Evaluation:**

### **Plan 1: Create a data base for the department**

2009-10:

- a. Conducting a meeting of Principal Secretaries / Secretaries of all the departments under the chairpersonship Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner and issue suitable instructions to identify the monitorable output and outcome indicators two each under each of the scheme implemented by them
- b. Conducting similar meetings of the Commissioners and Directors of each department by the Principal Secretary / Secretaries to determine the indicators and collect the data
- c. Commence the collection of data on the selected indicators for incorporating in the MPIC

2010-11:

- a. Collect the base year data for 2009-10
- b. Continue the data collection for the year 2010-11
- c. Monitor the data collection of these indicators by the heads of the departments
- d. Plan Monitoring and Information division of the Planning department has to collect and compile data through the software developed by the NIC and the monitor the same in KDP meeting
- e. All the departments have to computerize the assets of their departments assigning unique ID with the software developed by the NIC. Initially Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency will monitor this work and later on the departments, PRIs and ULBS will have to continue to update the same. This



unique ID will have to be displayed on the assets with permanent mark. The expenditure for this activity will have to borne by the department under the administrative expenditure head of accounts

- f. This will be monitored by the High Level Steering Committee of the project.

### **5.30 Sustainability of Statistical Activities:**

While formulating the implementation plan long term vision has been envisaged. It is assessed that following are the main weaknesses of the State Statistical System.

- Analysis of data or bringing out analytical reports is not taking place in most of the cases.
- The DES is dependent on personnel of line departments for carrying out primary statistical activities.
- There is large number of vacancies in DES as well as in line departments.
- DES does not adequately perform as Nodal Agency for statistical activities.
- There is a need for information and communication technology (ICT) to be used to the fullest extent for providing reliable, credible and timely data.

These issues have been addressed in the implementation plan. Capacity building of the personnel of DES and line departments will be a continuous process which will take care of the sustainability of these activities. Filling up of vacancies has been addressed at highest level. The web based applications will be developed for all the activities. The outsourced persons will be engaged for the capacity building of the lowest level staff in ICT and they will remain in the districts until sustainability is attained. All the initiatives proposed in the plan will be taken forward by the DES as a Nodal Agency after the project period is over.

## 6. COST AND FINANCING PLAN

Not all the activities proposed in the implementation plan do not require grants. Some are aimed at ensuring adoption of the right procedures and corrective measures in collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of data. Such activities need only capacity building of the personnel, change in the practices and with additional efforts.

For other activities needing grants, care has been taken to estimate the real expenditure needed for each activity. While proposing physical and ICT infrastructure under the project, it has been ensured that the maintenance cost would be met out of the state budget after the project period.

The activity wise allocation proposed under the project with breakup of Central and State shares are given below:

## ACTIVITY WISE PHASING OF ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Theme	Activity	Total cost			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
			GOI	GOK	Total					
1	Statistical environment	Statistical Advocacy	10		10	2	6	2		
2	Statistical Legislation	a)Conduct of workshop of Principal Secretaries and Heads of the Departments	1		1		1			
		b)Conduct of training to statistical personnel	2		2		2			
		Advertisement	25		25		25			
3	Coordination	Revival of PTC - creation of Joint Director post - State share	0	24	24		6	6	6	6
4	Implementation of ISSP	Establishment – KSSDA		133	133	10	30	31	31	31
		Equipment and other facilities	18	14	32	18	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
5	Consultation framework	Workshops for data producers, users, providers, researchers and analysts	20		20		10	10.00		
6	Human resources and development	To be paid to Fiscal Policy Institute for training		1028	1028		257	257	257	257

Sl. No	Theme	Activity	Total cost			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
			GOI	GOK	Total					
6a	In lieu of Karnataka Economics and Statistics Development Institute	10" LAPTOP (Net Book) - Hand held devices-one for each GP for conduct of surveys by the line departments.	724.2		724.2		724.2			
		Desktops to Taluk Panchayats (TP) - compilation of statistics for local level development and other activities.	61.6		61.6		61.6			
		Sophisticated software tools - Statistical Analytical Solution (SAS) – for use of all the departments	300		300	100	150	50		
7	Investment in physical infrastructure and equipment	Buildings for District Statistical Office	500		500		300	200		
8	Information and Communication and Technology	Servers	5		5		5			
		Computer systems and other equipments in District Statistical Offices	66.78		66.78	26.78	40			
		Handheld devices for data entry for census surveys - to be provided to DSO office	120		120	40	40	40		
		Software and Statistical Application packages	29		29		29			

Sl. No	Theme	Activity	Total cost			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
			GOI	GOK	Total					
		Consultation fee for programmers engaged by NIC	36		36	2	12	12	10	
		Laptop for DSO office and JDs of head office	12.6		12.6	2	8.6	2		
		LCD projector	20.8		20.8	10.4	10.4			
		furniture for meeting hall at head office	5		5	5				
		Programme consultants in the districts to guide and maintain softwares developed by NIC – capacity building	270		270		90	90	90	
9	Statistical infrastructure development	Data and meta data	50		50		25	25		
10	Estimates of state domestic product	Conduct of type studies								
		a) Type studies on local bodies and animal husbandry	12		12	12				
		b) Type studies on fisheries, forest, crops, species and flowers	22		22		22			
		c) Consultation meeting to freeze the estimates	2		2			2		

Sl. No	Theme	Activity	Total cost			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
			GOI	GOK	Total					
11	Estimates for capital formation and savings	Compilation of capital formation for public and private in collaboration with ISEC - State Share	0	11.5	11.5	11.5				
12	Estimates of district domestic product	Seminar and Workshop on DDP	4		4		4			
		Training to ZP personnel in compilation of DDP- state share	30		30			30		
13	Estimates of contributions to local bodies	Conduct of surveys - state share	0	6.09	6.09		6.09			
		Seminar and workshops	4		4		4			
		Training of trainers of ZP and District urban development cell officers	30		30		30			
14	Index of industrial production	Consultation meeting and updation of registers	2		2		2			
15	Wholesale price index	Consultation meeting with departments	1.5		1.5		1.5			
16	Consumer price index	Capacity building of ZP staff	1.5		1.5		1.5			
		Remuneration for outsourced persons in connection with compilation of DDP, Local Bodies Statistics & CPI	0	307	307		72	75	80	80

Sl. No	Theme	Activity	Total cost			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
			GOI	GOK	Total					
17	Crop area and production estimate	Media campaign through electronic and print media and training	550		550		275		275.00	
		Provision of computers, printers to statistical inspectors	88		88		50	38		
18	Births and deaths registration	Publicity	100		100		50		50	
		Training	50		50		20	20	10	
19	Participation in National Sample Survey Organisation	Training	5		5		2	2	1	±
		Seminars	4		4	1	1	1	1	±
20	Registration of Marriage Statistics	Creation of marriage statistics cell in the office of the Chief Registrar of Marriages.		40	40		10	10	10	10
21	Labour and Employment statistics of Labour department	Collection and computerisation of unregistered establishment under Labour department	15		15		15			
		Brain storming session to officers of labour dept	3		3	3				
		Conducting awareness programme to employers regarding 100 percent registration	44		44	44				
		Training to enforcement authorities	1.2		1.2	1.2				

Sl. No	Theme	Activity	Total cost			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
			GOI	GOK	Total					
22	Factories and boilers department	Collection and computerisation of unregistered factories	1		1		1			
		Brain storming session to enforcement officers	2		2		2			
		Conducting awareness programme to employers	20		20		20			
		Training to enforcement authorities	0.5		0.5		0.5			
23	Department of Employment & Training	Conducting awareness programme at district level	10		10		10			
24	Statistics for local area planning	Workshop for members of PRIs and ULBs	30		30		30			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>3309.7</b>	<b>1563.6</b>	<b>4873.3</b>	<b>288.88</b>	<b>2465.9</b>	<b>906.5</b>	<b>824.5</b>	<b>387.5</b>



## 7. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

### 7.1. Key Outputs and Outcomes:

Based on the critical assessment of the State Statistical System in general and the 20 key statistical activities in particular the goals and strategies have been planned and are expected to produce the following key outputs and outcomes.

#### Key Outputs:

1. DES effectively performs its role as the nodal statistical body in the State.
2. Extensive use of ICT in the data transmission compilation, validation, retrieval and dissemination of data.
3. Establishment of better co-ordination among data providers, producers, compilers and users.
4. Better skills of statistical personnel in performing their activities through capacity building.
5. At least 90 percent of vacant posts are filled up.
6. Re-organisation and creation of posts of statistical personnel wherever necessary.
7. The following activities, not carried out now, will be operational
  - i. Estimates of District Domestic Product.
  - ii. Estimation of contribution of Local bodies.
  - iii. Registration of Marriage Statistics.
  - iv. Housing Statistics.
  - v. Passenger traffic statistics in private sector.
  - vi. Child labour statistics
8. The following activities, partly undertaken now, will be fully in place.
  - i. Estimates of Capital formation and Savings.
  - ii. Data on major fiscal variables.
  - iii. Data on pre university education.
  - iv. Data required for monitoring and evaluation by the departments.
9. Departments post their data with description of methodology on their website.
10. DES posts “State Summary Data Page” on its website and links it with the line departments’ website.

### Key Outcomes:

1. A state statistical system that provides reliable, timely and credible social and economic statistics for decision making within and out side government and that stimulates research and debate.
2. Sectoral statistical systems which follow sound and standard methodologies
3. a) Improved and high quality data  
b) Improved timelines/reduced time gaps
4. Dissemination of data through publications and websites with advance calendar.
5. Highly analytical reports that will aid micro planning and operation research.
6. Improved Local area planning both by PRIs and ULBs.
7. Data on indicators for key performances in the social and infrastructural sectors.  
Analysis of data to monitor evaluate the outcomes of the schemes

The performance outcome indicators and arrangements for result monitoring is given in Annexure-6a. The progress and the achievement of results will be monitored in the KSSDA and HLSC meetings on a bi-annual basis.

### 7.2 Reporting:

On the basis of annual action plan, Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar (MPIC) will be prepared for each item of expenditure/activity at the beginning of the year. MPIC format is placed at **Annexure-7**.

The Project Director KSSDA forwards the consolidated MPIC for all activities of the project to the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics department and the Secretary, MOSPI, Government of India, on or before 10th of succeeding month.

This would be reviewed in the monthly MPIC meeting chaired by the Principal Secretary. The quarterly progress report would be placed before the Governing Council of the KSSDA and the half yearly report before the Steering Committee for review and improved implementation of KSSSP.

The instruction issued in these meetings would comply with by the concerned departments and action taken reports will have to be submitted by them, which will be discussed in the subsequent meetings.

The bi-annual progress report with regard to performance indicators would be collected from all the stake holder departments and the consolidated report placed before the Steering Committee by the project director, KSSDA. The progress report along with proceedings of the meeting would be sent to the Secretary, MOSPI, Government of India.

The detailed annual report of the KSSDA which will be prepared after completion of the financial year and after obtaining approval of the Governing Council in the 1st quarterly meeting would be sent to all the stake holder departments and the Secretary, MOSPI, GOI.

All the progress reports and the annual report would be disseminated on the departmental website.

### **7.3 Evaluation:**

The present status of State Statistical System as a whole and the 20 key statistical activities has been explained in chapter 3 of KSSSP, the implementation of the KSSSP will be in the period 2009-10 - 2013-14.

Two evaluation studies will be undertaken on the implementation of the KSSSP; one midterm evaluation during third quarter of 2011-12 and another during 2013-14, through outsourcing to reputed/short listed agencies.

The mid term evaluation study shall focus on the effectiveness of strategies in achieving the set goals and in detecting shortfalls and constraints in implementation of the project. It would list success stories and failure based on the results of performance indicators and recommend measures to achieve the desired output and outcomes of the project during the remaining period.

The end evaluation would assess status of State Statistical System and identify the reforms further needed for its development.

These evaluation study reports will be placed before the Governing Council of KSSDA and the Steering Committee for guidance, review and corrective actions by the concerned departments.



### Meetings and decisions taken for preparation of the KSSSP

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
1.	21.02.2009	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Govt., Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Dept.,	Fortnightly review meeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Govt., Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Dept.,</li> <li>2. Sri. H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES</li> <li>3. Sri B.S.Hiremath, Joint Director, DES</li> <li>4. Sri K.V.Subramanyam, Joint Director, DES</li> <li>5. Sri V. Saibaba, Under Secretary to Govt.(S-5), Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Dept.,</li> <li>6. Sri K.Jayaram, Deputy Director, DES</li> <li>7. Sri Ilyas Pasha, Assistant Director, DES</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The guidelines issued by the MOSPI should be followed in the preparation of SSSP.</li> <li>2. Identify and shortlist 2 or 3 qualified consultants by the end of February 2009 and send the proposal to MOSPI in the first week of March 2009.</li> <li>3. To constitute the Project Management Team for the preparation of SSSP with the following members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sri. H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director as the Chairman</li> <li>2) Sri. B.S. Hiremath, Joint Director – Member</li> <li>3) Sri. K.V.Subramanyam, Joint Director – Member</li> <li>4) Sri. K. Jayaram, Deputy Director- Member</li> <li>5) Sri. Illyas Pasha, Assistant Director – Member</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. DES should send a proposal to Government to constitute the above project management team and also with regard to the timetable and steps to be taken for formulation of SSSP.</li> <li>5. To conduct fortnightly meetings under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, to review the progress under preparation of SSSP.</li> </ol>
2.	21.02.2009	Sri. H.E	PMT	Sri H.E.Rajashekharappa,	This was the first PMT meeting, in which the core activities

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
		Rajashekarappa, Director, DES	meeting	Director, DES & Chairman, PMT, KSSSP and all the PMT Members	identified for SSSP, were divided and entrusted to PMT members as shown below in order to collect information for inclusion in KSSSP. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri B.S.Hiremath, Joint Director – Labour &amp; Employment, Energy</li> <li>2. Sri K.V.Subramanyam, Joint Director – Education, Forest &amp; Environment, RDP&amp;R, Urban Development</li> <li>3. Sri K.Jayaram, Deputy Director – Health &amp; Family Welfare, Housing (Registration of Marriages)</li> <li>4. Sri Ilyas Pasha, Assistant Director – Transport, depts., concerned to Roads, (Data on Major fiscal variables).</li> </ol>
3.	13.03.2009	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Principial Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Fortnightly review meeting	Sri H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director, DES & Chairman, PMT, KSSSP and all the PMT Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To hold the preparatory meetings for the KSSSP with the concerned department officers in the last week of March and 1<sup>st</sup> week of April 2009. The officers and the users concerned shall be invited to these meetings. A senior officer in every department shall be identified as a nodal officer. The nodal officer and statistical personnel of that department shall be invited to these meetings.</li> <li>2. It was agreed to have consultations for Birth and Death Registration Statistics and Population in the Inter-Departmental Co-ordination Committee meeting to be held for Birth and Death Registration on 30.03.2009.</li> <li>3. It was suggested that a site be identified in the vicinity of Bangalore possibly in government land in the green belt area for the training institute and was also instructed the Director, DES to contact the Managing</li> </ol>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
					Director, Public Land Grants Corporation, Bangalore in this regard. 4. The Chairperson agreed to upload the documents and decisions taken during KSSSP preparation process on DES website and also publish articles about KSSSP in the Karnataka Vikas monthly magazine of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department.
4.	30.03.2009	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Prinicipal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Inter Departmental Co-ordination Committee (IDCC) on Birth and Death registration. This meeting was converted into consultation meeting	1. Smt. Sobha Nambhisan, I.A.S Prinicipal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. 2. Sri G.S Narayanaswamy I.A.S., Secretary to Government Revenue Department, B'lore 3. Sri H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director, DES & Chairman, PMT, KSSSP 4. Shri. Dr. Usha Wasunkar, Director, Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Dept.	1. The IDCC meeting should be convened twice in a year. 2. The ANMs, ASHAs and anganawadi workers have to be provided with the reporting forms 1, 2 and 3 in order to collect information on the events of birth and death and furnish the information to the rural registrars (Village Accountants). The DLCC and TLCC may determine the date and time every month for submission of forms to the Village Accountants by the ANMs, Anganawadi workers and ASHAs so that they will be available in their headquarters to receive the forms and to issue the birth certificates. This work of the ANMs and Anganawadi workers should be reviewed by the CDPO at the time of the sectoral level meeting every month at the PHC. 3. The District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meeting should be convened quarterly and the Taluk Level Coordination Committee (TLCC) meeting every month. Additional District Registrars (DSOs) have to monitor the conduct of the TLCC meeting regularly and also convene the DLCC meeting. The

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				5. Shri.C. Basavaraj, Deputy Secretary, Education Department, (P&HS), 6. Sri Ramesh K. Jagirdar, JD, Food and Civil Supplies, 7. Smt. Usha R. Patwari, J.D, Women & Child Development, Dept. 8. Sri B.B.Kauvery, JD, Directorate of Municipal Admn. 9. Sri K.M.Bhuvanesh, JD, Printing and Stationery. 10. B.Shankarappa, JD, BBMP 11. Dr. S.S.Shapeti, JD, Health & Family Welfare dept. 12. Sri V.Ramadurai, DD(CRS), ORGI, NEW DELHI 13. Sri S.D.Bhaisare, DD, Directorate of Census Operations in Karnataka. 14. Sri C.Nagarajan, DD of Public Instruction	Chief Registrar (Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics) has to furnish details of the DLCC and TLCC meetings conducted in the districts at the time of the State Level MMR meetings. The CDPO of Women and Child Development Department should be made a member of the TLCC and the Deputy Director of Women and Child Development Department should be notified as a member of the DLCC. 4. Registration units should be opened in all the government hospitals such as Primary/Community Health Centres, Taluk and District hospitals before 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010. 5. Frequent training programmes should be arranged for the registration functionaries including anganwadi workers and ANMs. 6. Printing & Stationery Department should print and supply the registration forms before 30 <sup>th</sup> November every year. 7. A study with large enough sample size should be taken up in Chamarajanagara, Gulbarga and Bidar districts with regard to sex ratio at birth where female registration is on higher side. Another study should be taken up with regard to registration and reporting of births and deaths in Udupi and Bijapur districts, where low and high registration have been reported. 8. The Medical Certification of the Cause of Death should be reviewed in DLCC and TLCC meetings. All PHCs should send the returns regularly.



Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				(Plan) 15. Sri K.Prabhakar, DD(Stats) of Public Instruction dept., 16. Dr. K.Subha, Regional Co-ordinator(south), ISS. 17. Sri N.Nagaraja, AD(Stats), O/o DG & IGP, Police dept. 18. Sri K.C.Salapur, JD, DES 19. Sri G.Tulasiram, AD, DES 20. PMT members of KSSSP	Training of PHC and taluk hospital doctors should be taken up with regard to the Medical Certification of the Cause of Death. 9. The matter of filling of the post of Nosologist (Medical Statistician in the Chief Registrar's office) should be taken up with the Medical Education Department. 10. The issue of birth certificate should be made as easy as possible. Since amendment of the Act is on the anvil, this is the time to simplify the procedure. It should be also considered whether all children who have not been given birth certificates, should be issued them at the time of enrollment in schools. A letter should be addressed to the Registrar General of India with regard to this. 11. With regard to online registration of birth and death, a separate meeting is to be convened involving e- Governance department and Directorate of Municipal Administration (Municipal Reforms Cell).
5.	01.04.2009, 11.00am	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Principial Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Consultation meetings with stake holders held at Vikasa Soudha	1. Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. 2. Sri G.S.Narayana Swamy, Secretary to Government, Revenue	<b>Crops Area and Production Statistics</b> 1) 2010-11 should be considered as the year of updating the RTCs for both agriculture and horticulture crops and for entering the data in the Bhoomi software. 2) A base line survey should be done for major horticulture crops in order to identify the areas of permanent and semi permanent horticultural crops after which a methodology should be evolved to estimate the productivity in these areas.

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				Department 3. Sri H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director, DES & Chairman, PMT, KSSSP 4. Sri K.P. Unnikrishnan, DDG, MOSPI, NSSO (FOD), Zonal Office,GOI. 5. Sri G.Sivasubramanian, DDG, MOSPI, NSSO, D.P. Centre, GOI. 6. Sri Sanjay, Deputy Statistical Adviser, MOA, GOI 7. Sri Krishnamurthy Maiya, Director, NSSO(FOD), GOI 8. Dr. U.C. Sud, Principal Scientist, IASRI. 9. Sri. Vasanth Kumar, Director, Horticulture Department. 10. Sri S. Raju, Under Secretary to Government, Horticulture Department. 11. Dr. B.K.Dharmarajan, Additional Director, Department of Agriculture	3) The vacancies of enumerators and statistical inspectors should be filled. 4) Much greater effort should be made for reconciliation of data of agricultural and horticultural crops at taluk, district and state levels. 5) Problems which insurance companies have with regard to crop cutting experiments have to be discussed and a methodology evolved to utilise secondary data so as to reduce the burden on the primary workers.

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>12. Dr. P.M. Sobarada, Joint Director(Planning), Horticulture Department</p> <p>13. Sri Lizzie Philips, Joint Registrar of loops and HQA to the commissioner for Sugar and Directorate of Sugarcane devpt.</p> <p>14. Dr. N.Nagaraj, Professor of Agriculture, Economics, University of Agriculture Science.</p> <p>15. Dr. Somappa N. Megeri, Professor and Head, Dept of Agricultural Statistics, University of Agriculture Science.</p> <p>16. Sri K. Narayan, Joint Director, DES</p> <p>17. Sri Singraiah, Joint Director, DES</p> <p>18. Sri K.S. Gurumurthy, Tahsildar, Bhoomi, e-Governance Department.</p> <p>19. Sri L.S.Srinivasa Murthy, Deputy Director, Agriculture dept.</p> <p>20. Sri G.N. Venkataram Rao, Technical Officer,</p>	

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>Horticulture Department</p> <p>21. Sri G.N. Venkataram Rao, Technical Officer, Horticulture Department,</p> <p>22. Sri B.S. Palled, DD, Horticulture Department.</p> <p>23. Smt. Mamata S.K, AD, Agricultural Marketing Department</p> <p>24. And Members of PMT, KSSSP</p>	
6.	01.04.2009, 3.00pm	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Prinicipal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Consultation meetings with stake holders	<p>1. Smt Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S. Principal Secretary to Government, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department.</p> <p>2. Sri H.E.Rajashekhharappa, Director, DES and Chairman, PMT, KSSSP.</p> <p>3. Sri K.P. Unnikrishnan, Deputy Director General, MOSPI, NSSO(FOD), GOI.</p> <p>4. Sri G.Sivasubramanian, Deputy Director General, MOSPI, NSSO, Data Processing Centre, GOI.</p>	<p><b>Participation in Surveys of the National Sample Survey Organisation</b></p> <p>1. The office of the DES has a unit of the NSS in their office which helps in conducting NSSO studies. The NSSO data and reports are generated at State level. It would be possible to generate district level information if the sample size was a little larger. It would be possible to plan and implement this as a parallel and simultaneous exercise at least in the case of certain NSSO studies where it would be very useful to have district level data and reports. The DES should suggest the studies, this would be useful and the Government should take a decision in the matter. The additional enumerators and supervisors required for collection of district level data may be obtained through outsourcing and with the help of retired NSSO and DES staff. Hand held computers for the enumerators would also help in entering data</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				5. Sri N.P. Shankraiah, District Statistical Officer, Bangalore Rural 6. Smt. Pramila Kumari D, Deputy Director, M&E Division, Plan Programme & Evaluation Department. 7. Sri K. Shankar Naik, District Statistical Officer(I/c), Zilla Panchayat, Udupi 8. Sri R.D. Joshi, AD, DSO, Dharwad. 9. Sri H. Kanthappa, ASO, DSO, Bangalore Rural 10. And PMT members of KSSSP	quickly and in generating the tables. 2. The 66 <sup>th</sup> round, commencing from July 2009 is on consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment. The DES should consider whether district level studies would be useful on this subject and if so, move the matter at Government level as indicated in the preceding paragraph. 3. The NSSO reports should be discussed in seminars organized by the State Planning Board or in meetings of Secretaries.
7.	02.04.2009, 11.00am	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Principial Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Consultation meetings with stake holders	1. Smt Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S. Principal Secretary to Government, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. 2. Sri H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director, DES and Chairman, PMT, KSSSP. 3. Sri K.P. Unnikrishnan,	1. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (SDP) ESTIMATES: <b>a)</b> To have latest rates and ratios, types studies should be conducted <b>b)</b> CSO to revise GTI and quantum index <b>c)</b> Evolving uniform format for obtaining annual accounts of NDCUs in a soft copy entered through a software developed for this purpose <b>d)</b> Reconciliation of horticulture data <b>e)</b> Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services department to collect prices of livestock by-products and make

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>Deputy Director General, MOSPI, NSSO (FOD), GOI.</p> <p>4. Sri G.Sivasubramanian, Deputy Director General, MOSPI, NSSO, Data Processing Centre, GOI.</p> <p>5. Sri Parmesh Panday, Commissioner, Animal Husbandry Department.</p> <p>6. Sri N. ChandraShekhar, Joint Director(Technical section), Commerce and Industries Department</p> <p>7. Sri S. NanjundaRao, Director, PMI, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department</p> <p>8. Sri K. LakshmiPathy, Joint Director(Planning), Urban Development Department.</p> <p>9. Sri A.K.Ramesh Babu, Deputy Director, Directorate of Employment and Training.</p> <p>10. Sri B.S.Subramanya, Special Officer, Fiscal</p>	<p>available this data to the DES</p> <p>f) Development of software for compilation of annual accounts of local bodies and budget classification.</p> <p>g) Upgradation of in-house IT infrastructure and development of relevant software for compilation</p> <p>h) Freezing of estimates- final estimates should be available at end of third year of the estimate</p> <p>i) Reconciliation of estimates- district, state and national level</p> <p>j) Having a single dataset with different agencies</p> <p>k) Bringing out advanced estimates by 25th of February every year(current year estimates); quick estimates by 10th of February every year (last year estimates) and final estimates by 31st of January every year (year before last)</p> <p><b>2. ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL FORMATION &amp; SAVINGS</b></p> <p>a) Introduce the estimation of capital formation and savings for public and private sectors in DES on annual basis</p> <p>b) To prepare estimates of capital formation from 2002-03</p> <p>c) Upgradation of in-house IT infrastructure and development of relevant software for compilation</p> <p>d) Bring out estimates along with SDP estimates periodically</p> <p><b>3. ESTIMATES OF DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b></p> <p>a) All Zilla Panchayats to commence compilation of DDP estimates</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>Policy Institute(FPAC)</p> <p>11. Dr. K.Gayithri, Faculty of Economics, CESP, Institute of Social and Economic Change(ISEC).</p> <p>12. Sri Madhusudhan Rao, Research Associate, Centre for Budget and Policy Studies.</p> <p>13. Sri V. Vijaykumar Reddy, Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Udupi.</p> <p>14. Sri B. Virupakshappa, Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Gulbarga</p> <p>15. Sri V.M.Chour, Chief Accounts Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur</p> <p>16. Sri U.R.Subramanya, PAEO, Zilla Panchayat, Mysore</p> <p>17. Sri U. Ramachandra, Deputy Director(Planning), Fisheries Department.</p> <p>18. Sri M. Shivalinga Swamy, Under Secretary</p>	<p>b) Adoption of revised formula for compilation of production of gur</p> <p>c) Develop skills of personnel to keep as reserve to substitute the skilled personnel on transfer</p> <p>4. ESTIMATES OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL BODIES</p> <p>a) All Zilla Panchayats should commence compilation of estimates of the contribution of local bodies</p> <p>b) Online transmission of data from Local Bodies to District and State.</p> <p>c) Bring out district and state data before the publication of SDP and DDP reports.</p> <p>d) Computerisation of Budget and Annual Accounts documents within a month after the approval of these documents by the Local Bodies (or) the last date fixed for approval for these documents.</p> <p>e) District and State level reports should be brought out immediately after the annual accounts of the Local Bodies are finalized.</p> <p>f) Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) and Urban Local Development Department should monitor the submission of Budget and Annual Accounts of Local Bodies to the concerned authority on time so that the computerization of these documents take place on time.</p> <p>g) Zilla Panchayats should bring out district reports of all the Local Bodies of the</p> <p>h) respective districts and DES should bring out the state</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>to Government, Commerce and Industries Department,</p> <p>19. Sri C.Kempaiah, Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Bangalore Urban.</p> <p>20. Dr. M.Chethan, Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Bangalore Rural.</p> <p>21. Sri M.V.Muni Rathnappa, Additional Controller, State Accounts Department.</p> <p>22. Sri Singraiah, Joint Director, CIS Division, DES.</p> <p>23. Sri C.G.Suprasanna, Joint Director(Dev), Directorate of Municipal Administration</p> <p>24. Sri A. Bheemaiah, Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Department.</p> <p>25. Dr. Manjula N, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Bangalore Rural.</p> <p>26. Dr. Venkateshappa,</p>	<p>level report.</p> <p>i) These reports should be made available to the users through printed booklets and through the web site.</p> <p>And uploading all these estimates immediately after the release of official website.</p> <p>5. DATA ON MAJOR FISCAL VARIABLES</p> <p>a) The Finance Department is responsible for all the activities related to compilation, tabulation and processing of all fiscal data related to budget estimates and they brings out a publication 'Accounts Reckoner' which gives time series data on various fiscal variables. The DES has responsibility for budget analysis and economic cum purpose classification of the budget and brings out a publication 'Economic cum Purpose Classification of State Budget'.</p> <p>b) The DES collects the budget expenditure and receipts volumes soon after presentation in legislature. The DES classifies all the expenditure and receipts into Economic cum Purpose classification as per the methodology of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).</p> <p>c) Since the Finance department deals with budget and resources of the states, it was suggested that the Finance department has to implement the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) with regard to data on major fiscal variables. It was informed that details of NSC recommendations are provided and requested to send the goals and strategies of the department. The Controller,</p>



Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				Finance Officer, Bangalore University. 27. Smt. Anitha .B Controller, Finance Department. 28. Sri Diwakar Rao M.H., Deputy Director, Human Development Division, Planning Department. 29. And PMT members of KSSSP	Finance department attended meeting on behalf of the department assured to send the same.
8.	02.04.2009, 2.30 pm	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Principal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Consultation meetings with stake holders	1. Smt Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S. Principal Secretary to Government, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. 2. Sri H.E.Rajashekarappa, Director, DES and Chairman, PMT, KSSSP. 3. Sri. Muniyappa, Secretary to Government, Co-operative Department. 4. Sri K.P. Unnikrishnan, Deputy Director General, MOSPI, NSSO (FOD), GOI.	<b>6) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX</b> a) Shifting of base year from 1987-88=100 to 2010=100 by assessing the General Family Income and Expenditure on the basis of the outcome of the pilot survey during the 66 <sup>th</sup> round NSS. b) Compilation of Consumer Price Indices for rural and urban area at the district level, which could be utilized for estimation of District Domestic Product and State Domestic Product. c) A beginning has to be made to collect information on online basis. d) See that the price supervisor ensures that the price collection work at each market under his charge goes on smoothly, methodically and

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				5. Sri G.Sivasubramanian, Deputy Director General, MOSPI, NSSO, Data Processing Centre, GOI. 6. Smt. Vimala Kumari, Deputy Secretary to Government, Labour Department, Vikasa Soudha. 7. Sri Ramesh K Jageerdhar, Under Secretary to Government, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department 8. Smt. Mamatha S.K, Assistant Director, Agriculture Marketing Department 9. Smt. Shobha T.R, Chief Accounts Officer(I/c), Department of Food and Civil Supplies. 10. Sri B.S. Ramachandra, Joint Director, Directorate of Factories and Boilers. 11. Sri S.V Surya Prakash, Assistant Statistical Officer, Karnataka	continuously week after week without any break and that all records etc are maintained properly. e) Regular supervision by price supervisors and inspection by DES f) The monthly index of the state series is to be released on the last week of the succeeding month. g) Annual indices are to be released in February of the succeeding year.  <b>7) WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX:</b> a) Improving the system of data collection to eliminate the problem of non-response and inordinate delay through online collection of data. b) Shifting the base year to the latest one and revising the list of the crops for which the information is obtained wherever required. c) Regular interaction with APMCs and Boards by the DES personnel. d) An expert committee constituted to go into the quality aspects of WPI price data to make the system transparent. e) The Wholesale Price Index for 33 agricultural commodities should be released on the last week of the succeeding month. f) Annual report on WPI to be released every year.

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				Lokayukta 12. Dr. V.Muniraju, District Statistical Officer, Bangalore Urban 13. Sri Basanagowda, District Statistical Officer, Davanagere 14. Sri T. Roni, District Statistical Officer, Raichur 15. Sri R.D. Joshi, Assistant Director, DSO, Dharwad 16. Sri Amal D Sam, Field Officer, Tobacco Board, GOI. 17. Sri J.M.Narasimha Murthy, Assistant Registrar, Sugarcane Development and Directorate of Sugar. 18. And PMT members of KSSSP	g) Holding workshop with data producers, compilers and users to disseminate the information and to have feedback for further improvement. h) The staff of DES, APMC and Boards should be trained through updated refresher courses in data collection, data assessment technique and technical specification.
9.	02.04.2009, 4.00pm	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Principal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Consultation meetings with stake holders	1. Smt Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S. Principal Secretary to Government, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. 2. Sri	8) <b>Annual Survey Of Industries</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the Annual Survey of Industries frame by including the eligible units and removing the non responding units.</li> <li>• Upgrading the IT infrastructure.</li> <li>• Obtain the final results of Annual Survey of</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director, DES and Chairman, PMT, KSSSP.</p> <p>3. Sri K.P. Unnikrishnan, Deputy Director General, MOSPI, NSSO(FOD), GOI.</p> <p>4. Sri G.Sivasubramanian, Deputy Director General, MOSPI, NSSO, Data Processing Centre, GOI.</p> <p>5. Sri N. ChandraShekhar, Joint Director(Technical Section), Department of Commerce and Industries.</p> <p>6. Smt. Vimala Kumari, Deputy Secretary to Government, Labour Department, Vikasa Soudha.</p> <p>7. Sri G. Manjunath, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Labour Department.</p> <p>8. Sri B.S. Ramachandra, Joint Director, Directorate of Factories and Boilers.</p> <p>9. Smt. Y.M.Swarna</p>	<p>Industries within one year of commencement of the field work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To release quick estimates and provisional results through appropriate media including website.</li> </ul> <p><b>9)Index Of Industrial Production:</b></p> <p>a) Collection of monthly production data through fax, e-mail and telephone.</p> <p>b) Improved co-ordination with CSO, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Commercial Tax, Industries and Commerce and State DES for on time information.</p> <p>c) Identifying the important and fast moving items for revision of IIP.</p> <p>d) Better co-ordination by holding quarterly meetings with the nodal officers of the concerned departments.</p> <p>e) Bring out quarterly index within a month's time after the end of the even quarter.</p> <p>f) Disseminate the information through Website and annual publication.</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				Gowry, DD, Department of Commerce and Industries. 10. Dr. D.N.Hegde, Joint Director, KMF Ltd., 11. And PMT members of KSSSP	
10	09.04.2009	Director, DES	PMT meeting	1. Sri H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director, DES 2. Dr. V.Muniraju, AO, DES 3. Sri T.V.Sharma, DD, DES 4. Sri G.Tulasiram, AD, DES 5. Sri N.Samaya Balan, Consultant, STPI, SWAN 6. Sri B.G.Krishnamurthy, DD, DES	1. Sri B.G.Krishnamurthy, DD was instructed to study and assess the IT infrastructure required by DES in 5 divisions of Head Office along with all DSO offices. 2. Dr. V.Muniraju, Administrative Officer, DES was instructed to submit the cadre wise report on the vacancy position in the DES and also to contact the Special DC, Bangalore Urban to identify the land for construction of Training Institute under ISSP.
11	24.04.2009	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Principal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Fortnightly review meeting	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Govt., P P M & S Dept., Sri H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director, DES & Chairman, PMT, KSSSP And All the PMT Members	The following officers were instructed to study and submit the report for discussion in the next meeting: 1. Sri. B.G.KrishnaMurthy, Deputy Director, ARC Division, DES - Information and Communication Technology with regard to DES 2. Dr. V.Muniraju, Administrative Officer, DES - Filling up of and outsourcing of posts of primary worker.
12	29.04.2009,	Director, DES	Consultation	1. Shri. H.E	

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken		
	11.00 am		meetings with line dept officers	Rajashekarappa, Director, DES 2. Sri Lakshmi Pathy, JD, Urban Development 3. Sri B.H.Narayana Swamy, JD, Slum Clearance Board 4. Sri D.Ravikumar, Asst. Manager, RGHCL 5. Sri B.C.Jayapal Reddy, DD, RD&PR 6. Sri Singraiah, JD, DES 7. PMT members of KSSSP	Sl. No.	Department	Core activities
					1	Slum Clearance Board	Housing Statistics
					2	Rajeev Gandhi Housing Corporation Ltd.,	
					3	Karnataka Housing Board	
					4	Public Works Department	Road Statistics
					5	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Dept	1. Water Supply and Sanitation 2. Road Statistics 3. Statistics for Local Area Planning
					6	Urban Development	
					7	Forest Dept	Forestry Statistics
					8	Labour Dept	1. Labour 2. Employment & 3. Child Labour Statistics
					9	Employment & Training Dept	
					10	Factories and Boilers dept	
13	29.04.2009, 3.00 pm	Director, DES	Consultation meetings with line dept officers	1. Shri. H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES 2. Sri G.Manjunath, Deputy Labour Commissioner(P&S), Labour Dept., 3. Sri B.S.Ramachandra, Joint Director, Factories	11	Dept of Public Instruction	1. Statistics on Educational Institutions 2. School Enrolment Data
					12	Dept of Higher Education	Statistics on Educational Institutions

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken		
				& Boilers 4. Sri K.R.Narasimhan, Joint Director, Collegerate, Education dept., 5. Sri K.Prabhakar, Deputy Director(Stats), Dept of Public Instruction. 6. Smt Shilpa.S.K, Asst Statistical Officer, Forest Dept., 7. PMT members of KSSSP	13	KPTCL	Electricity Distribution Statitics
					14	KPC	Electricity
					15	Independent Power Project	Production
					16	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development	Statistics
					17	Finance Department	Data on Major Fiscal variables
					18	Health and Family Welfare Dept	1. Health 2. Morbidity 3. Mortality and 4. Family Welfare statistics
14	30.04.2009, 11.00 am	Director, DES	Consultation meetings with line dept officers	1. Shri. H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES 2. Sri H.Narasimhaiah, Asst Director(stats), Transport Dept., 3. Sri C.Nagaraj, Chief Traffic Manager, NEKRTC 4. Sri N.Nagaraj, Asst Director, Police Dept., 5. PMT members of KSSSP	19	Women and Child Welfare dept	Registration of Marriages Statistics
					20	Transport dept	1. Motor vehicle Registration
					21	BMTC	2. Traffic Accident
					22	KSRTC	3. Passenger Traffic statistics
					23	NWRTC	
					23	NERTC	
					24	Police dept	Traffic Accident Statistics
					25	Karnataka Housing Board	Housing Statistics
					26	PWD	Road Statistics
15	30.04.2009, 3.00 pm	Director, DES	Consultation meetings with line dept	1. Shri. H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES	The departmental officers mentioned above were present in		

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
			officers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Sri H.M.Sureshvar, Asst Director, Finance dept.,</li> <li>3. Sri K.S.Shankar, DD (Demographer), Health and Family Welfare dept.,</li> <li>4. Smt. Yesuputramma, DD, Women &amp; Child Welfare</li> <li>5. PMT members of KSSSP</li> </ol>	<p>the consultation meetings (29.4.2009, 30.4.2009 &amp; 12.5.2009).</p> <p>The objectives of the KSSSP were made aware and requested to prepare the plan of the core activities of their department to improve the quality of the data after assessing the strengths and weaknesses. It was requested to them to submit their plans within a months time.</p>
16	12.05.2009, 11.am	Director, DES	Consultation meetings with line dept officers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES</li> <li>2. Sri G.Manjunath, Deputy Labour Commissioner(P&amp;S), Labour Dept.,</li> <li>3. Sri S.Rajanna, Joint Director (Stats), PWD</li> <li>4. Sri C.K.Raghunath, AEE, KHB</li> <li>5. Sri Ramesh Babu, Deputy Director, Directorate of Employment and Training</li> <li>6. Sri G.B.Shivamurthy, SEE/RO, Karnataka Power Corporation</li> </ol>	



Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				7. Sri N.Nagaraj, EE, KPTCL 8. Sri Lakshmikanta, AEE, KPTCL 9. Sri B.Shivanna, CPSO, KSRTC 10. Sri Ashok kumar representative from NWKRTC 11. Sri M.I.Pathar, Statistical Officer, NEKRTC 12. Sri M.B.Kapli, Asst Statistical Officer, NEKRTC 13. All the PMT Members	
17	12.05.2009	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Prinicipal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Fortnightly review meeting	1. Smt. Sobha Nambisan, IAS, Principal Secretary to Govt., P P M & S Dept., 2. Sri H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES 3. Sri K.V.Raghuram Reddy, Director, DP Division, Planning Dept., 4. Sri B.G.Krishnamurthy, DD, DES	<p>The Chairperson requested the Director, DES to follow up the appointment of consultants with Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) as the Secretary, MOSPI has informed that the proposal will be cleared within a week's time. He may contact the Deputy Director General concerned in MOSPI.</p> <p>The Chairperson instructed that a meeting should be convened with the National Informatics Centre and e-Governance department officers with regard to a comprehensive review of information and communication technology requirements particularly with regard to networking and connectivity for data</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>5. Dr. V.Muniraju, Administrative Officer, DES</p> <p>6. And All the PMT Members</p>	<p>transmission. The Director, DES should have a preliminary meeting with these officers and prepare agenda notes for the meeting.</p> <p>The Administrative Officer, DES explained about the vacancy position of the primary workers and modalities for filling up of these posts. He has also said that a DO letter has been sent to the Chairperson for approval of appointing personnel by outsourcing. Since the proposal does not contain financial requirements, the Chairperson instructed to submit a revised proposal including the cost of direct recruitment, outsourcing and training to the outsourced persons.</p> <p>The Chairperson directed the Director of DES to go through the recommendations of the sixteenth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) and include in the SSSP proposals with regard to collection of gender statistics, where this is not already included. Special efforts should be made to recruit or obtain through outsourcing large numbers of female enumerators and Statistical Inspectors.</p> <p>The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is collecting basic statistics for local level development on pilot basis in three districts namely Bellary, Chikkamagalur and Dharwad on annual and monthly basis. The Chairperson instructed that these formats</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
					should be given to the District Planning Division. The Director, DPD of Planning Department said that a committee of district planning officers and senior officers of the DES will be constituted to finalise the parameters for collection of statistics for local level planning. Data regarding schools available with the Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan(SSA) should be tapped by providing appropriate links.
18.	20.05.2009	Ajay Seth, I.A.S., Secretary (B&R), Finance Department	Meeting on KSSSP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ajay Seth, I.A.S., Secretary (B&amp;R), Finance Department</li> <li>2. Sri K.R.Niranjan, I.A.S., IGR &amp; Commissioner</li> <li>3. Sri H.E.Rajashekarappa, Director, DES</li> <li>4. Smt Kaveri Monappa, Addl Commissioner of Commercial Taxes</li> <li>5. Sri Sannabathappa, Joint Commissioner of Excise</li> <li>6. Sri B.S.Hiremath, Joint Director, DES</li> <li>7. Sri C.R.Mohammed Suleman, Joint Commissier for Transport</li> <li>8. Sri H.V.Siddegowda, Deputy Director, CT</li> <li>9. Sri Narasinga Rao, Spl</li> </ol>	Discussed about the recommendations of National Statistical Commission on State budget and tax avenues and instructed four departments to take action on these recommendations.

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				Officer, Budget, FD	
19.	27.05.2009	Director, DES	PMT meeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES</li> <li>2. Sri Venkatesan A, Senior Technical Director and State Informatics Officer, NIC</li> <li>3. Sri Lakshmeesha S, Principal System Analyst, NIC</li> <li>4. Sri H.S.Shankar, Senior Programmer, DPAR (e-Governance)</li> <li>5. Sri T.V.Sharma, DD, DES</li> <li>6. Sri B.G.Krishna Murthy, DD, DES</li> <li>7. All the PMT Members</li> </ol>	<p><b>Comprehensive review of Information and Technology requirements</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NIC will take care of Software development with regard to 20 core statistical activities. It was assured that within a span of a year, the software development work in respect of all the core activities will be completed. Further it was opined that NIC will take full responsibility of training the DES staff for making use of the different software developed by them. NIC requested to provide 2 to 3 programmers for development of software under the project.</li> <li>2. NIC will help the Directorate in suggesting the names of the consultant for making exhaustive and comprehensive study in respect of ICT and based on the consultancy cost the agency can be selected by the DES. The report could be prepared by the department officers with the help of NIC and E-governance departments.</li> <li>3. NIC suggested to utilize the digital library service developed in house in their organization free of cost.</li> <li>4. Senior Programmer of e-governance informed that all the necessary help will be provided by their department in terms of allotting the hard disk space in their server situated at the State Data Centre and necessary leased lines will be provided for making to and fro data transfer from the taluk level onwards. He also expressed that KSWAN facility will be provided to all the department covering 20 core activities.</li> <li>5. NIC has voluntarily agreed to take up the WEB based</li> </ol>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
					software development work in respect of 2 major core Statistical activities viz., Crop Areas and Production Statistics and Birth and Death Registration Statistics. For this, Technical Director and SIO, NIC agreed to and confirmed that the work will be taken up immediately after having thorough discussion with JD (AGS), JD(CIS) and DD(CNL) 6. It was also agreed that the Video Conference facility available in the Revenue and RDPR department could be shared by the DES for communication and other purposes.
20.	2.6.2009	Director, DES	PMT meeting	Sri H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES And PMT members.	All the PMT members were instructed to visit the concerned line departments and to see that all the reports should be received on or before 16.6.2009.
21.	01.07.2009	Director, DES	PMT meeting	Sri H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES And PMT members.	It was requested to PMT members to collect the information as directed by the Principal Secretary, from the line departments. the Principal Secretary will take up review of Preparation of KSSSP with regard to DES activities in the fortnightly meeting. The Director requested the Joint Directors concerned to prepare the notes for the said meeting immediately.
22	14.7.2009 and 27.7.2009	Director, DES	PMT & Consultants	1. Sri H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES 2. Sri T.V.Sharma, DD, DES 3. Sri B.G.Krishnamurthy, DD, DES 4. All PMT members and	1. Conduct consultation meetings with RDPR, Urban Development, Housing and Finance Departments and should be completed immediately by the consultants and concerned PMT members. 2. Collect the information from the departments with whom the consultation is over. 3. Commence the preparation work of State Strategic Statistical Plan 4. It should contain manpower and Information

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken										
				5. Consultants of KSSSP	<p>Communication and Technology (ICT) requirement by the DES and Line departments.</p> <p>5. For establishment of Training Institute the module prepared by ATI, Mysore should be provided to consultant.</p> <p>6. The Joint Director of DES dealing with 11 Core activities should prepare implementation plan on the basis of Goal and Strategies of each activity and provide the same to the consultants.</p>										
23.	14.08.2009	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Principal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Fortnightly review meeting	<p>1. Smt. Sobha Nambisan, IAS, Principal Secretary to Govt., P P M &amp; S Dept.,</p> <p>2. Sri H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES</p> <p>3. Sri T.V.Sharma, DD, DES</p> <p>4. All PMT members and</p> <p>5. Consultants of KSSSP</p>	<p>1. After discussions it was agreed to follow tentative time table below for the preparation of KSSSP.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Preparation of draft plan of DES</td> <td>31<sup>st</sup> August, 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Discussions with PMT members</td> <td>Immediately after finalization of the plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Submission of the same to Principal Secretary</td> <td>by 10<sup>th</sup> September 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Preparation of Plan of other departments</td> <td>15<sup>th</sup> September 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Discussions with PMT members</td> <td>Immediately after finalization of the plan</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	a. Preparation of draft plan of DES	31 <sup>st</sup> August, 2009	b. Discussions with PMT members	Immediately after finalization of the plan	c. Submission of the same to Principal Secretary	by 10 <sup>th</sup> September 2009	d. Preparation of Plan of other departments	15 <sup>th</sup> September 2009	e. Discussions with PMT members	Immediately after finalization of the plan
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Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken												
					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>f. Finalization of the draft plan</td> <td>30<sup>th</sup> September 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. Submission of draft plan to the Principal Secretary</td> <td>9<sup>th</sup> October 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. Meeting with Principal Secretary, Finance Dept</td> <td>15<sup>th</sup> October 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. Discussions with the Principal Secretary, along with Secretaries of other departments</td> <td>by 20<sup>th</sup> Oct 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j. Steering Committee meeting</td> <td>by the end of Oct 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k. Preparation of Cabinet note</td> <td>1<sup>st</sup> week of Nov 2009</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. The KSSSP should suggest the measures required to be taken to improve the quality of the data, to fill the data gaps and to analyse and disseminate findings.</p>	f. Finalization of the draft plan	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2009	g. Submission of draft plan to the Principal Secretary	9 <sup>th</sup> October 2009	h. Meeting with Principal Secretary, Finance Dept	15 <sup>th</sup> October 2009	i. Discussions with the Principal Secretary, along with Secretaries of other departments	by 20 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2009	j. Steering Committee meeting	by the end of Oct 2009	k. Preparation of Cabinet note	1 <sup>st</sup> week of Nov 2009
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k. Preparation of Cabinet note	1 <sup>st</sup> week of Nov 2009																
24.	01.09.2009	Director, DES	PMT & Consultants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sri H.E Rajashekarappa, Director, DES</li> <li>2. Dr. V.Muniraju, AO, DES</li> <li>3. Sri T.V.Sharma, DD, DES</li> <li>4. Sri</li> </ol>	The draft KSSSP report based on 9 core activities dealt with by DES, was placed in the meeting for discussion. The Director, DES instructed the PMT members to go through the report and give their suggestions. The Director also instructed Administrative Officer to persue the chapter on Human Resource and Sri, B.G.Krishnamurthy, DD to persue chapter on ICT and give their suggestions. Based on this it was decided to place the modified draft of KSSSP												

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				B.G.Krishnamurthy, DD, DES 5. All PMT members and 6. Consultants of KSSSP	part report before the Principal Secretary to Govt, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department on or before 10.9.2009.
25.	11.9.2009	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Prinicipal Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	Fortnightly review meeting	1. Smt. Sobha Nambisan, IAS, Principal Secretary to Govt., P P M & S Dept., 2. Sri Diwakar Rao M.H, DD, HDD, Planning Dept., 3. Sri Tulasi Ram G, DD, HDD, Planning Dept., 4. Sri B.Janakiram, DD, PFRD, Planning Dept., 5. Sri K.V.Raghu Rama Reddy, Director, DPD, Planning dept 6. Sri B.S.Hiremath, JD, DES 7. Sri K.V.Subramanyam, JD, DES 8. Sri G.Prakasam, Consultant of KSSSP	1) It is necessary to make a realistic assessment of the data and indicators required for sub State level planning process. For example, if data is available on the number of young people in a particular geographic area, such as district or taluk, in the age group of 14-18 years and the number of high schools in that area, with data on their capacity, we can assess the number of additional high schools if any required in that area and where they should be situated. Similarly data on the number of young people leaving school with information on what they do thereafter can help in to assess the number of institution of higher education and skill development institutions at various levels which are required. 2) The consultants should consult the line departments and make an assessment of the type of data and indicators needed for planning and making policy decisions. The assessment of data requirements will be based on the objectives and policies of the department. These should find a place in the strategic plan being prepared for



Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
					<p>India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP).</p> <p>3) It shall be noted that the data and indicators needed may be static and dynamic. Hence, this data needs to be collected within a fixed period and made available to the planners and policy makers on time. To achieve this calendar of data collection should be prescribed.</p> <p>4) Since different departments are implementing various programmes and creating similar type of assets, there is a need to assign unique numbers to these assets including buildings. The line departments should assign unique numbers to their assets and write these numbers on those assets with indelible ink besides computerization of details of these assets. The Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies will have to take similar action for their assets.</p> <p>5) Wherever relevant, gender, SC/ST and community wise data should be collected.</p> <p>6) DES should be in a position to act as nodal agency. The activities to be carried out as a nodal agency shall be incorporated in the Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP). The details of the co-ordination mechanism between the DES and line departments should be included.</p> <p>7) The mechanism of collection and compilation</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
					<p>along with validation, storage, retrieval, transmission and processing of administrative data needs to be spelt out in KSSSP. The need to update the data by periodical censuses and sample surveys should also be indicated.</p> <p>8) The KSSSP should discuss about the established methods of Small Area Estimation to arrive at district and sub-district levels from survey data.</p>
26	02.12.2009	Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S Principial Secretary to Govt. Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department and Chairperson Governing Council.	Governing council of Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency meeting	<p>1.Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department</p> <p>2.Sri V.P.Baligar, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Industries and Commerce Department.</p> <p>3.Sri S.G.Hedge, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Horticulture Department.</p> <p>4.Sri H.E.Rajashekharappa, Director, DES.</p> <p>5.Sri B.S.Hiremath, Member Secretary and Project Director, KSSDA.</p> <p>6.Sri P.V. Meghannavar, Director (Rural</p>	<p>1. The chairperson briefly described the setup of KSSDA and its objectives</p> <p>2. The Chairperson gave details about the action taken under ISSP till date</p> <p>3. Approval for creation of post of Project Director and Sub-ordinate staff to carry out the functions of KSSSDA was accorded.</p> <p>4. Approval was given for opening of Account in schedule bank for financial transactions of the KSSDA</p> <p>5. The Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan was approved anonymously</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>Infrastructure) - Nominated by Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.</p> <p>7. Sri Ahmed Mukthdar, Deputy Secretary to Government, Forest - Nominated by Principal Secretary to Government, Forest, Ecology and Environment Department.</p> <p>8. Sri Ashok Kumar, Under Secretary to Government-I - Nominated by Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department.</p> <p>9. Sri Lakshmi Pathy, Joint Director (Planning) - Nominated by Principal Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department.</p> <p>10. Sri T.S.GovindaRao, Assistant Director - Nominated by Principal Secretary to Government, Education Department</p>	

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				(Primary and Secondary).	
27	19.12.2009	Sri S.V.Ranganath, I.A.S., Chairman, HLSC and Chief Secretary to Government	High Level Steering Committee to oversee and monitor the formulation and implementati on of the Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan	1.Sri S.V.Ranganath, I.A.S., Chairman, HLSC and Chief Secretary to Government 2. Sri Subir Hari Singh, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government and Development Commissioner 3. Smt. Sobha Nambisan, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics department 4. Sri D. Thangaraj, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Urban Development department 5. Sri R.G.Nadadur, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Primary and Secondary Education dept. 6. Sri Ajay Seth, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Finance department	1. The Principal Secretary to Government, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department briefed them with regard to the processes followed in the preparation of the Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP). 2. The Project Director, Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency described to the Committee the contents and salient features of the draft KSSSP through a power point presentation 3. Sri.T.V.Raman, Deputy Director General offered his views on the KSSSP and the status of approvals at the GOI level. 4. The Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics department informed the committee that the suggestions made by the DDG, MOSPI, at point(c) above would be incorporated in the KSSSP 5. The Chief Secretary stressed upon the importance of accurate data in the decision making process. He appreciated the ground work done by the DES in preparing the KSSSP and said that this study was the first of its kind since it covered all the departments in an effort to improve the quality of the statistics. He insisted that all the departments should use statistics in the decisions taken in their department. The

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				<p>7. Sri Nagaraja Hampole, <i>I.A.S.</i>, Secretary to Government, Forest, Ecology and Environment department</p> <p>8. Sri K.R.Shashidhara, <i>I.A.S.</i>, Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department</p> <p>9. Sri N.C.Muniyappa, <i>I.A.S.</i>, Secretary to Government, Agriculture department</p> <p>10. Sri S.G. Hegde, <i>I.A.S.</i>, Secretary to Government, Horticulture department</p> <p>11. Sri T.V.Raman, Deputy Director General, CSO, MOSPI, GOI</p> <p>12. Sri H.E.Rajashekarappa, Member Secretary, HLSC And Director, DES</p> <p>13. Sri V.Shantappa, Ex-Director, DES</p> <p>14. The Principal Secretary/ Secretary to Government, Industries &amp; Commerce department (N.Chandra Shekhar, Joint Director, representative)</p> <p>15. The Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare department</p>	<p>5. Planning Department and the DES should have a continuous dialogue with all stake holders and sensitise them about the need of accurate and up to date data for monitoring and decision making.</p> <p>6. The Chief Secretary suggested that it would be better to have one training institute for both Fiscal Policy as well as for Planning and Statistics and that this should be an institute of excellence. The facilities required by the DES should be provided by the Finance department. The Secretary (B&amp;R), Finance department agreed to this proposal.</p> <p>7. The Chairman said that all the departments should be able to make use of high quality statistical tools and take up statistical analysis such as regression, aroma modeling, forecasting, multivariate analysis, etc. After detailed discussions in principle approval was accorded to the inclusion of the computer hardware and software, as indicated in the KSSSP.</p> <p>8. The Chairman instructed that all the decisions taken at the meeting should be incorporated in the KSSSP. The Planning department should await placing the KSSSP before the Cabinet for approval till the ISSP is cleared by the Government of India. Approval should be obtained separately for the posts proposed to be created in Annexure – 9.</p> <p>9. The Committee approved the Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP).</p>

Sl. No.	Date	Chairmanship	Review/ Consultation meeting	Officers present	Decisions taken
				(Director, Health & Family Welfare representative)  16. The Secretary to Government, Social Welfare department (Sri M.Kariyappa, Joint Secretary representative) 17. The Secretary to Government, Revenue department (Sri M.Venkatarasappa, Deputy Secretary, representative)	

## ANNEXURE 2

### DETAILS OF COMMITTEES ON STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

Sl. No	Name of the committee	Chairperson	Purpose	Recently meetings held
1	High power committee on Statistics	The Chief Secretary	To review the statistical activities in the state.	Recently meetings are not held.
2	State level high level coordination committee on agricultural statistics	The Development Commissioner as Chairman with the following members- 1. The Commissioner	To review and improve the agricultural statistics in the state.	In the meeting held on 18.5.2009 under the chairmanship of Addl Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner Dr.L.Shanthakumari Sunder, the chairperson summarized the following decisions: a) Approval of the CSO to be obtained with regard to

Sl. No	Name of the committee	Chairperson	Purpose	Recently meetings held
		<p>and Secretary of Revenue dept</p> <p>2. The Commissioner and Secretary of Agriculture &amp; Horticulture dept</p> <p>3. The Secretary to Planning &amp; Statistics</p> <p>4. The Secretary to RDP&amp;R</p> <p>5. The Secretary to Animal husbandry &amp; Fisheries dept</p> <p>6. The Secretary to Irrigation dept</p> <p>7. The Director, NSSO, GOI</p> <p>8. The Economic &amp; Statistical Adviser, MOA, GOI</p> <p>9. The Director, IASRI</p> <p>10. The Divisional Commissioner, B'lore div</p> <p>11. The Director, DES</p> <p>12. The Heads of the Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Horticulture</p>		<p>adoption of the MCGR methodology for the agriculture sector while compiling the State Domestic Production</p> <p>b) The chapter on Agriculture and allied sector in the Conomic Survey Report to be revisited by the Committee concerned.</p> <p>c) Planning department to have discussion with the Agriculture of concerned department, before finalizing the relevant chapters for the next year.</p> <p>d) Crop cutting experiments to be brought under direct e-mail linkages, with a simple software for consolidation of data.</p> <p>e) The Principal Secretary to Planning department to take action with regard to: Outsourcing the conduct of crop cutting experiments Development of software for quick transmission and consolidation of the results of crop cutting experiments and for generation of quick estimates.</p> <p>In the meeting held on 21.12.2009 under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner Sri Subir Hari Singh, IAS., the discussions were held on the following points: Review of performance of 2008-09 on-</p> <p>a) Conduct of District Level Co-ordination Committee Meetings</p> <p>b) Conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments</p> <p>c) Timely Reporting Scheme</p> <p>d) Improvement of crop statistics</p>

Sl. No	Name of the committee	Chairperson	Purpose	Recently meetings held
		Directorate. 13. The Director, Karnataka State Remote Sensing Agonoy		e) Review of performance under crop estimation survey on fruits, vegetables and minor crops f) Availability of maps g) Review of crop statistics system based on ICS scheme-NSSO, GOI, Faridabad
3	State level coordination committee on crop insurance	The Development Commissioner	To guide the implementation of crop insurance scheme in the state.	Every season meeting is held to decide the plan of experiments and issue guidelines to the concerned
4	State level technical advisory committee on price statistics	The Principal Secretary, Planning and Statistics Department.	To review and guide in the collection of price statistics	Recently meetings are not held.
5	Inter departmental coordination committee on vital statistics	The Principal Secretary, Planning and Statistics Department.	To guide in collection of vital statistics.	The details of meeting held on 30.3.2009 is given in Annexure-1.
6	High level committee on rationalization of weather and crop reporting	The Principal Secretary to Govt. Revenue Department	Review weather and crop reporting in the state	Weekly meetings
7	High power committee to study the measures to improve the accuracy of agricultural statistics.	The Secretary to Government, Agriculture department.	To improve the accuracy of agricultural statistics.	
8	Coordination	The Director, DES.	To review and guide the	



Sl. No	Name of the committee	Chairperson	Purpose	Recently meetings held
	committee for Annual Survey of industries		collection of data on annual survey of industries.	
9	Minimum wages advisory committee	The Labour Commissioner	To advise the government on fixation of minimum wages for different types of works	
10	District Level Committee for agricultural statistics.	Deputy commissioner of concerned district as Chairman with the following members 1. Principal Agriculture Officer 2. District Horticulture Officer 3. Deputy Secretary(Devpt), Zilla Parishad 4. Executive Engineer(Irrigation) 5. District Statistical Officer	To ensure timely flow and accuracy of agricultural statistics and timely completion of sample surveys on agricultural statistics 1	
11	District level coordination committee on civil ( births and deaths ) registration system	The Deputy Commissioner	Effective implementation of Karnataka births and death registration act in the district	

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the committee</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Recently meetings held</b>
12	Taluk level coordination committee on civil ( births and deaths ) registration system	The Tahsildar	Effective implementation of Karnataka births and death registration act in the taluk	

**ANNEXURE -3**  
**DETAILS OF OFFICERS/OFFICIALS FROM DES WORKING IN OTHER**  
**DEPARTMENTS.**

as on 31.10.2009

Sl. No	DEPARTMENT/ ORGANISATION	JOINT DIRECTORS	DEPUTY DIRECTORS	ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	OTHERS		TOTAL
					ASO	SI	
1	Animal husbandry and vet. Services	1			7	-	8
2	Health and family welfare, Training Centre	1	1	2	77		81
3	Public works, cada.	1	1		23	3	28
4	Urban development	1			2		3
5	Karnataka Slum Clearance Board	1					1
6	BBMP	1			4	2	7
7	Watershed Dept.	1	1				2
8	Minor Irrigation	1	1			2	4
9	Sericulture	1					1
10	Karnataka Lokayukta	1			2		3
11	Rural Development and panchayat raj	27	23	19	3	2	74
12	Agriculture		1	1	17	1	20
13	Horticulture		1		26		27
14	Excise		1				1
15	Abdul Nazir Saab SIRD Mysore		1				1
16	Forest		1		7		8
17	Textiles		1				1
18	Bangalore Medical College		1				1
19	Commercial Taxes		1	1			2
20	Commerce and Industries department		1	1	1		3
21	Minority Commission		1			1	2
22	Malnad Area Devp. Board		1				1
23	Medical Education		1				1
24	Sadashiva commission		1				1
25	Education		1	1	36		38
26	Co-operation			1	1		2
27	Social welfare			1	1		2
28	Police Dept.			1			1
29	Department of Administrative reforms					1	1
30	Finance				1	1	2
31	Transport				3		3
32	Planning	8	16		19		43
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>373</b>

The salaries and allowances of the above statistical personnel are met out of the budgetary provisions of the respective departments. The above table shows the number of personnel working against the en-cadred post.



## ANNEXURE - 4

Sl. No.	STATISTICAL ACTIVITY OUTPUT	Table 4.17 : QUALITY OF STATISTICAL OUTPUTS *												as on Dec, 200		
		Reliability and Accuracy													Overall Assessment of Reliability and Accuracy	Timelines : Time Lag in Release of Data in Months
		Source Data : Adequate Basis to Compile Statistics				Regular Assessment of Source Data for coverage sample error, response error and non-sampling error	Sound Statistical Techniques		Assessment and Validation of Intermediate - data and Statistical Outputs			Tracking of Revisions				
		Adequacy	Comprehensive	Approximate to Definition	Timely		Data compilation	Statistical Analysis	Against other information	Statistical Discrepancies Assessed and Investigated	Statistical Discrepancies in statistical outputs investigated	Studies and analysis of revisions	Studies and Analysis made public			
1	State Domestic Product Estimates	✓	✓	✓	×		×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×		
2	Estimate of Capital formation & Savings	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	Low	144	
3	Estimates of District Domestic Product	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	Low	24	
4	Estimates of the contribution of Local bodies	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	Low	12-quick 24-provisional 36-final	

## ANNEXURE - 4

		Table 4.17 : QUALITY OF STATISTICAL OUTPUTS *												as on Dec, 200		
		Reliability and Accuracy														
Sl. No.	STATISTICAL ACTIVITY OUTPUT	Source Data : Adequate Basis to Compile Statistics				Regular Assessment of Source Data for coverage sample error, response error and non-sampling error	Sound Statistical Techniques		Assessment and Validation of Intermediate - data and Statistical Outputs			Tracking of Revisions		Overall Assessment of Reliability and Accuracy	Timelines : Time Lag in Release of Data in Months	
		Adequacy	Comprehensive	Approximate to Definition	Timely		Data compilation	Statistical Analysis	Against other information	Statistical Discrepancies Assessed and Investigated	Statistical Discrepancies in statistical outputs investigated	Studies and analysis of revisions	Studies and Analysis made public			
5	Data on major fiscal variables (Release of data on receipts, expenditures, and fiscal balance in relation to the budget estimates on monthly, quarterly or annual basis)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	High	<1	
6	ASI	NOT DONE														
7	Compilation of IIP	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	Medium	24	
8	Crop Area	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	Medium	24	
	Crop Production	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	Medium	24	

## ANNEXURE - 4

		Table 4.17 : QUALITY OF STATISTICAL OUTPUTS *													as on Dec, 200	
Sl. No.	STATISTICAL ACTIVITY OUTPUT	Reliability and Accuracy													Overall Assessment of Reliability and Accuracy	Timelines : Time Lag in Release of Data in Months
		Source Data : Adequate Basis to Compile Statistics				Regular Assessment of Source Data for coverage sample error, response error and non-sampling error	Sound Statistical Techniques		Assessment and Validation of Intermediate - data and Statistical Outputs			Tracking of Revisions				
		Adequacy	Comprehensive	Approximate to Definition	Timely		Data compilation	Statistical Analysis	Against other information	Statistical Discrepancies Assessed and Investigated	Statistical Discrepancies in statistical outputs investigated	Studies and analysis of revisions	Studies and Analysis made public			
9	Construction of Wholesale Price Index Numbers	NOT COMPILED														
10	Compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	Low	<1	
11	Health, Morbidity and Family Welfare Statistics	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	Low	12	
12	Education:															
	Literacy Rate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	High	24-36 after census	
	Institutional Data	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	Low	12	
	Enrollment	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	Low	12	

## ANNEXURE - 4

Sl. No.	STATISTICAL ACTIVITY OUTPUT	Table 4.17 : QUALITY OF STATISTICAL OUTPUTS * as on Dec, 200													Timelines : Time Lag in Release of Data in Months
		Reliability and Accuracy													
		Source Data : Adequate Basis to Compile Statistics				Regular Assessment of Source Data for coverage sample error, response error and non-sampling error	Sound Statistical Techniques		Assessment and Validation of Intermediate - data and Statistical Outputs			Tracking of Revisions		Overall Assessment of Reliability and Accuracy	
		Adequacy	Comprehensive	Approximate to Definition	Timely		Data compilation	Statistical Analysis	Against other information	Statistical Discrepancies Assessed and Investigated	Statistical Discrepancies in statistical outputs investigated	Studies and analysis of revisions	Studies and Analysis made public		
13	Labour Employment	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	Low	12
		x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	Low	12
14	Housing (Housing stock, etc.)	DES collects housing statistics from secondary sources and transmits the raw data to NBO. DES thus not compile are release housing statistics													
15	Birth and death registration and population	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	Medium	6:CRS 18:SRS
16	Electricity production and distribution statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	High	12.: consumption online generation
17	Environment and Forest Statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	Medium	12
	Water Supply and Sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	Medium	12



## ANNEXURE - 4

Sl. No.	STATISTICAL ACTIVITY OUTPUT	Table 4.17 : QUALITY OF STATISTICAL OUTPUTS * <span style="float: right;">as on Dec, 200</span>													Timelines : Time Lag in Release of Data in Months
		Reliability and Accuracy													
		Source Data : Adequate Basis to Compile Statistics				Regular Assessment of Source Data for coverage sample error, response error and non-sampling error	Sound Statistical Techniques		Assessment and Validation of Intermediate - data and Statistical Outputs			Tracking of Revisions		Overall Assessment of Reliability and Accuracy	
		Adequacy	Comprehensive	Approximate to Definition	Timely		Data compilation	Statistical Analysis	Against other information	Statistical Discrepancies Assessed and Investigated	Statistical Discrepancies in statistical outputs investigated	Studies and analysis of revisions	Studies and Analysis made public		
18	Participation in NSSO surveys - Field survey, tabulation and pooling	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Low	30
19	Transport:														
	Vehicle Registration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	High	12
	Road Length	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	High	12
	Passengers carried by MPRTC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Low	12
	Road Accidents													Low	12
20	Statistics for local area planning	Data collected from diverse secondary sources and hence not evaluated for quality													

\* Study on identifying specific requirements for Strengthening State Statistical Bureaus, Karnataka, December 2006

**Annexure - 5****KARNATAKA ECONOMICS AND STATISTICAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT  
INSTITUTE**

The technical staff in the state statistical system has to continuously update their knowledge and skills in theoretical as well as official statistics and fundamental principles of economics and planning. Only then they will be able to generate the statistics needed for effective and good governance for innovative planning and better management of resources. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics which is the principal as well as nodal agency for all the statistical activities in the State has been conducting training programmes to its staff regularly but the training was limited to the schemes it was implementing and the surveys it was conducting. However the functions of the DES includes advising government departments on all statistical matters and to guide departmental statistical divisions in the conduct of studies and surveys. The knowledge and capacities of its 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.

The DES personnel are working in various line departments apart from working in the different divisions of DES. These personnel are subjected to transfer from one department to the other and also to DES and vice versa. The Chief Planning Officers of Zilla Panchayats, heads of departmental statistical divisions and divisional heads of DES have to undergo specialized training to cater to the needs of different organizations. Since the data collection and compilation is mainly carried out by the officials of the line departments, they also need to be trained in the importance, concept, terms, accuracy of the data collected.

Against this background, the State Government proposes to establish such an institute namely “The Karnataka State Statistical System Development Institute” under the administration of the Director of Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The main functions of the institute would be:

- a) Training of data producers and compilers.

- b) Research and development
- c) Short listing of agencies for taking up of surveys, formulation of appraisal reports of specific projects, sample check and evaluation studies by the line departments.
- d) Conduct of surveys and studies on request by the DES and line departments/NGOs and other private agencies.
- e) Offering advice on statistical matters.
- f) Conduct of seminars and workshops on important subjects decided by Government.
- g) Conduct of training programmes for data users and others on demand and payment.

The Institute is expected to conduct induction training, refresher training and specialized training programmes directed towards manpower, statistical and managerial skills.

### **Induction Training:**

All new recruited statistical staff will be given induction training in the following modules.

1. An overview of the National and State Statistical Systems.
2. Provision of “The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008”.
3. Basic economics, social sector and local area planning statistics.
4. Fundamentals of national accounting.
5. The role of sample surveys, censuses and administrative data in the statistical system.
6. Management of all statistical programmes such as CES, TRS, F&V, Prices, NSS, etc. – data flow, coordination etc,
7. Use of standard computer packages and data presentation.

### **Training for middle level staff:**

1. Techniques of data validation and verification
2. Use of standard computer package in data editing and tabulation
3. Different techniques in conduct of household surveys.
4. Data base maintenance and other core operations.

### **Refresher training programmes:**

Refresher training will be provided periodically to all the officers and this could be conducted in collaboration with CSE and focus on the following:

- 1) Time series analysis and forecasting
- 2) Classificatory analysis
- 3) Techniques of pooling NSS central and state sample data
- 4) Information technology and GIS.

**Specialized Training:**

Special training programme will be given to the officers in the following areas.

- 1) Advanced statistical methods/techniques.
- 2) Survey methods and data collection
- 3) Data processing, tabulation, analysis and management
- 4) Report preparation

The Institute will be headed by a Director holding the rank of the Additional Director of DES who will be below the rank of Director and above the rank of Joint Director. The Director will be supported by administrative staff and a limited faculty of about 3 lecturers in the cadre of Joint/Deputy Directors of DES or scale less posts. Guest faculty selected from CSO, NSSO, Planning Commission, Census of India, Academic Institutions and other officers of line departments like health, education, labour, etc, who are well qualified in their respective areas, will be made use for the training programmes.

The curriculum and course content will be developed by experts / consultants by conducting Need Assessment Programmes. The Institute will be equipped with modern electronic equipments and teaching aids and software. At the beginning and end of each session, there will be a compulsory pre and post evaluation.

**Annexure – 5a**

## Karnataka Economics and Statistics System Development Institute (KESSDI)

### Work load and Financial Requirements

#### 1. Training programmes for DES personnel

Sl. No	Officers / Officials trained	Induction Training (4 weeks)	Training for middle level staff (4-5 days)	Refresher training (3 days)	Specialized Training (5 days)	Seminars/ Work-shops (2-3 days)	Total	Actual Strength
1	Joint Directors (Nos.)			20	20		40	46
	Weeks							0
2	Deputy Directors(Nos.)			40	40		80	104
	Weeks			1	2		3	0
3	Assistant Directors(Nos.)	15	30	60	30		135	160
	Weeks	4	1	1	1		7	0
4	Assistant Statistical Officers(Nos.)		300				300	569
	Weeks		10				10	0
5	Statistical inspectors(Nos.)	50	150				200	577
	Weeks	8	5				13	0
6	Enumerators (Nos.)	10	90				100	193
	Weeks	-	3				3	0
	Grand Total (Numbers)	75	570	120	90		855	1648
	Weeks	12	19	2	3		36	

#### 2. Seminars/Workshops for all departments

7	Seminars/ Workshops for all departments(Nos.)					400	400	
	Weeks					5	5	

#### 3. Training Programmes on key Statistical Activities.

Activity	Participants	Days	Weeks
1.State Domestic Product Estimates	JD-1, DD-1, AD-1, ASO-2 of DES, CPO-10, PAEO-5, ASO-5 of ZPs and DSO-10, x 3 batches	4-5	5
2. Estimates of capital formation and savings.			
3. Estimates of district domestic product			
4. Estimates of contribution of local bodies.			
5. Whole sale price index			
6. Consumer price index			
7. Data on major fiscal variables.	Covered under workshop/seminar		
8. Annual survey of industries.	6 State, division, District/ jurisdictional officers each from industries and commerce, labour, factories & boilers and Employment & Training Departments, 2 from DES	4	5
9. Index of industrial production			
10. Labour and employment statistics			
10A. Labour statistics			
10B. Employment statistics			
10C. Child labour statistics	5 officers each from DES, Revenue, Agriculture, Watershed, Irrigation, PRIs	3	5
11. Crop area and production statistics.			
12 Education and literacy statistics	30 Officers from Primary & Secondary and Pre-University Education	2	2
12A. Statistics on educational institutions			
12B. School enrolment data			
13 Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare statistics	5 Officers each from Health & Family welfare, Women & child Development, Revenue, Stamps & Registrations and DES	3	4
14. Housing			
15A. Birth and death registration statistics and population			
15B. Registration of Marriages			

statistics			
16. Electricity production and distribution statistics	Covered under workshop/seminar		
17. Environment and Forestry statistics	Covered under workshop/seminar		
17A. Forestry statistics			
17B. Water supply and sanitation statistics	30 Officers of PRIs, ULBs and State departments	3	5
18A. Statistics for local area planning			
18B. Monitoring and Evaluation			
19. Participation in the surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation	DSOs, ASOs	2	1
20. Transport statistics			
20A. Motor Vehicle registration statistics	30 Officers of these departments	3	2½
20B. Road statistics			
20C. Traffic Accident statistics			
20D. Passenger traffic statistics			

#### 4. Total work load and financial requirements the KESSDI

1. Training to Statistical Personnel - 36 weeks
2. Workshops/Seminars - 5 weeks
3. Training to the Officers in various Statistical Activities - 29½ weeks
- 4. Total - 71 weeks**
5. Total No. of participants (Average 30 per week) - 30 x 71 = 2130
6. Boarding -Rs. 300/person/day
7. Resources persons - Rs.100/person/day
8. Maintenance - Rs.150/person/day
9. Total Training cost (Rs.550 x 6 x 2130) - Rs 71.00 lakh approx.
10. Establishment - Rs. 40.00 lakh approx.
- 11. Total Cost of KESSDI per year approx. - Rs.111. 00 lakh**
12. Infrastructure (Building including furniture, computer etc.,) - Rs.1000.00 lakh.

#### 5. Fiscal Policy Institute

1. The cost of training per person per week - Rs.12,000.00
2. Total cost for 71 weeks and 2130 persons - **Rs. 255.60 lakh**
3. Infrastructure (Building including furniture,computer etc.,) - Rs.3000.00 lakh

## ANNEXURE - 6

**F. Server Intel Xeon Two Processor Quad Core Rack Mounted (Maximum 2U)  
Configuration+ or latest version**

A.	CPU	Intel Xeon E 5310, 1.6 GHz 2 Processor Quad Core ( to be supplied with one Quad Core processor as standard) 8 MB L: 2 cache supplied with two processors
B.	Motherboard	Intel E 5000 or better on Intel or equivalent OEM Motherboard. Motherboard should be capable of 1333 MHz FSB.
C.	Slots	2 PCI/PCI Express
D.	Memory	2 GB 533 MHz DDR2 RAM up gradable to 16 GB
E.	Hard Disk Drive	3 x 72 GB, 10,000B rpm SAS 320 Hot Plug
F.	RAID Controller :	3 G SAS Controller with 128 MB cache d
G.	Monitor	43 cm (17") SVGA Digital colour Monitor ( Support 1024 x 768 NI Resolution) MPR II compliant or TCO-03 Certified.
H.	Video Controller :	To support XGA resolution
I.	Keyboard	101 Keys Keyboard
J.	Mouse	Optical Mouse
K.	Bays	8 Hotr Plug bays
L.	Ports	2 USB Port, 1 Serial Port
M.	Cabinet	Rack Mounted (1U)
N.	Certifications:	Windows, Red Hat or Novell certified, Compliance and Support
O.	DVD ROM :	8x or better DVD ROM Drive
P.	Power supply :	Redundant Power Supply
Q.	Networking :	Dual LAN (10/100/1000) Network Card with asset tracking and features security management, remote wake up
R.	Power management	Screen blanking, hard disk and system idle mode in power on, set up password, power supply surge protected, automatic server reboot.
S.	Preloaded	Norton, McAfee, ETrust or equivalent antivirus (Latest software Version) with 60 days license

**+ ADDITIONAL ADD ON ITEMS TO SERVER**



## ANNEXURE – 6a

## Arrangements for results monitoring

Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Frequency of Reports	Data Collection Instruments	Responsibility for Data Collection
<b>I) DES as a Nodal Agency</b>									
a) Advice given to departments	NA	10%	25%	35%	60%	75%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES
b) Departments undertaken analysis of data and made part of their annual administrative reports	NA	10%	25%	35%	60%	75%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/ Line departments
<b>II) Extensive use of ICT</b>	50%	50%	50%	75%	75%	90%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/ Line departments
<b>III) Establishment of coordination among data providers, producers, compilers and users</b>									
a) Departments conducted seminars/workshops	NA	10%	25%	35%	60%	75%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/ Line departments
b) Departments included the new parameters identified in the workshops	NA	10%	25%	35%	60%	75%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/ Line departments
<b>IV) Capacity Building</b>									
a) DES personnel trained	10%	10%	50%	75%	90%	90%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	DES
b) Line departmental personnel	NA	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	DES
c) Analytical reports brought out by the departmental statistical divisions	NA	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/ Line departments
<b>V) Filling up of vacant posts</b>	NIL	0%	25%	50%	75%	90%	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	DES

Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Frequency of Reports	Data Collection Instruments	Responsibility for Data Collection
<b>VI)</b> Operational of 20 key statistical activities fully	10	10	12	15	18	20	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/Line departments
<b>VII)</b> Departments host their data on their website									
<b>a)</b> Publishing advance calendar (no. of activities)	NA	10	15	20	20	20	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/Line departments
<b>b)</b> Host their data with description of methodology	NA	10	15	20	20	20	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/Line departments
<b>c)</b> Timeliness and periodicity of publication of data as per above advance calendar.	NA	10	10	15	20	20	Bi-annual	Independent Monitoring	KSSDA/DES/Line departments

## ANNEXURE-7

## Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar-MPIC

Month:

Scheme							
Head of Account						Outcome 1 2. 3.	
Annual Allocation							
Funds (OB+Release)							
Physical Target(s)		1					
		2					
Month		Financial	Physical	Activity Scheduled		Done(Y)/ Not yet(N)	If, partially done, Qty in No. /%
April 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
May 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
June 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
July 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
Aug 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
Sept 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
Oct 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
Nov 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
Dec 2009	Prog						
	Ach						
Jan 2010	Prog						
	Ach						
Feb 2010	Prog						
	Ach						
Mar 2010	Prog						
	Ach						
Cumulative	Prog			Notes and Issues			
	Ach						
	%						

Telephone No.

Signature of Implementing Officer

## ANNEXURE - 8

## KESSEDI ESTABLISHMENT AND PROBABLE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Pay scale	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Project Director - Additional Director	1	24450-31800	451768.50
2	Joint Director	1	20025-28275	370658.25
3	Deputy Director	2	18150-26925	672579.00
4	Computer Programmer	1	11400-21600	212562.00
5	Assistant Statistical Officer	2	10000-18150	373800.00
6	Superintendent (Adm+Hostel)	1	10000-18150	186900.00
7	First Division Assistant	1	7275-13350	135150.75
8	Second Division Assistant	2	5800-10500	216228.00
9	Steno to Project Director	1	7275-13350 (+120 spl pay)	136590.75
10	Computer operators/Typist	2	5800-10500 (+90 spl pay)	218388.00
11	Driver	3	5800-10500 (+120 spl pay)	328662.00
12	Group D	4	4800-7275	359136.00
13	Watchmen/Security	4	4800-7275	359136.00

**TOTAL****4021559.25**

Meals

1500000.00

Electricity

600000.00

Maintenance

1000000.00

Fuel

500000.00

**GRAND TOTAL****7621559.25**

## Annexure – 9

## The details of posts proposed in Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan

Sl. No.	Activity	Posts	Annual allocation required (Rs. In lakh)	Borne by	Remarks
1.	Co-ordination (Para 5.1.3)	Revival of post of Joint Director	6.00	GOK	This post was abolished under 5% cut
2.	Implementation of ISSP – establishment of KSSDA (Para 5.1.5)	Project Director, Deputy Director, ASOs (2), FDA, Steno/ computer operator(2), Groupd(2)	30.35	GOK	For the project period only
3.	KESSDI (Para 5.2)	Project Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director(2), Computer programmer, ASOs (2), Superintendent, FDA, SDA(2), Steno, computer operator(2), Drivers (3), Groupd(4), Watchman (4)	40.22	GOK	
4.	Software Development (Para 5.4.2)	Programmers(2)	36.00	GOI	3 years Capacity building
5.	Trained staff in place (Para 5.4.6)	30 programmer consultants ( one in each district)	270.00	GOI	Capacity building
6.	District Domestic Product estimates, Contribution of local bodies and Compilation of CPI at district	Two outsourced persons to each ZPs	75.00	GOK	

Sl. No.	Activity	Posts	Annual allocation required (Rs. In lakh)	Borne by	Remarks
	level (Para 5.15)				
7.	Health (Para 5.15)	Shifting of 135 Statistical inspector posts of Women and child development department to health department	0.00		Shifting not agreed (New posts in 176 taluks need to be created) at Taluka Health Office
8.	Registration of Marriages (Para 5.21)	Deputy Director, ASO, SI (2)	5.00	GOK	Marriages registration cell in o/o the Chief registrar of Marriages (O/o Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps)
9.	Statistics for local area planning	Taluk planning units in all TPs (Taluk Planning officer in each TP)	0.00		Already TPO posts are there in 64 TPs. Need to be created in other TPs