

# Annual Report

## 2013-14

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

<http://www.mospi.gov.in>

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## **CHAPTER - I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an independent Ministry on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1999 after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation. The Ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other relating to Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing re-designated as National Statistics Office (NSO) consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The Programme Implementation Wing has three Divisions, namely, (i) Twenty Point Programme (ii) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring and (iii) Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. Besides these two wings, there is a National Statistical Commission (NSC) created through a Resolution of Government of India (MoSPI) and one autonomous institute viz. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) declared as an institute of national importance by an Act of Parliament. The organization chart of the Ministry is at **Annexure – IA to IG**.

1.2 The Government of India through a Resolution dated 1<sup>st</sup> June 2005 decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The setting up of the NSC followed the decision of the Cabinet to accept the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The Commission consists of a part time Chairman, four part time Members and the Secretary, Planning Commission as ex-officio Member. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the Commission. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Centre and State Governments and non-official sources and studies. The surveys conducted by the Ministry are based on scientific sampling methods and are

supervised by the National Statistical Commission. Data is collected through dedicated field staff who are regularly trained in the concepts and definitions of the items and the scope of the survey. In line with the emphasis on the quality of statistics released by the Ministry, the methodological issues concerning the compilation of national accounts are overseen by an Advisory Committee on National Accounts, industrial statistics by a Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics and price and cost of living indices by a Technical Advisory Committee on Price Indices. The Ministry compiles datasets based on current data, after applying standard statistical techniques and extensive scrutiny and supervision.

1.3 India is a subscriber to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and is currently fulfilling the Standards. The Ministry maintains an 'Advance Release Calendar' for its data categories covered under the SDDS, which is disseminated on the Ministry's website as well as on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) of the IMF. The Ministry releases the datasets covered under the Real Sector of SDDS through press notes and its web-site simultaneously. The Ministry has been designated as the Nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry is entrusted with the Statistical tracking of Millennium Development Goals in India. The Ministry organizes technical meetings on a regular basis on various topics to assess the data-gaps in the system and the quality of statistics currently released. The CSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organized by international and regional organizations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on statistical compilations and international practices. The Indian statistical system is one of the best systems in the world. The Ministry's officials have been associated with international agencies on the development of methodologies, particularly in the areas of national accounts, informal sector statistics, large-scale sample surveys, conduct of censuses, service sector statistics, non-observed economy, social sector statistics, environmental statistics and classifications. The contribution of the Ministry's officials in international meetings on these subjects is highly appreciated.

1.4 **Statistics Day:** In recognition of the notable contributions made by (Late) **Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis** in the fields of economic planning and statistical development, the Government of India has designated 29<sup>th</sup> June every year, coinciding with his birth anniversary, as the Statistics Day in the category of Special Days to be celebrated at the national level. The objective of this Day is to create public awareness, among the people specially the younger generation for drawing inspirations from (Late) Prof. Mahalanobis about the role of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation.

1.5 The Seventh Statistics Day was celebrated all over India on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Governments, National Sample Survey Office and University Departments by organizing Seminars, Conferences, Debates, Quiz Programmes, Lecture Series, Essay Competitions, etc. At national level, main function was presided over by Shri Srikant Kumar Jena, the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India. Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister of India and Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, National Statistical Commission were the Guests of Honour. On this occasion, National Award in Statistics, constituted in the Honour of Prof. C.R. Rao was conferred on Dr. Abhiman Das, Eminent Statistician from Reserve Bank of India. Besides, launching of the India Statistics Community in the Data Portal India, some important Statistical Publications, viz. "Children in India 2012- A statistical appraisal", "Women and Men in India 2012", "SAARC Social Charter India Country Report 2012" & "India in Figures- 2013" were also released.

1.6 The theme of the seventh Statistics Day 2013 was "**Labour and Employment Statistics**" and concerted efforts were made throughout the year to bring improvements in the quality of data in this field, for objective planning and policy making.

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

- (i) acts as the nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country, lays down and maintains norms and standards in the field of statistics, involving concepts and definitions, methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results;
- (ii) coordinates the statistical work in respect of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs), advises the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data;
- (iii) prepares national accounts as well as publishes annual estimates of national product, government and private consumption expenditure, capital formation, savings, estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital, as also the state level gross capital formation of supra-regional sectors and prepares comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices;
- (iv) maintains liaison with international statistical organizations, such as, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), etc;
- (v) compiles and releases the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month in the form of 'quick estimates', conducts the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), and provides statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing sector;

- (vi) organises and conducts periodic all-India Economic Censuses and follow-up enterprise surveys, provides an in-house facility to process the data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow-up enterprise surveys of Economic Censuses;
- (vii) conducts large scale all-India sample surveys for creating the database needed for studying the impact of specific problems for the benefit of different population groups in diverse socio-economic areas, such as employment, consumer expenditure, housing conditions and environment, literacy levels, health, nutrition, family welfare, etc;
- (viii) examines the survey reports from the technical angle and evaluates the sampling design including survey feasibility studies in respect of surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office and other Central Ministries and Departments;
- (ix) disseminates statistical information on various aspects through a number of publications distributed to Government, Semi-Government, or private data users/ agencies, and disseminates data, on request, to the United Nations agencies like the UNSD, the ESCAP, the ILO and other international agencies;
- (x) releases grants-in-aid to registered Non-Governmental Organizations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports, and financing seminars, workshops and conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.

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

- (i) monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme (TPP);
- (ii) monitoring the performance of the country's eleven key infrastructure sectors, viz., Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads and Civil Aviation;
- (iii) monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing ₹150 crore and above; and

- (iv) Implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

1.9 The Administration Division of the Ministry inter alia:

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

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

1.11 The total budget allocation of the Ministry for the year 2013-14 was ₹4951.68 crore (Plan and Non-Plan), out of which ₹ 3955 crore was for MPLADS, ₹ 631 crore for Plan and ₹ 365.68 crore was for Non-Plan. The total expenditure was ₹ 4844.16 crore, which was 97.82% of total budget. The requirements and priorities of its attached and subordinate offices were kept in view while making budgetary allocations to them by this Ministry.



## CHAPTER II

### DEVELOPMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Some of the important developments and performance highlights in the Ministry, specifically in the National Statistical Commission, National Accounts, Price Statistics, Economic and Social Statistics, Sample Survey, Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, Project Monitoring and Human Resource Development during 2013-14 are listed below:

#### 2.1 National Statistical Commission

- National Statistical Commission was reconstituted during 2013-14 as follows
  - i. Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairperson with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> February 2013
  - ii. Prof. Bishwanath Goldar, Member with effect from 20<sup>th</sup> June 2013
  - iii. Prof. S. Mahendera Dev, Member with effect from 5<sup>th</sup> July 2013
  - iv. Prof. Rahul Mukerjee, Member with effect from 20<sup>th</sup> July 2013
  - v. Shri Ramesh Kolli, Member with effect from 8<sup>th</sup> July 2013

#### 2.2 National Accounts

- The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has released a press note on First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Savings and Capital Formation for 2012-13 on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014 and Advance Estimates of National Income for 2013-14 on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2014.
- The GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2013-14 has registered 4.9 % growth against 4.5 % growth in 2012-13.
- The GDP at current prices for the year 2013-14 is estimated to be ₹ 105.4 lakh crore, while the estimate of the National Income is ₹ 92.4 lakh crore. The per capita income during 2013-14 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 74,920.
- At current prices, the Gross Saving Rate is estimated to be 30.1 % of GDP at market prices in 2012-13 with household, private corporate

and public sectors registering savings rates of 21.9 %, 7.1 % and 1.2 % respectively.

- The rate of Gross Capital Formation has reached a level of 34.8 % in 2012-13.

### **2.3 Price Statistics**

- CSO is releasing Consumer Price Index [CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined)] on base 2010=100 at State/UT and all India level since January, 2011 to depict the price behavior of various goods and services consumed by the rural and urban population across the country. Annual inflation rates based on these CPI numbers are also being released from January, 2012 regularly. The latest indices released pertain to April, 2014.
- CSO has participated in the eighth round of the International Comparison Programme (ICP) 2011 being implemented by the World Bank. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was the regional coordinator for the programme in Asia-Pacific Region. Summary report on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) of the Asia-Pacific region has been released by the ADB.

### **2.4. Economic Statistics**

- The final results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2011-12 were released on March 21, 2014. The ASI web-portal has been launched for frame updation, sample selection and e-compilation of ASI schedules from ASI 2012-13.
- The monthly All-India Indices of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2004-05 for the months from February 2013 to January 2014 have been released.
- Publication “Energy Statistics, 2014” has been released and placed on the website of the Ministry.
- During the year, field work of the Sixth Economic Census (EC) was completed in 34 States / UTs. The field work in the remaining part of

State of Maharashtra has since been completed. Quick results based on the Sixth EC are due for release by July 2014.

- The Index of Service Production (ISP) for Insurance Sector is under finalization. Two more Sub-Committees on Health and Education Sectors have been constituted to finalise the methodology and test indices for the respective sectors.

## 2.5 Social Statistics

- The publications 'Women and Men in India 2013', 'Statistics related to Climate change in India (first issue)', 'Compendium of Environment Statistics 2013', 'Towards achieving Millennium Development Goals – India 2013 (a factsheet)', 'Millennium Development Goals India Report 2014' and 'SAARC Development Goals – India Country Report 2013' were web released by the Social Statistics Division, CSO in 2013-14.
- **International Award in honour of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis:** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, representing the Government of India, is continuing its biennial initiative to confer the Mahalanobis International Award in Statistics in memory of the eminent Indian statistician Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The award is conferred on a selected statistician from a developing country, in recognition of his/her lifetime achievement in Statistics and the promotion of best practices. The award instituted by the Government of India is administered through International Statistical Institute, Netherlands. In the year 2013, the Mahalanobis Award was conferred on Mr. Lamine Diop of Senegal at a function held in Hongkong during the World Statistics Congress in August 2013. On behalf of Government of India, Secretary (S&PI) conferred the Award. The award carries a prize money of USD 7500, a citation and a memento.
- **National Award in honour of Prof. C.R. Rao:** The MoSPI has instituted two National Awards to be given in alternate years for 'Outstanding and Meritorious Research Work in Statistics', one in memory of Prof.

P.V. Sukhatme for life time achievement in Statistics and other in honour of Prof. C.R. Rao, to a young statistician of the country. In 2013, Prof. C.R. Rao award was conferred on Dr. Abhiman Das, Director, Statistical Analysis Division, Department of Statistics and Information Management (Research Department), Reserve Bank of India on Statistics Day, celebrated on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2013. The award carries a prize money of ₹ 2 lakhs, a citation and a memento.

## 2.6 Training

- Thirty eight (38) Probationers belonging to 33<sup>rd</sup> batch of ISS who joined the Service on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2011 completed their training on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2013.
- 31 Probationers, belonging to 34<sup>th</sup> Batch of ISS are undergoing field training at Sub Regional, Regional and Zonal Offices of FOD, NSSO.
- 21 Probationers of 35<sup>th</sup> batch have joined on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2013 and they have just completed two modules of their probationary training and are currently undergoing training on Advance IT Module at NSSTA, Greater Noida.
- Six induction training programmes for newly recruited officers of Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) had been completed successfully as per schedule during 2013-14 at NSSTA.
- Eleven refresher training programme for ISS officers on various topics have been conducted during 2013-14. During the period 2013-14, about 219 participants were trained through these programmes.
- Six programmes on various subjects have been organised for State Statistical Personnel during the year 2013-14.
- NSSTA also conducted 10 training programmes each of one week duration for SSS officers. Out of 10 training programmes, 5 training programmes have been conducted on “Price statistics and Index

number” at NSSTA and 5 training programmes on “Computer Application” at Computer Centre, MoSPI.

- A six-week training programme was organized at NSSTA for promotee JTS level officers during 2013-14.
- During 2013-14, two training programmes have been organised for **United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UNSIAP)**. A one week training programme on “SNA-2008” was organized during 22-26 April 2013. Another one week regional workshop was organised during 02-06 December on “Building Training Resources for improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics”
- Two training programmes have been organised for officers of **CSO, Afghanistan**. These programmes were sponsored by UNDP. First such training programme on the subject “Budget, Finance & Project Management” was organised during 12-23<sup>rd</sup> August 2013 while the second two week training programme was organised during 23<sup>rd</sup> September-04<sup>th</sup> October 2013 on “Data Analysis using STATA”.
- Training programme on “Energy Statistics in India” was organised in collaboration with International Energy Agency (IEA) during 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> November 2013.
- A six-week training programme in “Official Statistics and Related Methodology” for the participants of International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), Kolkata has been organized by NSSTA during 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2013 to 10<sup>th</sup> January 2014. A total of 24 participants from thirteen countries from Asia-Pacific Region and African Countries attended the training programme
- One week training programme for the members of **SAARC countries** on Index Numbers & Price Statistics was conducted during 03<sup>rd</sup>-07<sup>th</sup> February 2014.

- One week training programme for officers of General Statistics Office (GSO), Vietnam was conducted during 17<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> February 2014.
- Two 3-week courses on “Official Statistics” were conducted for M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, one each at ISI, Kolkata and ISI, Delhi Centre. 60 students took part in each of the training programme.
- A one week training programme was conducted for Heads of Departments (HOD) of different universities during 29<sup>th</sup> July-2<sup>nd</sup> August 2013.
- Two one-week training programmes on “Official Statistics” were organised during 17<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> June 2013 and during 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2013 to 3<sup>rd</sup> Jan 2014 for PG students.
- For training need assessment programme, two one day regional workshops have been conducted during 2013-14 at Chandigarh and Guwahati.
- Three one day workshops for awareness among PG students have been conducted at Lucknow University, Rohtak University and Utkal University (Cuttack) during 2013-14.
- NSSTA has continued to implement the scheme for internship for post-graduate students/research scholars of recognized universities/institutes with the objective to create awareness amongst the students about statistical system of India during 2013-14, this scheme has been continued and about 210 interns have got the benefit from the scheme.

## 2.7 Computer Centre

- Substantial information dissemination is effected through the website of the Ministry. The website of the Ministry is being accessed by

various National/ International users to download metadata and reports. All press releases of the Ministry are uploaded at designated date and time for the public. The following figures provide the **monthly average** website usage during 2013-14:

Number of visitors to the site	=	4.35 lakh
Viewing/ Downloading of metadata pages/reports	=	1.3 lakh
Users registering for downloading publications	=	1060
Number of Publications downloaded	=	7790

- Unit level data for Annual Survey of Industries, National Sample Surveys and Economic Censuses are disseminated to National/International users. During the year 2013, average monthly revenue received from users amounted to ₹ 17.9 lakhs.
- Processing of price data for compilation of CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined) at State/UT and All India level continued on monthly basis.
- Completed the development of the web-based survey cataloguing system powered by the National Data Archive (NADA 4.0) software developed by the International Household Survey Network (**IHSN**). This system serves as a portal for researchers to browse, search, and download relevant census or survey documents and metadata. Currently the Micro Data Archive provides web access to the complete metadata of over 122 surveys and censuses available with the Ministry. The metadata now provided in the archive includes, survey methodology, sampling procedures, questionnaires, instructions, survey reports, classifications, code directories etc. Importantly the archive provides all details of the data files that are disseminated to user along with case summaries.
- The Centre also provided training in survey data analysis using STATA and SPSS software to ISS officers and also to officers from CSO Afghanistan.

## 2.8 National Sample Survey Office

### I. NSS Reports/ Documents

During the year NSSO brought out the following Reports/ Documents:

- NSS Report No. 552 (66/10/7) - Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India.
- NSS Report No. 553 (66/10/8) - Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India.
- NSS KI (68/10) - Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-2012.
- NSS KI (68/1.0) - Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2011-2012.
- NSS KI (69/1.2) - Key Indicators of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India.
- NSS KI (69/0.21) - Key Indicators of Urban Slums in India.
- NSS Report No. 554 (68/10/1) - Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.
- NSS Report No. 555(68/1.0/1) - Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India 2011-12.

Besides these, following Draft Reports, based on NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round, have been prepared during 2013-14:

- Draft report on “Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India 2011-12”.
- Draft Report on “Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India”.

### II. Sarvekshana

1. 97<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana has been published.
2. 98<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana has been finalised for publication.
3. Manuscript of 99<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana is under preparation.



## 2.9 Acts and Rules

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

- India, being one of the fastest emerging economies in the world, requires a wide range of reliable data for formulation of good policies, making investments, monitoring and evaluating the impact of policies etc. The increasing data demands in the era of liberalization and globalization of economic policies as well as compulsions stimulating social sector development has posed new challenges on the data requirement and collection mechanism. The erstwhile Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 provided the legal framework for collection of statistics in the country. However, it was not adequate to meet the ever growing requirements in the emerging socio-economic scenario. Accordingly, a new legislation called The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (7 of 2009) has been enacted repealing the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. This Act was brought in to force with effect from 11<sup>th</sup> June 2010 in the entire country except Jammu & Kashmir. The State of Jammu & Kashmir has enacted the Jammu & Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010 on the lines of this Central Act. Further, the Rules under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 viz. the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011 have also been notified on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2011. This Act being more comprehensive, overcomes the limitations of the erstwhile Collection of Statistics Act 1953.
- The Act, inter-alia, provides for appointment of Nodal Officers and Statistics Officers by the Central Government as well as State / UT Governments for coordination with the respective line Ministries / Departments to implement various provisions of this Act and the Rules made thereunder. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been designated as the Nodal Ministry with Additional Director General (CAP) as the Nodal Officer. The Director, Economics & Statistics has been appointed as Nodal Officer in most of the States.

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

- The Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata was established on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1931 and was registered as a non-profit learning society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1932 and subsequently came under the purview of the West Bengal Societies Registration Act (XXVI of 1961) which was amended in 1964. For its substantial contribution to the quality of theoretical and applied statistical work, the Institute was recognised as an “Institute of national importance” by The Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, No.57 of 1959 of the Parliament on 24<sup>th</sup> December 1959. By virtue of this Act, the Institute was empowered to award degrees and diplomas in statistics. As a result, Bachelor of Statistics {B.Stat. (Hons.)}, Master of Statistics (M.Stat.) and Ph.D. programmes were started in July 1960. Scope was further enlarged by the “Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, No.38 of 1995” of the Parliament, when Institute was empowered to award degrees / diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to statistics.

### **Programme Implementation Wing**

## **2.11 Infrastructure Performance (April 2013 – March 2014)**

- The overall performance in the infrastructure sectors during 2013-2014 (April 2013 – March 2014) has shown mixed growth.
- Power generation, production of coal, finished steel, cement, fertilizers, refinery, goods traffic carried by railways, cargo handled at major ports, export cargo handled at the airports and passengers handled at both terminals (international & domestic terminals) of the airports have recorded positive growth while the production of crude oil & natural gas, upgradation of Highways by NHAI and State PWD & Border Road Organization (BRO) and import cargo handled at the airports

recorded negative growth over the production / performance during the corresponding period of last year (April 2012 – March 2013).

- Power generation, fertilizers production, goods traffic carried by railways, cargo handled at major ports, export cargo handled at the airports and passengers handled at both terminals (international & domestic terminals) of the airports recorded higher growth compared to growth achieved during the previous year.
- As compared to the targets set for the period, all sectors lagged behind except upgradation of Highways by State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO), export cargo handled at the airports and passengers handled at both terminals (international & domestic terminals).

#### **2.12 Project Implementation**

- During the year 2013-14, 360 projects were due for commissioning, with an original cost of ₹ 4,20,418.53 crore and anticipated cost of ₹ 5,03,159.35 crore. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, sixty nine (69) projects with an original cost of ₹ 42,466.83 crore, have reported completion.

#### **2.13 New Initiatives**

- With a view to minimize time and cost overruns in central sector projects, the Ministry has advised all State / UTs to constitute Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) to facilitate resolving State-level issues of land acquisition, encroachment, shifting of utilities etc. The IPMD takes up issues of time and cost overruns in projects in various forums like Quarterly Progress Review meetings, MOU Taskforce meetings, Expanded Board for Railways etc.

#### 2.14 Twenty Point Programme

- During the year 2012-13 the performance in respect of 13 parameters of the total 19 monthly monitored parameters of Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006) has been very Good (i.e. over 90% achievement). The parameter of “Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter” under the Point “Basti Sudhar” and Individual Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY have achieved the highest performance rate of 339% followed by the parameters “ICDS blocks (Cum) 162%. Among the States, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal have performed very well in implementing schemes/programmes covered under monthly monitored items of TPP-2006.
- During the year 2013-14 (for the period April 2013– March 2014), the performance on 17 parameters of Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006) has been very Good (over 90% achievement) with the highest performance achievement recorded for the parameter Individual Swarozgaries assisted - SGSY under the Point “Poverty Eradication” with the performance achievement of 287%.The scheme of SGSY has now been subsumed in the new scheme of National Rural Livelihood Mission and Ministry of Rural Development has been requested to formulate the new parameters to be monitored under TPP . Among the States Gujarat, Uttrakhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Karnataka have performed very well so far in implementing schemes/programmes covered under monthly monitored items of TPP-2006.

#### 2.15 Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme.

- ₹ 32657.25 crore has been released since the inception of the scheme up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

- As reported from the Districts, an expenditure of ₹ 29738.18 crore has been incurred under the scheme up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014. The percentage of expenditure over release is 91.06%.
- ₹ 3937.00 crore has been released in the current financial year up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 and an expenditure of ₹ 4471.26 crore has been made.
- Remarkable improvement in scheme performance has been made, since April, 2004, as shown below.
  - (i) Improved utilization of funds: Percentage of utilization over release has increased from 82.18% as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 to 91.06% as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.
  - (ii) Faster completion of works: Percentage of works completed to sanction has increased from 80.14% as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 to 88.03% as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.
- Meetings with the Secretaries of State Nodal Departments, to clarify policy initiatives, monitoring of release of funds and taking stock of the implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs, have been held 17 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and once in 2013-14 in November 2013).
- Financial and technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for District Officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme. The state-level trainings on Guidelines for District Authorities were undertaken in the States/UTs of Punjab, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Kerala during this year.

## CHAPTER III

### NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION (NSC)

3.1 The Government of India through a resolution dated 1<sup>st</sup> June 2005 decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The setting up of the NSC followed the decision of the Cabinet to accept the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The National Statistical Commission (NSC) was initially constituted w.e.f. 12<sup>th</sup> July 2006 to serve as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country, to evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and to ensure statistical coordination. The NSC has one part-time Chairperson and four part-time Members, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. Besides, Secretary, Planning Commission is an ex-officio Member of the Commission. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the Commission.

3.2 The names of part-time Chairperson and part-time Members of the Commission during the period under report are as follows:

- (i) Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairperson with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> February 2013
- (ii) Prof. Bishwanath Goldar, Member with effect from 20<sup>th</sup> June 2013
- (iii) Prof. S. Mahendera Dev, Member with effect from 5<sup>th</sup> July 2013
- (iv) Prof. Rahul Mukerjee, Member with effect from 20<sup>th</sup> July 2013
- (v) Shri Ramesh Kolli, Member with effect from 8<sup>th</sup> July 2013

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

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

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

#### **National Accounts**

4.2 The National Accounts Division (NAD) of the CSO is responsible for the preparation of national accounts, which include the consolidated accounts of the nation and detailed accounts of public sector transactions, estimates of national income, government/private final consumption expenditure, capital formation and savings. The Division brings out an annual publication, entitled "National Accounts Statistics", containing these statistics. Other important activities of the Division are: (i) preparation of quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current and constant prices, (ii) estimation of Capital Stock and Consumption of Fixed Capital, (iii) estimation of State-wise Gross Value Added and Gross Fixed Capital Formation of supra-regional sectors of Railways, Communication, Banking & Insurance and Central Government Administration and (iv) preparation of comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices.

4.3 The Division compiles the comparable estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) by economic activity and Per Capita Income estimates, in consultation with the representatives of State/UT

Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESSs). These estimates are sent to the Finance Commission and Planning Commission for their use.

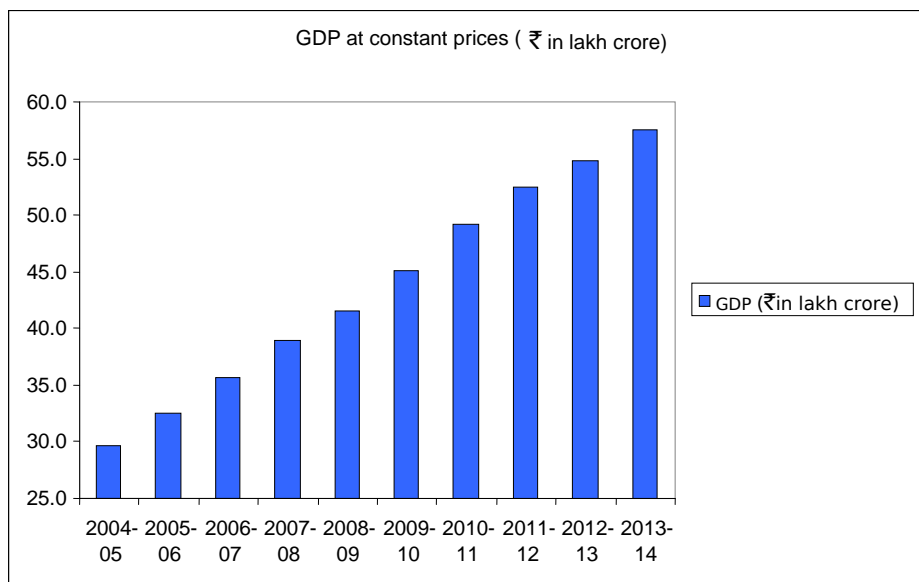
4.4 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation releases Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined (rural plus urban) for the purpose of temporal price comparison with effect from January 2011 with 2010 as the base year. The annual inflation rates based on this CPI series are available since January 2012.

4.5 During 2013-14, this Division has released the publication, "National Accounts Statistics, 2013", giving out estimates of the National / Domestic Product, Private Final Consumption Expenditure, Savings, Capital Formation, Capital Stock, Public Sector Transactions and Consolidated Accounts of the Nation for the period 2004-05 to 2011-12. This publication also includes the estimates of factor incomes for the years 2004-05 to 2011-12, Advance Estimates of National Income for the year 2012-13, statements giving out domestic product from livestock sector, Quarterly Estimates of GDP and an analytical write-up. The Division also released a publication "Statewise Estimates of Value of Output from Agriculture and Allied Activities 2013" with base year 2004-05 based on the information received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of all the States/UTs.

4.6 According to the Advance Estimates of National Income, 2013-14, released on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2014, the GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in the year 2013-14 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 57.5 lakh crore, as against the First Revised Estimates of GDP for the year 2012-13 of ₹ 54.8 lakh crore, released on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014. The growth in GDP during 2013-14 is estimated at 4.9 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 4.5 per cent in 2012-13.

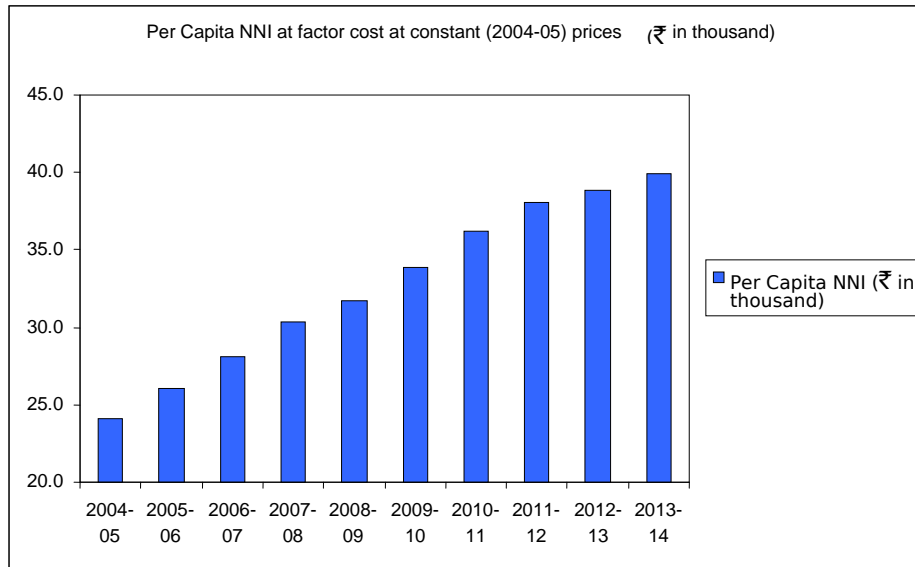


Graph-4.1



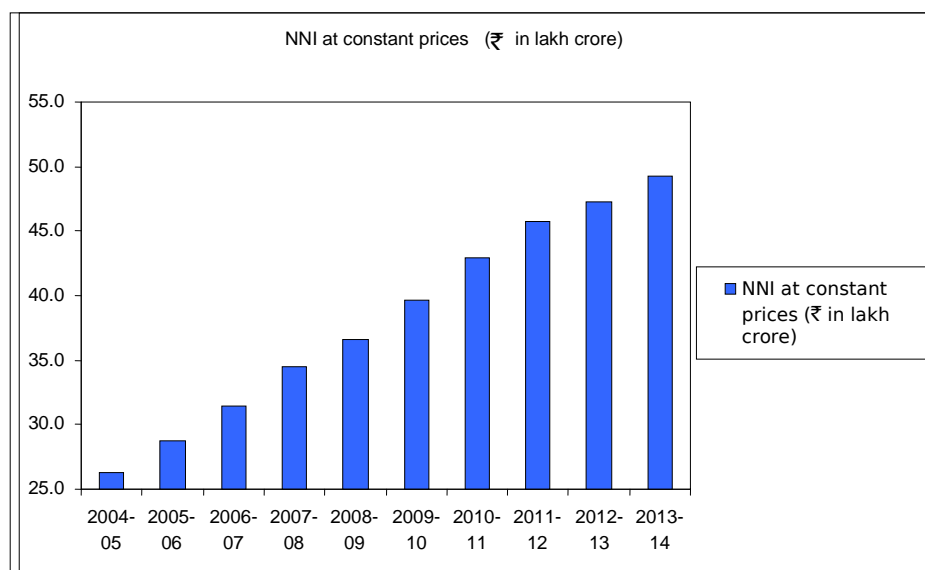
4.7 The per capita real income, i.e. per capita net national income at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices, as per the advance estimates for 2013-14 turns out to be ₹ 39,961 as against the first revised estimate of ₹ 38,856 for 2012-13. This indicates a growth in per capita real income of about 2.8 per cent during 2013-14. The per capita income at current prices during 2013-14 is estimated at ₹ 74,920 as compared to ₹ 67,839 in 2012-13 showing a rise of 10.4 per cent.

Graph-4.2



4.8 The National Income of the country (which is the net national income at factor cost) during 2013-14 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 92.4 lakh crore, and at constant (2004-05) prices, at ₹ 49.3 lakh crore. At constant (2004-05) prices, the National Income has shown a growth of 4.2 %. At current prices, the growth rate of National Income is 11.9 %.

Graph-4.3



4.9 The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in GDP at current market prices is estimated at 57.1 per cent in 2013-14 which is same as that for 2012-13.

4.10 The changes in the structure of the economy during the recent years can be observed by changes in the composition of GDP in 2004-05 and 2013-14. Sectoral representation in the form of pie-charts for years 2004-05 and 2013-14 is shown below, wherein agriculture and allied activities and mining constitute the primary sector, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction constitute the secondary sector and services constitute tertiary sector.

Chart-4.1

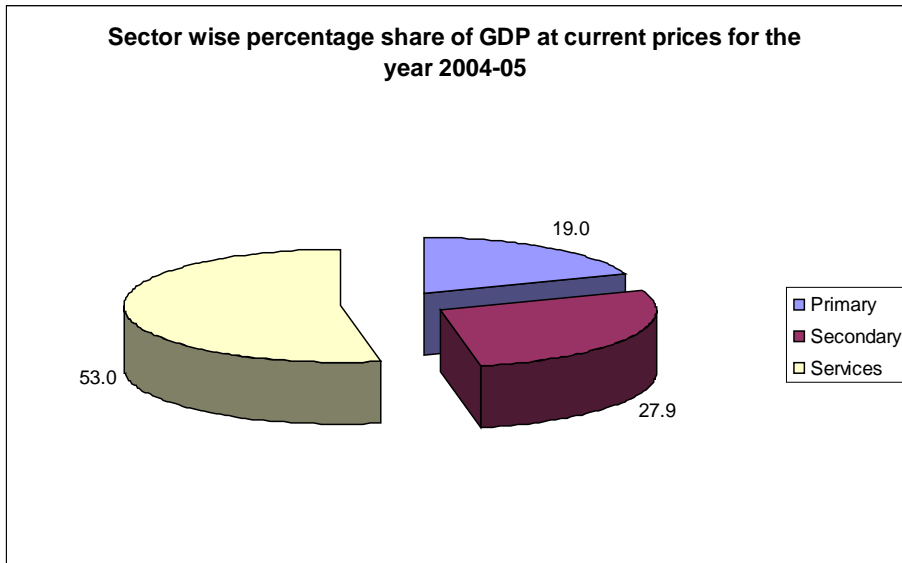
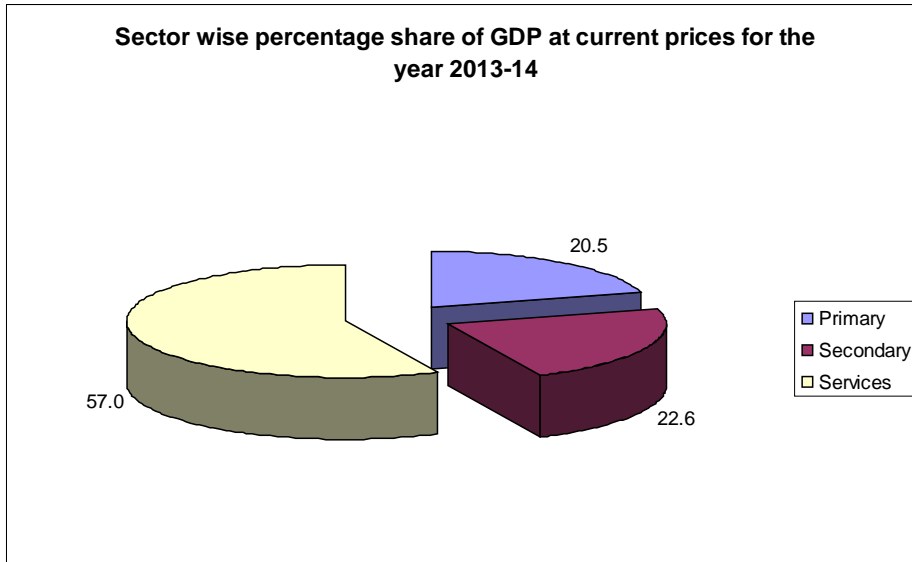


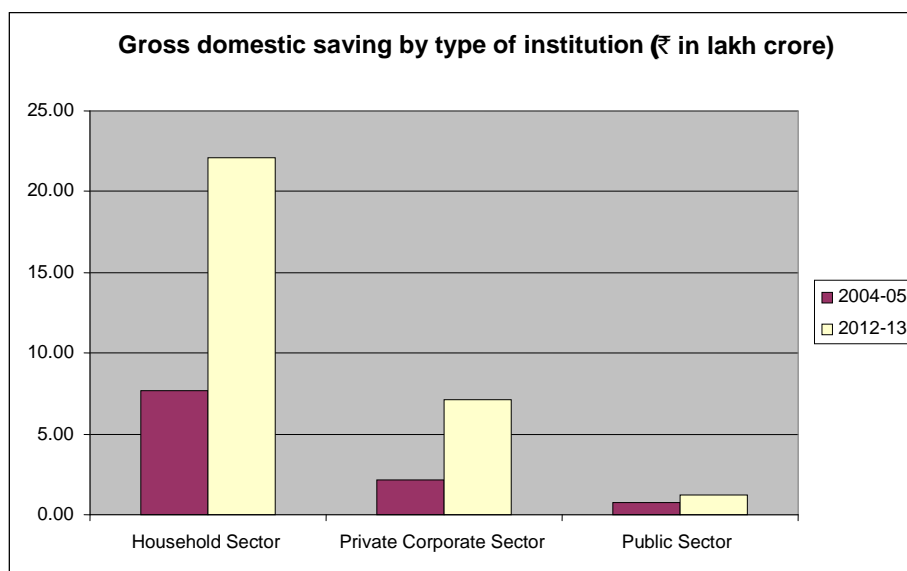
Chart-4.2



4.11 During the first two quarters of the financial year 2013-14, namely Q1 (April-June) and Q2 (July-September), the real GDP registered growth of 4.4% and 4.8% respectively over the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

4.12 The rates of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) and Gross Capital Formation in 2012-13 are estimated at 30.1 per cent and 34.8 per cent, respectively as compared to 31.3 per cent and 35.5 per cent in 2011-12. The sectoral growth in the total Gross Domestic Saving in 2012-13 over 2004-05 can be observed in the following graph.

Graph-4.4



4.13 Gross Capital Formation at current prices has increased from ₹ 32 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 35.2 lakh crore in 2012-13 and at constant (2004-05) prices, it increased from ₹ 21.8 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 23 lakh crore in 2012-13. The rate of Gross Capital Formation at current prices is 34.8 per cent in 2012-13 as against 35.5 per cent in 2011-12. The rate of Gross Capital Formation at constant (2004-05) prices increased from 38.8 per cent

in 2011-12 to 38.9 per cent in 2012-13. The rate of Net Capital Formation at current prices in 2012-13 was 27.5 per cent as against 28.5 per cent in 2011-12.

4.14 In the year 2012-13, the public sector, comprising administrative departments, departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises, contributed 20.4 per cent to the GDP and 25.3 per cent to Gross Capital Formation. In Domestic Saving, on the other hand, the public sector had a contribution of 3.9 per cent.

4.15 During the year, the comparable estimates of State Domestic Product for the year 2010-11, with base year 2004-05, were prepared after in-depth discussions with the State Directorates of Economics & Statistics. The estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation of the supra-regional sectors were prepared for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 for use of State / UT Governments.

4.16 A meeting of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics which deliberates and advises on the methodological aspect of compilation of "National Accounts Statistics" was held on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2013.

4.17 Regional workshops for training of the State personnel in compilation of "State Domestic Product and other related aggregates" have been organized in conjunction with the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics at Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Shillong, Jamnagar and Dharamshala during the period August to December 2013.

#### **Price Statistics**

4.18 **Consumer Price Index (Rural/Urban):** Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers on the base 2010=100 separately for rural and urban population for all States / UTs and also at all India level are released every month with effect from January 2011. The weighting diagram for this CPI series is based

on the consumption pattern derived from the results of the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round Consumer Expenditure Survey (2004-05).

4.19 Collection of monthly retail price data for CPI (rural) from selected 1181 villages spread over all the 35 States / UTs is done by the Department of Posts whereas collection of retail price data for CPI (urban) from selected 1114 markets of 310 towns spread over all the 35 States/UTs is done by the Field Operations Division of the National Sample Survey Office [NSSO (FOD)] and specified State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

4.20 All India General Indices up to the month of March 2014 are as under:

Table-4.1

**Statement of All India General (All Group) CPI**

Month	CPI(Rural)	CPI(Urban)	CPI(Combined)
Jan-13	127.3	124.9	126.3
Feb-13	128.1	125.8	127.1
Mar-13	128.3	126.5	127.5
Apr-13	128.7	127.4	128.1
May-13	129.8	128.4	129.2
Jun-13	132.1	130.5	131.4
Jul-13	133.8	132.1	133.1
Aug-13	135.4	133.6	134.6
Sep-13	137.8	134.0	136.2
Oct-13	139.5	135.1	137.6
Nov-13	141.7	136.4	139.4
Dec-13	140.1	135.3	138.0
Jan-14	139.2	135.0	137.4
Feb-14	138.9	135.3	137.3
Mar-14	139.7	136.0	138.1

Table-4.2

**Statement of All India Annual Inflation Rates Based on CPI**

Month	CPI(Rural)	CPI(Urban)	CPI(Combined)
Jan-13	10.79	10.73	10.79
Feb-13	11.01	10.84	10.91
Mar-13	10.41	10.38	10.39
Apr-13	9.16	9.73	9.39
May-13	8.98	9.65	9.31
Jun-13	9.63	10.13	9.87
Jul-13	9.14	10.18	9.64
Aug-13	8.93	10.32	9.52
Sep-13	9.71	9.93	9.84
Oct-13	10.19	10.2	10.17
Nov-13	11.66	10.53	11.16
Dec-13	10.49	9.11	9.87
Jan-14	9.35	8.09	8.79
Feb-14	8.43	7.55	8.03
Mar-14	8.89	7.51	8.31

Chart-4.3

**All India General Indices based on CPI**

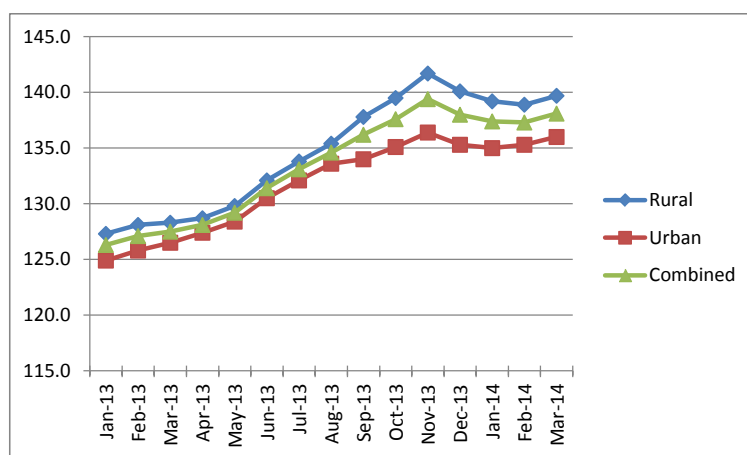
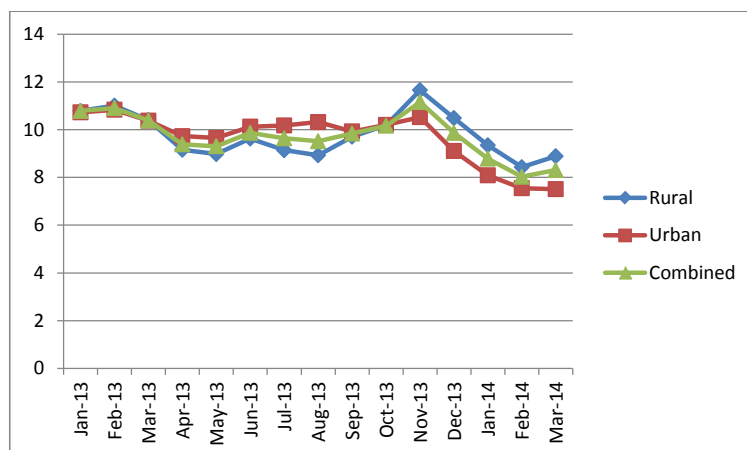




Chart-4.4

**All India Annual Inflation Rates based on CPI**



**International Comparison Programme-2011**

4.21 The International Comparison Programme (ICP) facilitates comparison of macroeconomic aggregates like GDP, GNP etc. conducted globally by the World Bank, among different countries in a more meaningful way by using purchasing power parity (PPP) numbers than the comparison based on official exchange rates of national currencies. Based on the data of national prices for household consumption items, machinery and equipment and construction as well as other related data provided by the Central Statistics Office, under ICP-2011, summary results of PPP numbers have been released by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the coordinating agency for Asia and the Pacific Region. As per the results of ICP 2011, India is the second largest economy, after China, in Asia and the Pacific region.

**Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)**

4.22 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the change in the growth, composition

and structure of the organized manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission etc. of electricity, gas and water supply and cold storage. The survey is statutory under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953/ 2008.

4.23 The ASI extends to the entire country. The survey covers all factories registered under Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. All the electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) were covered under ASI up to 1997-98 irrespective of their employment size. Certain services and activities like cold storage, water supply, repair of motor vehicles and of other consumer durables like watches, etc. are covered under the survey. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, café and computer services and the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the survey. The electricity undertakings registered with the CEA are not being covered under ASI with effect from 1998-99. However, captive units not registered with CEA are continued to be covered under ASI.

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

4.25 The major objectives in respect of ASI are as follows:

1. To improve the quality of ASI data processing.
2. Upgradation of computer hardware and software of CSO (IS Wing),

Kolkata for ASI data processing and implementation of e-governance in phased manner as an extension of complete on line data processing.

3. Assistance to state DESs for participating in ASI survey.
4. Assistance to state DESs for construction of state IIP with changed base year 2004-05.

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

4.27 Over the last few decades, there has been a spurt in the number of registered factories and consequently in the number of units from which data are collected and analyzed annually. Considering operational constraint of NSSO (FOD), the sample sizes in ASI were 60794, 58300, 61080, 61573 and 61866 units during ASI 2007-08, ASI 2008-09, ASI 2009-10, ASI 2010-11 and ASI 2011-12, respectively. In ASI 2012-13, 65972 units have been selected for the survey. All the schedules in ASI 2011-12 have been canvassed through e-schedule.

4.28 An action plan has been drawn up to reduce the time lag in releasing ASI results. Final results of ASI 2011-12 have been released in two volumes; Vol-I through e-media and Vol-II through CD. Since ASI 2009-10, Vol-I results are freely available to users and can be downloaded from Ministry's website ([www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)) and Vol- II CDs for data are available on payment basis.

### **Glimpses of the ASI Results**

4.29 Following the release of Provisional Results for factory sector of ASI 2011-12 in e-media in December 2013 through Ministry's website, the final results of ASI 2011-12 have been released in March 2014. Some of the highlights of ASI 2011-12, as per final results, are given below:

- i. During 2011-12, an estimated 2,17,554 factories were found to be in operation.
- ii. Nearly 134.3 lakh persons were engaged by these factories.
- iii. All the factories together had an invested capital worth ₹ 28,40,09,510 lakh.
- iv. Total net value added by the factories was ₹ 8,36,70,291 lakh.

### Principal Characteristics

Table-4.3

Characteristics	Unit	2007-2008	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Factories	Number	146385	155321	158877	211660	217554
Fixed Capital	₹ Lakh	84513209	105596614	135218367	160700652	194955088
Productive Capital	₹ Lakh	116208515	136719912	173992820	222736937	253834534
Invested Capital	₹ Lakh	128012553	153517773	193305395	239358002	284009510
Workers	Number	8198110	8776745	9157802	9901970	10438365
Employees	Number	10452535	11327485	11792055	12694853	13429956
Wages to Workers	₹ Lakh	5103023	5977184	6894071	8564552	9985579
Emoluments	₹ Lakh	10544284	12944123	14700696	21290005	21473349
Total input	₹ Lakh	222295282	266148638	303585334	385108361	479866558
Output	₹ Lakh	277570904	327279786	373303593	467621696	577602354
Depreciation	₹ Lakh	7116354	8354590	10506872	12055754	14065505
Net value added	₹ Lakh	48159268	52776558	59211387	70457581	83670291
NFCF	₹ Lakh	10662743	14240111	16323196	16309792	20316875
Net Income	₹ Lakh	42260031	44932732	50679104	60306166	69985130
Rent paid	₹ Lakh	750549	975778	1200490	1349336	1619529
Interest paid	₹ Lakh	5148688	6868048	7331793	8802079	12065632
Profit	₹ Lakh	29757600	30166927	33293065	39016161	45162950

### ASI Web-Portal

4.30 Annual Survey of Industries Web-Portal has been developed by Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Kolkata, with support of NIC for collection and compilation of ASI schedules. The main objective of the portal is to collect ASI data at the source with built-in validation which leads to improved data accuracy and time saving. The 24×7 availability in a secured environment is an added advantage. The vision is to deliver ASI data in a timely, transparent and reliable manner in a secured environment without any physical movement of the schedules. The ASI web-portal has been successfully launched for frame updation, sample selection and e-compilation of ASI schedules from ASI 2012-13. The extended model for

State DESs will be developed after successful implementation of the central module.

#### **Pilot Survey on Annual Survey of Services Sector**

4.31 To meet the data gap on non-agricultural and non-manufacturing sector (i.e. service sector), an innovative pilot survey on Annual Survey of Services Sector (ASSS) has been conducted in six states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh and four metropolitan cities of Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and New Delhi. In this Pilot Survey, the list of establishments as per the 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2005 has been used as frame. To capture relatively big service sector establishments, those with 10 or more workers based on the frame were considered. The findings of the pilot survey on ASSS have been discussed in the meeting of the concerned Working Group. Based on the results of the pilot survey conducted by CSO, a full-fledged All India Survey of Services Sector is proposed to be launched in the XII plan. The main survey plan and actual coverage will be designed after availability of Directory of Establishment as per the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census data.

#### **The Journal of Industrial Statistics**

4.32 The bi-annual journal “The Journal of Industrial Statistics” is being brought out regularly to provide a platform for the experts, researchers and data users to publish research and analytical articles and also to bring out important national and international indicators on industrial statistics. The Journal has been published by CSO (IS Wing), Kolkata since 2012. The latest issues have been brought out in September 2013 and March 2014 and the soft copies of the Journal are also available in Ministry’s website. The journal is registered with the Controller of Publications, RNI and ISSN.

### **IGC-ISI-CSO Workshop on Official Economic Statistics of India**

4.33 A one-day workshop on Official Indian Economic Statistics was organised jointly by the Sampling and Official Statistics Unit (SOSU), Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Kolkata and the Central Statistics Office (Industrial Statistics Wing) at ISI Kolkata on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2013 where Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, NSC and Dr. T. C. A. Anant, CSI & Secretary MoSPI were present. Its purpose was to initiate a dialogue between researchers using these statistics, and officials in the Indian Government responsible for generating them. In the short-run, such dialogue can help researchers confronting problems while using the data, to learn more about how it was generated and resolve specific questions about how to correctly interpret it. The long term goal is to help Indian Government officials to design future surveys so that they are more useful for researchers, besides consolidating existing systems and planning design of future statistical systems in a comprehensive manner. The day-long workshop was co-sponsored by the International Growth Centre (IGC) India Central Programme, which also helped by inviting leading economists to participate. There were around 50 participants from government bodies such as the Central Statistics Office (CSO), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); international organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank; academic researchers from Boston University, Yale University, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and University of California, Berkeley and corporate users of Indian data. A summary of the proceedings of the above workshop has been published in 'The Journal of Industrial Statistics' Vol. 2, No. 2, September 2013.

### **National Seminar on Industrial Statistics**

4.34 Fourth national seminar on Industrial Statistics was organized on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2013 in Kolkata where Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, NSC and Dr. T. C. A. Anant, CSI & Secretary, MoSPI were present. In the seminar many eminent Economists, Statisticians, Researchers and Official Statisticians participated and presented papers.

**Photo-1**



*Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, NSC, Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary (S &PI) and CSI and Shri B.K.Giri, DDG, CSO (IS Wing) in the Seminar on Industrial Statistics held on 26<sup>th</sup> Sept 2013 at Kolkata.*

**Photo-2**



*Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary (S &PI) and CSI, addressing in the Seminar on Industrial Statistics held on 26<sup>th</sup> Sep 2013 at Kolkata.*

**Photo-3**



*Round table discussion in the International Workshop on Official Data held on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2013 at Kolkata.*

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

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

4.36 Till March 2014, IIP has been released for the month of January 2014 as per release calendar. The sector-wise annual indices of industrial production from 2005-06 to 2013-14, monthly indices from February 2013 to



January 2014 and the annual growth rates from 2005-06 to 2012-13 are given in Table 4.4. The figures are also depicted in the subsequent charts.

Table-4.4

Sector-wise Index of Industrial Production & Growth Rates (Base: 2004-05)				
Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
<b><u>Annual Indices (April - March)</u></b>				
2005-06	102.3	110.3	105.2	108.6
2006-07	107.5	126.8	112.8	122.6
2007-08	112.5	150.1	120.0	141.7
2008-09	115.4	153.8	123.3	145.2
2009-10	124.5	161.3	130.8	152.9
2010-11	131.0	175.7	138.0	165.5
2011-12	128.5	181.0	149.3	170.3
2012-13	125.5	183.3	155.2	172.2
<b><u>Monthly Indices</u></b>				
Feb'13	124.6	190.8	140.5	176.2
Mar'13	146.4	207.3	164.2	194.2
Apr'13	120.5	176.1	159.1	166.5
May'13	122.3	173.3	172.4	166.0
Jun'13	116.5	175.0	157.0	164.9
Jul'13	116.1	182.7	164.5	171.4
Aug'13	113.6	175.4	163.1	165.4
Sep'13	115.2	177.1	169.0	167.5
Oct'13	118.8	180.1	162.6	169.6
Nov'13	123.8	171.7	158.5	163.6
Dec'13	133.4	188.8	169.4	179.0
Jan'14	136.5	192.3	171.1	182.2

<b><u>Annual Growth (April - March)</u></b>				
2005-06	2.3	10.3	5.2	8.6
2006-07	5.2	15.0	7.3	12.9
2007-08	4.6	18.4	6.3	15.5
2008-09	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5
2009-10	7.9	4.8	6.1	5.3
2010-11	5.2	9.0	5.5	8.2
2011-12	-2.0	3.0	8.2	2.9
2012-13	-2.3	1.3	4.0	1.1
<b><u>Cumulative Indices (April - January)</u></b>				
2005-2006	100.4	107.8	104.7	106.4
2006-2007	105.1	123.6	112.7	119.9
2007-2008	109.6	147.0	119.8	138.9
2008-2009	112.9	154.1	122.9	145.1
2009-2010	121.3	158.2	129.9	150.1
2010-2011	128.9	172.3	136.8	162.5
2011-2012	125.7	178.6	148.8	168.0
2012-2013	123.5	180.1	155.8	169.6
2013-2014	121.7	179.3	164.7	169.6
<b><u>Cumulative Growth (April-January)</u></b>				
2005-2006	0.4	7.8	4.7	6.4
2006-2007	4.7	14.7	7.6	12.7
2007-2008	4.3	18.9	6.3	15.8
2008-2009	3.0	4.8	2.6	4.5
2009-2010	7.4	2.7	5.7	3.4
2010-2011	6.3	8.9	5.3	8.3
2011-2012	-2.5	3.7	8.8	3.4
2012-2013	-1.8	0.8	4.7	1.0
2013-2014	-1.5	-0.4	5.7	0.0

Chart 4.5

**Fig 1: Index of Industrial Production (Annual Averages): 2005-06 to 2012-13 - Sectorwise**

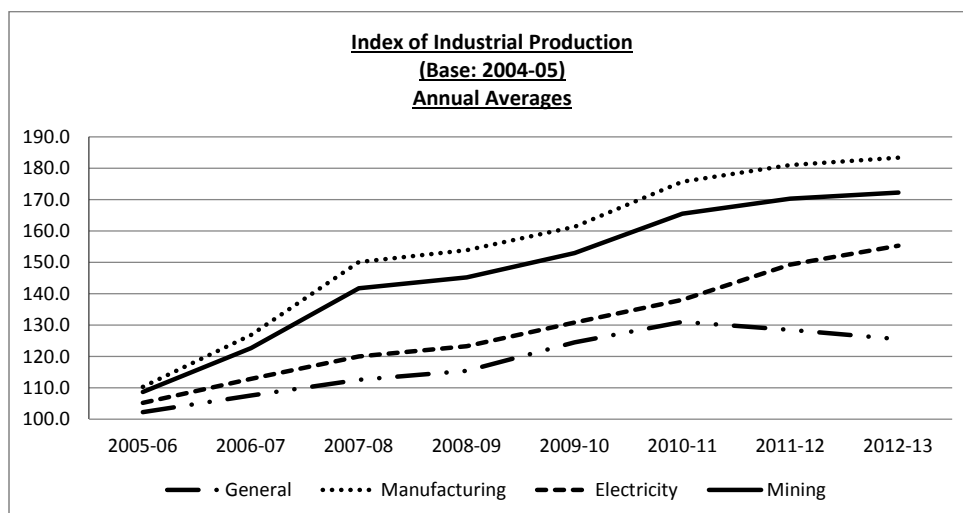
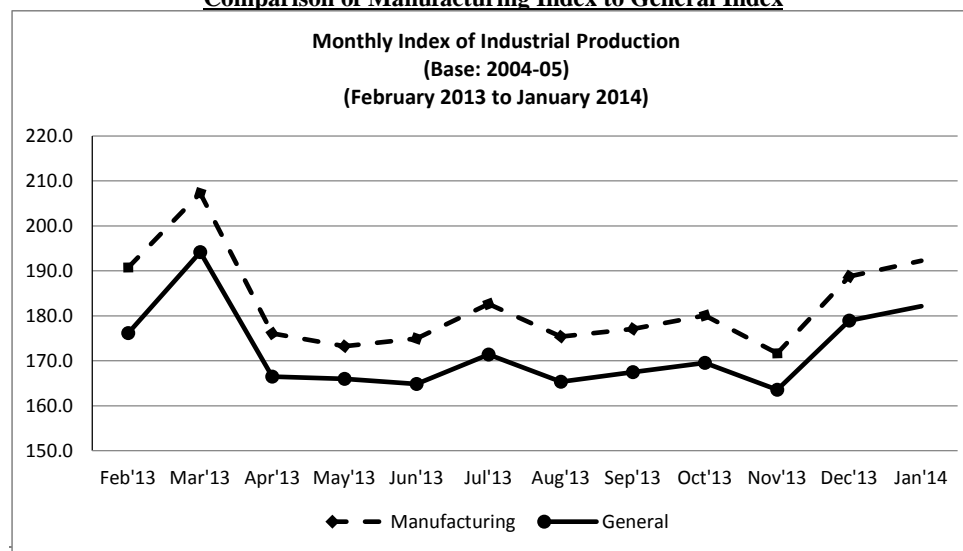


Chart 4.6

**Fig 2: Index of Industrial Production (Monthly): February 2013 to January 2014— Comparison of Manufacturing Index to General Index**



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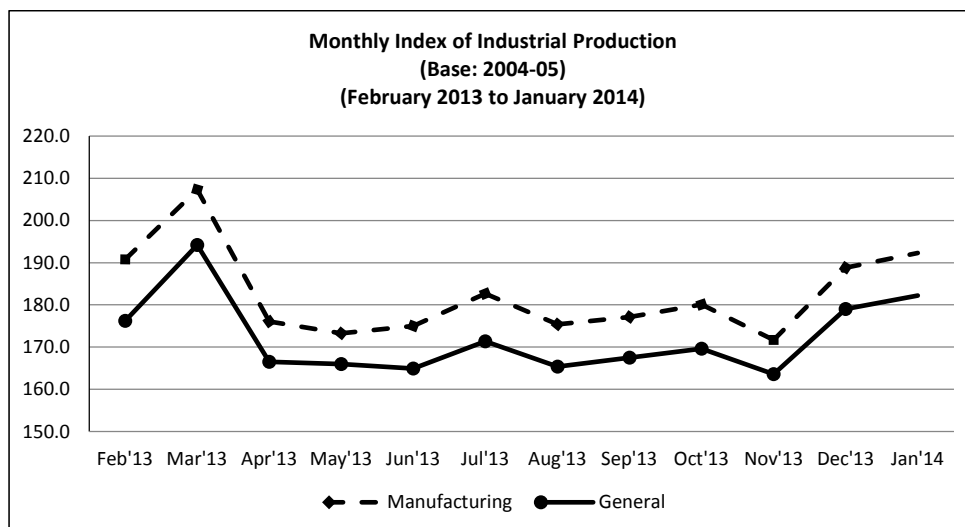
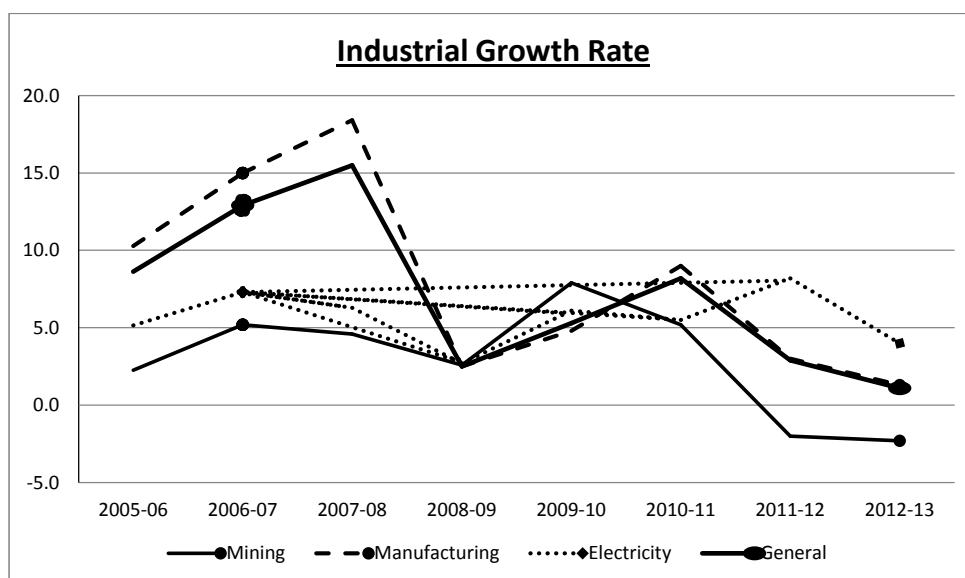


Chart 4.7

**Fig 3: Comparison of Sectorwise Growth Rates as depicted by IIP over 2005-06 to 2012-13**



Index of Service Production

4.37 The contribution of the services sector to the economy, both in terms of value addition and employment generation is growing over the years. However, there is no short term indicator to measure the dynamics of this vast and heterogeneous sector. To fill this gap, the Government of India has decided to compile the Index of Service Production (ISP) and the task of compilation has been given to the CSO. To provide the requisite technical guidance in the compilation of ISP, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) under the Chairmanship of Prof. C. P. Chandrasekhar was set up with members/experts from various organizations. Under the guidance of TAC and based on the discussions in its various meetings, Economic Statistics Division of CSO has undertaken the task of compiling ISP.

4.38 The indices compiled for the sectors of Railways, Air transport and Postal activities as per the methodology suggested by the TAC have already been uploaded on the website of MoSPI. Test Indices for the Banking Sector have also been uploaded. Base year for the purpose of compilation of the indices has been taken as 2004-05. The Laspeyere's 'fixed base method' has been adopted in compiling these indices.

4.39 Further, ISP for Insurance Sector is under finalization and two more sub-committees on Health and Education Sectors have been constituted to finalise the methodology and test indices for the respective sectors.

### **Energy Statistics**

4.40 The publication titled "Energy Statistics" is brought out every year by CSO and the "Energy Statistics-2014" (21st edition) is last in the series released in March 2014. The publication contains the latest data available in respect of different energy sources with different agencies/organizations and a brief analysis of the data on reserves, installed capacity, potential for generation, production, consumption, import, export and wholesale price of different energy commodities as available from the concerned line Ministries of the Government of India. Energy Commodity Balance and Energy Balance are also included in the publication. This caters to the needs of the planners,

policy makers and researchers by making available the entire energy data at a single place.

4.41 Analytical indicators viz. Growth Rates, Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR), and Percentage Distributions have been provided in relevant tables to increase the utility of the publication.

4.42 Time series data relating to production, availability, consumption and price indices of major sources of energy in India from 2005-06 to 2012-13 are presented in the above publication.

## **Sixth Economic Census**

4.43 The Sixth Economic Census (EC) has been conducted on All India basis covering all the States and UTs in the country. The field work commenced during January 2013. It is a Central Sector Scheme, with 100% central assistance and to be conducted in all the States and Union Territories of the country, in collaboration with State/UT Governments. The Scheme proposes to provide up to date information on number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, activity wise, of all the sectors (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security services) of the country. During the Census, all establishments existing on the day of visit, in the entire country, irrespective of their location, size, and employment or turnover, whether registered or not would be covered. Data in respect of all such establishments relating to their industrial activity, nature of operation, type of ownership, major source of finance, number of persons employed, etc. would be collected, which will be used for micro level/ decentralized planning and also for undertaking detailed follow up sample surveys to assess contribution of various sectors of the economy in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

### **Committees and Working Groups**

4.44 A Standing Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Statistics and Programme Implementation) and Chief Statistician of India, to look into various aspects relating to the conduct of Sixth Economic Census. The Committee is assisted by a Working Group headed by Prof. S.P.Mukherjee, Retired Professor and Head, Department of Statistics, Calcutta University for development of concepts & definitions, strategy for conduct of field work, tabulation of data, & dissemination of results. All the technical and secretarial assistance is being provided by the Economic Statistics Division of CSO.

### **Co-ordination Committees at State HQ / District HQ Level**

4.45 State Level Co-ordination Committees (**SLCCs**) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretaries and District Level Coordination Committees (**DLCCs**) under the chairmanship of District Collectors are constituted to review the progress of work and take appropriate measures for smooth conduct of the Census within the prescribed time frame for different activities. Overall coordination at all India level and guidance are being provided by the CSO.

### **All-India Conference**

4.46 An All-India Conference of State Secretaries in-charge of Planning and Statistics and Directors of Economics & Statistics to discuss various issues relating to implementation of the scheme was organized.

### **Schedules being Canvassed**

4.47 Three schedules namely (i) House and Establishment Listing Schedule, (ii) Establishment Abstract and (iii) Directory of Establishment Schedule are being canvassed in Sixth Economic Census. All the schedules have been designed by National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

### **4.48 Salient Features of Sixth EC**

- The total cost of Census as approved by EFC is ₹ 763.49 crore.
- The scheme envisages to cover all the Enumeration Blocks of Population Census, 2011.
- All the establishments of the country (other than those engaged in crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security services) are to be covered.
- Nearly 5.48 cr. Schedules (Covering 14 Regional Languages) of EC and 12.61 lakh kits have been supplied to all States / UTs at district level.



- 4000 Instruction Manuals of Sixth Economic Census in Hindi and English have been supplied to 35 State / UT DES(HQs) and DSOs for use by the respective trainers of Sixth EC.
- A Guide for Enumerators & Supervisors of Sixth EC has been prepared in English which was translated in all regional languages. Thereafter, it was provided to Enumerators & Supervisors during the course of training.
- For the Census, 12.36 lakh field staff (8.24 lakh enumerators and 4.12 lakh supervisors) have been deployed and trained through 20785 training programmes.
- In the Census about five crore ICR enabled Schedules are being canvassed for scanning and processing.

#### 4.49 What is new

- Information on whether the establishment is engaged in handloom/handicraft activity along with number of workers will be available from the EC for the first time.
- Information on religion of proprietors collected for the first time.
- The results of EC can be synchronized with Population Census 2011 results at village / town level for its use at local level planning.
- Qualification has been prescribed for enumerators and supervisors. Enumerator should be at least higher secondary passed whereas supervisor should be at least graduate.
- The Collection of Statistics Act 2008 has been invoked for collection of information for Sixth EC.

## **Training**

4.50 Seven regional workshops for core group of Trainers consisting of officers from CSO, NSSO and senior officers from Directorates of Economics & Statistics of State / UT Governments were organized at Guwahati, Shimla, Bhopal, Puducherry, Thiruvananthapuram, Ranchi and Agartala during August, 2012 to April, 2013. Subsequently, these trainers imparted training to the state and district officials who, in turn, organized training for the lower level officials. For imparting training in effective manner, a documentary film of 40 minutes duration, as an additional tool for training was developed in Hindi which was dubbed in 13 regional languages and also in English.

## **Publicity**

4.51 In order to convey and spread information for the economic census, it was planned to advertise at different levels. All advertising media like newspapers, radio and TV stations, internet and outdoor advertising were used to give impetus during census operation in spreading knowledge about it. To have proper impact on the masses, Radio jingle and Video Spots of 60 seconds duration each were developed and dubbed in 14 languages through NFDC for publicity of Sixth Economic Census. This apart, advertisement seeking public cooperation was issued by State / UT Directorates through TV channels and newspapers. Also, advertisement of Sixth EC in the form of rotating top banner was given on the UNI websites i.e., [www.uniindia.com](http://www.uniindia.com) and [www.univarta.com](http://www.univarta.com) in Hindi & English Languages.

## **Field Operation**

4.52 Field work of 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census was completed in the entire country during Jan 2013-March 2014 except in Maharastra State. The work in Maharastra was delayed by two weeks due to deployment of staff in general election work.

## **Data Processing**

4.53 An agency, namely Ms. HCL Infosys Ltd., has been selected for scanning and data capturing of 6A schedules. Also, data entry of 6B and 6C schedules, based upon the software developed by Computer Centre, MoSPI, is being done by the respective States / UTs.

## **Release of Provisional Results and All-India Report**

4.54 Quick Results are scheduled to be released by July 2014. The State wise Directories of Establishments and All India Report are planned to be released by December 2014 and March 2015 respectively.

## **Social Statistics**

4.55 The Social Statistics Division is entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating development of social statistics including environment statistics. The ambit of Social Statistics covers population, poverty, human development, employment, health, education, social justice, women empowerment, gender statistics, disability, environment, statistical monitoring of Millennium Development Goals, SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter. In addition, the Division has the responsibility of carrying out the activities related to awards and fellowships for outstanding and meritorious research work in official statistics under the scheme of Capacity Development of CSO. During the period under reporting, the Division also implemented the pilot scheme for collection of Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD).

## **Gender Statistics**

4.56 The CSO has been bringing out the publication "Women and Men in India" on a regular basis since 1995. The objective of this publication is to focus on such crucial statistical indicators of socio-economic relevance which

portray gender inequality, gender bias and gender discrimination in the Indian society. The publication brings out gender statistics at one place covering a wide range of issues including violence against women, economic empowerment, leadership & participation, health, education and human rights. The statistical profile of gender situation in India, based on the latest statistics from different sources, has been released in the fourteenth issue of “Women and Men in India 2013”.

### **Monitoring of Millennium Development Goals**

4.57 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the nodal agency for statistical tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in India. A pamphlet presenting India’s achievement towards Millennium Development Goals titled ‘Towards Achieving Millennium Development Goals India 2013’ was released during 2013. The detailed report ‘Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2014’ presenting the latest status of achievement and the details of Programmes and policies addressing MDGs has been web released in January 2014.

### **SAARC Development Goals**

4.58 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the designated nodal Ministry for coordination and monitoring of implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in the country. The SAARC Development Goals are among the guiding forces in the formulation of Government policies aimed at alleviation of poverty, enhancing the income levels, providing better healthcare facilities, raising the literacy levels and thereby raising the standards of living of its citizens. India pursues the five year development plans to achieve the objectives of social and economic development which are in conformity with the principal goal of SAARC which is to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia. The Ministry has brought out the report ‘SAARC Development Goals – India Country Report 2013’ which gives the

statistical appraisal of the achievements made on the SAARC Development Goals in India.

### **Time Use Survey**

4.59 The Time Use Survey [TUS] technique is an important tool for measuring paid and unpaid work of men and women in a society. TUS provides detailed information on how individuals spend their time, on a daily or weekly basis, and reveals the details of an individual's daily activities with a combination of specificity and comprehensiveness, not otherwise achievable through conventional social surveys.

4.60 As a prelude to conduct All India Time Use Survey, a pilot TUS in two states namely Bihar and Gujarat was conducted in March 2013 to test (a) National Classification of Activities of Time Use Survey (NCATUS), (b) schedule to be canvassed, and (c) methodology and instruction manual, etc for the survey. Based on the feedback and findings received from the States of Bihar and Gujarat on the pilot survey, CSO prepared a report which was subsequently approved by the Expert Group on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2013 and it may serve as the basis for conducting the All India Time Use Survey.

### **Environment Statistics**

4.61 Environment Statistics describe the state and changes of environmental conditions, the quality and availability of environmental resources, the impact of human activities and natural events on the environment, the impact of changing environmental conditions, as well as the social actions and economic measures taken by societies to avoid or mitigate these impacts and to restore and maintain the capacity of the environment to provide the services that are essential for life and human well-being. Though environment statistics is still a relatively new statistical domain, the demand for such statistics is increasing in step with concerns about continued environmental degradation and the challenges associated with better

management of the environment. The recognition that human well-being depends on the environment has resulted in a growing list of environmental issues, such as climate change, bio-diversity loss and natural resource management. Given the need for governments, business, households and other stakeholders to deal effectively with these issues, the environment statistics should be developed.

4.62 The Social Statistics Division is publishing “Compendium of Environment Statistics” since 1997. The contents of the publication is broadly based on the International ‘Framework for Development of Environment Statistics (FDES)’ of United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) covering Bio-diversity, atmosphere, land and soil, water and human settlements. This publication has been useful in understanding various aspects of environment and its impact on sustainable development. In addition, the publication gives a conceptual view of the environment, environmental degradation, impact of development and developmental activities on environment, emissions, discharges, their sources and health hazards. The Compendium of Environment Statistics 2013 has been web released in February 2014. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been associated with the initiatives to revise the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES). The revised FDES is a multipurpose conceptual and statistical framework that is comprehensive and integrative in nature. It provides an organizing structure to guide the collection and compilation of environment statistics and to synthesize data from various subject areas and sources. It is broad and holistic in nature, covering the issues and aspects of the environment that are relevant for analysis, policy and decision making. The FDES is structured in a way that allows links to economic and social domains. It seeks to be compatible with other frameworks and systems, both statistical and analytical, such as, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), the Driving force – Pressure – State – Impact – Response (DPSIR) framework, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicator framework. As such, the FDES facilitates data integration within environment statistics and with economic and social statistics.

## **Climate Change Statistics**

4.63 The 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) held at Shimla during 4-5 December, 2009 had recommended to bring out a publication on climate change. Accordingly, an 'Expert Committee on Climate Change Statistics' was constituted by CSO with a mandate to recommend a database framework along with the sources of data. The first issue of the publication titled "Statistics Related to Climate Change in India" was published by Social Statistics Division (SSD), CSO on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2013. The publication based on statistics collected from various sources has been uploaded in the Ministry's website.

## **Natural Resource Accounting and Green National Accounts**

4.64 The Government of India constituted an expert group on 'Green National Accounting in India', under the chairmanship of Prof. Partha Dasgupta, Professor Emeritus, Cambridge University, UK with a mandate to develop a framework for 'Green' National Accounts (GNA) and prepare a road map for India to implement the framework. The Expert Group submitted its Report in March 2013. The Expert Group has recommended that the transition from the existing System of National Accounts (SNA) to a comprehensive set of national accounts can occur in a step-by-step manner. An International Workshop was organised in New Delhi during 5-6 April 2013 to discuss the report. The Workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Taking into account the recommendation of the Expert Group and the suggestions emerging out of the workshop held in April 2013, Ministry has prepared detailed implementation plan of GNA and submitted it to National Statistical Commission (NSC). NSC has desired that Accumulation Accounts may be coordinated with the concerned Ministries / Departments by the Social Statistics Division.



*International Workshop on Green National Accounting for India, 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> April 2013*



4.65 Under the Scheme 'Capacity Development', the Social Statistics Division implements the activity 'Awards and Fellowships for Outstanding and Meritorious Research Work in Statistics' to encourage independent and high quality research work in the field of Applied Statistics particularly on the issues and problems relating to Official Statistical System in the Country. Financial assistance is provided to research institutions/ organizations/ NGOs for conducting surveys / undertaking studies in Official Statistics as per guidelines laid down for the purpose.

4.66 As per decision taken in the earlier Empowered Committee meeting on "Awards & Fellowship for Outstanding & Meritorious Research work in Statistics and related matters" held on 27<sup>th</sup> May 2013, two committees viz., 'Expert Committee' and 'Screening Committee' for considering proposals for grants-in-aid under the scheme and another committee titled 'Award Committee' for National Awards on Statistics have been constituted.

4.67 Twenty one proposals for financial assistance for organizing Seminars / Workshops / Conferences were approved by the Ministry during 2013-14.

4.68 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has instituted two National Awards for Outstanding and Meritorious Research Work in Statistics, one in the memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme and other in honour of Prof. C.R. Rao. These awards are given in the alternate year. Prof. P.V. Sukhatme award is given to senior Indian Statisticians for their life time contribution. Prof. CR Rao award is for Young India Statistician for his / her significant work in the field of statistics. Both the awards include a cash prize along with a citation. This year, the award in honour of Prof. C.R. Rao to a young statistician was conferred on Dr. Abhiman Das, Director, Statistical Analysis Division, Department of Statistics and Information Management (Research Department), Reserve Bank of India. The award carries prize money of ₹ 2 lakh, a citation and a memento. MoSPI has also initiated the process of Prof P V Sukhatme Award for 2013-14 by inviting nominations from eminent statisticians in the country.



*Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Statistics and P.I conferring Prof. C.R. Rao Award to Winner Dr. Abhiman Das, Director, Statistics Department (Research), RBI along with Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the PM*

4.69 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has also instituted an International Award in Statistics in memory of the eminent Indian Statistician Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The award is conferred every two years to a selected Statistician from a developing country, who has worked there, in recognition of his / her lifetime achievement in Statistics and the promotion of best statistical practices. In this regard, an MOU was signed by MoSPI with International Statistics Institute Netherlands on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2004. The International Statistics Institute Mahalanobis Committee on International Award in Statistics (MCIAS) is supervising all aspects of the Award. In the year 2013, the Mahalanobis Award was conferred on Lamine Diop of Senegal at a function held in Hong Kong during

the World Statistics Congress in August, 2013 by Dr. T. C. A. Anant, Chief Statistician of India and Secretary (S & PI). The award carries prize money of USD 7500, a citation and a memento.

#### **On the spot essay writing Competition**

4.70 The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation organises annually an essay competition on the subjects relevant to Statistics. Post Graduate Students of Statistics, currently studying in recognized University / Colleges are invited to participate in the 'on the spot' essay writing competition. The following prizes are given to the best selected essays at national level:

First Prize	:	₹ 15,000/-
Second Prize (2 numbers)	:	₹ 12,000/- (each)
Third Prize (3 numbers)	:	₹ 10,000/- (each)
Consolation prizes (5 numbers)	:	₹ 5,000/- (each)

4.71 The winners of the 'on the spot' essay competition for the year 2012-13 were invited to a function organized in New Delhi on the occasion of Statistics Day 2013 celebrated on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2013 and were given prizes. The essay competition for the year 2013-14 was conducted in January 2014.

#### **Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)**

4.72 CSO continues to implement the pilot study on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) for the rural areas. Under the scheme, village level statistics are being compiled from the existing village level registers through a village schedule compiled by the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) with the help of village level functionaries such as Anganwadi workers, ANM, chowkidar, village pradhan, patwari, etc. In the first phase, the pilot study was put in operation in 32 States / UTs except Delhi, Chandigarh & Goa in respect of reference years 2008-09 / 2009-10 for

capturing the data on various socio-economic indicators and identifying the sources of data. In the second phase of the pilot, 24 States / UTs participated to gather information for the same districts for 2009-10 / 2010-11. A single annual schedule has been prepared which is being canvassed in the third phase of the pilot for the year 2011-12. Four States viz. Sikkim, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are using this schedule for 3<sup>rd</sup> reference year. A workshop to review findings and finalize feasibility report on BSLLD Scheme in rural areas was conducted on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2014.

4.73 The BSLLD pilot scheme is being implemented in urban areas also. A schedule for data compilation in urban areas with around 850 indicators has been developed in consultation with stakeholders and 27 States / UTs are participating in this study.

#### **Human Resource Development**

4.74 To equip the country's huge statistical personnel with newer practices in the official statistics and data management is a challenge in itself under the overall domain of human resource development, a key mandated activity in building capacity of the Central Statistics Office (CSO). This huge responsibility has been entrusted to the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) working under the Training Division of the CSO. The task is to develop an effective strategy for training, a calendar of training programme and to implement it. The strategy entails conducting both induction and refresher training in-house programmes at the NSSTA and outsourced trainings in several reputed and specialized institutions. The programmes cater to the need based training of the statistical personnel working in the Central Government, namely, the ISS officers and the SSS officials, whose cadre is managed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and the statistical officers and officials

from States / UTs and Public Sector Undertakings, in the identified areas.

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

#### **National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA)**

4.76 Since the operationalization of the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), [initially named as National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA)] at Knowledge Park – II, Greater NOIDA, UP, on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2009, the Training Division functions from the NSSTA Complex with a camp office at the Jeevan Prakash Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.

#### **Facilities**

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

4.78 The facilities available in the **Academic and Administrative Block**, besides the office space for administrative functions inter-alia include a Conference Hall with a seating capacity of around 120 persons; a centrally air conditioned Auditorium- “Mahalanobis Auditorium”, equipped with digital sound, light and stage system, back stage rooms and with a seating capacity of around 160 persons, five lecture / training / seminar halls, fitted with latest

computerized teaching aids, a library, namely, the Sukhatme Library, IT teaching centre equipped to conduct training of 30 trainees at any point of time, attached with an IT Lab for practising and Electronic Data Processing (EDP).

4.79 NSSTA has **boarding and lodging facilities** for around 100 trainees at any point of time, housed in 40 single bedded and 30 double bedded air-conditioned rooms. The complex has 20 residential flats/ houses for the faculty and the support staff, some of which are occupied. This year, indoor recreational facilities like Billiards, Table Tennis etc. have been operationalised, besides promoting outdoor games like volleyball and badminton. The participants are encouraged to refer to books and magazines in the well organised **Sukhatme Library**.

4.80 NSSTA is endeavouring to have a good green cover, sparsed with seasonal flowers. As an additional security precaution, the complex has been provided with fencing around, with barbed wire, besides installing four high mast lighting system.

#### **Training Programme Approval Committee**

4.81 A High Level Committee, the “Training Programmes Approval Committee” (**TPAC**) under the chairmanship of DG, CSO and comprising of very senior officers from CSO / MoSPI and a few outside experts from ISI, IIPA and NIFM assesses and approves the need-based training calendar for the year besides reviewing the syllabi, duration and training methodology for all the modules. Most of the courses are conducted at NSSTA while some of the specialized courses are outsourced to reputed institutes/organizations in Delhi or outside.

4.82 **Subjects covered in the various programmes** conducted by NSSTA are mainly in the areas of various Official Statistical Systems, Theoretical & Applied Statistics, Large Scale Sample Surveys, SNA 1993, Data Management Techniques, Information Technology, Management, Leadership,

Communication, TQM, Presentation Skills, Financial Management, Micro and Macro Economics, etc. for the statistical personnel of the country covering induction and refresher training programmes for Indian Statistical Service (ISS) officers and officials of the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS). It also conducts / organizes customized training courses for statistical officers of State / UT Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and international participants.

#### **Regular Training schedules at NSSTA**

4.83 The training programmes organised by NSSTA are as follows:

- (i) Two-year induction training of officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS).
- (ii) Induction and integrated training programmes for the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officers.
- (iii) Refresher training courses for the in-service ISS officers and senior officers from the States / UTs, officers / officials of Central Ministries / Departments, State / UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics & other Line Departments and officers from PSUs.
- (iv) Refresher training programme for in-service Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officers.
- (v) Request based refresher training programmes for officers from Central / State / UTs and Public Sector Undertakings.
- (vi) Three weeks exposure to official statistical system to M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata and other centres.

#### **4.84 International Programmes**

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

#### **4.85 Training Courses conducted during 2013-14**

The highlights of the training programmes conducted during 2013-14 are as follows:

##### **Induction Training**

- a. Thirty eight (38) Probationers belonging to 33<sup>rd</sup> batch of ISS who joined the Service on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2011 completed their Training on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2013.
- b. 31 Probationers, belonging to 34<sup>th</sup> Batch of ISS attended the field training at NSSO (FOD) Sub Regional, Regional and Zonal offices.
- c. 21 Probationers of 35<sup>th</sup> batch joined on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2013.
- d. Six induction training programmes on module A for freshly recruited officers of SSS were successfully conducted as per schedule during 2013-14 at NSSTA.

##### **Refresher Courses**

Eleven refresher training programme for ISS officers on national topics have been conducted during 2013-14. A total of 219 participants were trained through these programmes.



4.86 For the purpose of specialized training, NSSTA collaborates with various reputed / specialised Institutes inter-alia including ISI, Kolkata; JNU, Delhi; Madras School of Economics, Chennai; RIPA, Jaipur; IIRS, Dehradun; ASCI, Hyderabad; Labour Bureau, Shimla; IIPA, IIPS, NIFM, NIRD, ISTM, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi; IASRI, ICAR, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute and many more.

4.87 **Training of State Statistical Personnel:** As of now, these programmes are based on specific requests received from the States and UTs. These training programmes solely depend on receipt of adequate nominations from the concerned State / UT / PSU.

4.88 Six programmes on various subjects have been organized for State Statistical Personnel during 2013-14.

#### **Refresher Training Programme for SSS Officials**

4.89 NSSTA conducted ten training programmes each of one week duration for SSS officers. Out of ten training programmes, five training programmes have been conducted on “Price Statistics and Index Numbers” at NSSTA and five training programmes on “Computer Application” at Computer Centre, MoSPI.

#### **4.90 International Trainings / Workshops**

- During 2013-14, two training programmes have been organised for **United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UNSIAP)**. One week training programme on “SNA-2008” was organized during April 2013. Another one week regional workshop was organised during December 2013 on “Building Training Resources for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics”.
- Two training programmes have been organised for officers of **CSO, Afghanistan**. These Programmes were sponsored by UNDP. First such

training programme on the subject “Budget, Finance & Project Management” was organized during August 2013 while second two week training programme was organized during September-October 2013 on “Data Analysis using STATA”.

- Training programme on “Energy Statistics in India” was organised in collaboration with International Energy Agency (IEA) during 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> November 2013.
- A six-week training programme in “Official Statistics and Related Methodology” for the participants of International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), Kolkata was organized at NSSTA during 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2013 to 10<sup>th</sup> January 2014. 24 participants from thirteen countries from Asia-Pacific Region and Africa attended the training programme.
- Two one week training programmes for the members of **SAARC countries** were conducted during 3<sup>rd</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> February 2014 and 10<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

#### 4.91 Miscellaneous Training Programmes

- Two three-week courses on “Official Statistics” were conducted for M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, one each at ISI, Kolkata and at ISI, Delhi Centre. A total of 60 students attended the training programme.
- A one week training programme was conducted for Heads of Departments (HOD) of different universities during 29<sup>th</sup> July-2<sup>nd</sup> August 2013.
- Two one-week training programmes on “Official Statistics” were organised during 17<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> June 2013 for PG students. One more programme for university students has been held in 2013-14.
- For Training Need Assessment, two one-day Regional workshops have been conducted during 2013-14 at Chandigarh and Guwahati.

- Three One-day Workshops for awareness among PG students have been conducted at Lucknow University, Rohtak University and Utkal University during 2013-14.
- NSSTA has continued to implement scheme for internship for post-graduate students / research scholars of recognized universities / institutes with an objective to create awareness amongst the students about statistical system of India. During 2013-14, this scheme has been taken up and a total of 210 interns got the benefit from the scheme.

### **Computer Centre**

4.92 Computer Centre was set up in 1967 under the then Department of Statistics in the Cabinet Secretariat to meet the data processing needs of various Ministries / Departments / Organisations of Government of India and Public Sector Undertakings located in and around Delhi. The Centre has now installed a sophisticated Client / Server Architecture using WINDOWS 2000/NT as the operating system and ORACLE 10g as data base software along with software tools Developer and Designer 2000.

Presently, the Computer Centre functions as the data storage and dissemination unit of the Ministry of Statistics and PI under the Central Statistics Office (CSO). Dissemination of all the unit level data generated through the National Sample Surveys (NSS), Economic Census (EC) and the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is done by the Centre.

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

4.93 As per the “National Policy on Dissemination of Data” approved by the Cabinet in September 1999, the Computer Centre has been entrusted with the responsibility of creation and maintenance of the National Data

Warehouse of Official Statistics and dissemination of unit level data to users. Computer Centre is the repository of a large amount of micro data collected through various socio-economic surveys, economic censuses, enterprise surveys, price surveys and the annual survey of industries conducted by the NSSO and the CSO which is disseminated to users.

Centre has developed user friendly web portal for Meta Data & Micro Data Dissemination of census and survey data by adopting an international standard using Microdata Management Toolkit software. These datasets can be exported into different formats like SPSS, SAS, STATA, CSV and delimited text file.

The Centre also provides services to the Ministry in design and maintenance of its website through which substantial dissemination of the official statistics and related information is provided to users. It processes the price data received from rural and urban centres and compiles the CPI for the release of CPI by CSO. Computer Centre has developed the CPI Archival Web Portal Software for easy retrieval of CPI data.

It conducts training programmes on IT related topics on behalf of National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA). It has developed software for internal applications of the Ministry for cadre management, APAR management etc. It is also in-charge of the Video-Conferencing project.

#### **Progress of various Activities during April 2013 to November 2013**

##### **4.94 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census**

1. Developed the Data Entry Software Package using CPro for Establishment Abstract (Schedule 6B)
2. Trained State / UT Officials on data entry software of Schedule 6B & 6C of Sixth Economic Census

#### **4.95 Video Conferencing**

Video Conferencing facility is provided at 17 locations of the Ministry and new locations are proposed to be covered during the current financial year.

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

- i) Web based Survey Data Catalogue / Micro data Archive for the unit level data in the Ministry was created for 122 data sets of Annual Survey of Industries, Economic Census and the National Sample Surveys using NADA 4.0 software. The micro data archive is being accessed by various national and international users to download metadata and various reports which are uploaded on the site. Every month around 13 lakhs users Viewed / downloaded the metadata in 2013
- ii) CD ROM of micro data is customized and prepared for 122 surveys for dissemination
- iii) Design, Development of CD ROM's for e-publication as per requirement of various Divisions of the Ministry.

#### **4.97 Consumer Price Index**

- i) Compilation and processing of CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined) with Base 2010 at State/UT and All India level continued on monthly basis.

#### **4.98 Web Site**

The Web-site of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is maintained by the Computer Centre. All the reports brought out by various Divisions of the Ministry are uploaded in the website and made available to users free of cost. The address of the

website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is <http://www.mospi.gov.in>

- DevInfo India using version 7.0 is uploaded on the server of the Centre for access through Ministry's website.

### Data Preparation, Dissemination and Processing

4.99 As per the "National policy on dissemination of statistical data", Computer Centre has preserved a large volume of data generated through various Socio-Economic Surveys, Enterprise Survey, Economic Censuses, Annual Survey of Industries and price data on CD-ROMs. These data are being disseminated regularly to a large number of users. Technical guidance for the use of basic data and their processing are also provided to the users both within and outside the country, on request. The users include individuals, universities, government and private organizations at national and international level.

Following table shows the revenue received for dissemination of different surveys data during the years April 2012 to November 2013:

Type of Surveys	Year	No. of Users	User charges received		
				US \$	UK £
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NSSO	2012-13	206	5270438	54537	2242
ASI		68	4920101	43930	16
EC		9	575922	4503	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>283</b>	<b>10766461</b>	<b>102970</b>	<b>2258</b>
NSSO	2013-14	180	3655058	32487	89
ASI		53	1488964	89267	14449
EC		8	140762	4478	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>241</b>	<b>5284784</b>	<b>126232</b>	<b>14538</b>

## Training

4.100 Conducted training programmes on various IT related subjects for officers sponsored by NSSTA. Following training programmes were conducted during 2013-14

- 'Data Analysis using STATA' for the officers of CSO, Afghanistan from 23<sup>rd</sup> September to 4<sup>th</sup> October 2013
- One week programme on 'Unit Level Data by IHSN Toolkit Software' for officers of State Government from 24<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> June 2013
- Training programme on Computer Applications for four batches of SSS officers (Grade-I )
- Two days Training programme for ISS officers from Social Statistics Division in the use and analysis of NSS Unit level data
- Training programme on 'Basic Knowledge of Computers' was conducted for three batches for officers of DPD
- Two Deputy Directors of the Computer Centre attended three days training on the latest released NADA-4 software for web-enabled Micro-data archive development at Manila.
- Two officers of the Centre attended NSDI- 13 Annual Conference at IIT, Mumbai.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
COMPUTER CENTRE, R.K.PURAM, NEW DELHI**



*Officers from CSO, Afghanistan on a two-weeks training on 'Data Analysis using STATA' at Computer Centre.*

#### **IPV6 implementation**

4.101 As per the policy of the Government to shift to IPV6 protocol, the Computer Centre initiated steps to implement the IPV6 policy in the Ministry following the directions of the Department of Communications & Information and Technology.

#### **Time Use Survey**

4.102 On the request of Social Statistics Division of CSO, the Centre developed the required data entry software for the pilot survey on Time Use Survey.

#### **Maintenance of Data Centre**

4.103 The servers of the Centre continued to be run on 24 x 7 basis. The Centre also procured hardware and software for upgrading and maintaining the Data Centre.



## **Coordination of Statistical Activities**

4.104 The Coordination and Publication (CAP) Division is mainly responsible for coordinating the statistical activities of various Divisions of the CSO and maintaining a liaison with Central Government Ministries/Departments and also with State Governments and other Statistical Agencies. The Division is also responsible for Plan Coordination of the Ministry as a whole and formulation of Five Year and Annual Plans of the Ministry. The Division is also responsible for preparation of the Annual Action Plan, Outcome Budget, Citizens/Clients' Charter and Results-Framework Document (RFD) of the Ministry. In addition, the Division is responsible for carrying out research and bringing out publications. The Division is also entrusted with the responsibility of implementing India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP), coordination of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and coordination and follow-up of National Statistical Commission's (NSC) Recommendations.

## **Coordination of Statistical Activities**

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

4.106 The 20th COCSSO was organized during 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> January 2013 at Gangtok, Sikkim. The 21st COCSSO was organized during 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> January 2014 at Goa. During 21st COCSSO, the following topics were selected for discussions:

- Labour and Employment Statistics
- Annual Survey of Services Sector
- IT Initiatives in Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

- Local Level Statistics
- Green National Accounting
- Issues relating to 13th Finance Commission
- Economic Census
- India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)



***Organizing team of MoSPI along with the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Goa at the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations at Panaji, Goa***

The recommendations made in the COCSSO become the actionable guiding activities for the concerned Divisions of the Ministry and also for the concerned States/UTs. Progress made during the year is reviewed in the next COCSSO.

4.107 The CAP Division organizes the Statistics Day for the Ministry every year on 29<sup>th</sup> June to mark the birth anniversary of Prof. P C Mahalanobis. The 7<sup>th</sup> Statistics Day, 2013 was celebrated all over India on

29<sup>th</sup> June 2013 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Governments, National Sample Survey Office, University Departments by organizing Seminars, Conferences, Debates, Quiz Programmes, Lecture Series, Essay Competitions, etc. At national level, the main function was presided over by Shri Srikant Kumar Jena, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Statistics & Programme Implementation and Chemicals & Fertilizers, Govt. of India. Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister and Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, National Statistical Commission were the Guests of Honor. On this occasion, National Award in Statistics, constituted in the Honour of Prof. C.R. Rao was conferred on Dr. Abhiman Das, Eminent Statistician from Reserve Bank of India. Besides, launching of the India Statistics Community in the Data Portal India, some important Statistical Publications viz. "Children in India 2012- A statistical appraisal", "Women and Men in India 2012", "SAARC Social Charter India Country Report 2012" & "India in Figures- 2013" were released on the occasion. The theme of the seventh Statistics Day, 2013 was "Labour and Employment Statistics" and concerted efforts were made throughout the year to bring improvements in the quality of data in this field for objective planning and policy making.



*Releasing Statistical Publications on the occasion of Statistics Day, 2013*

4.108 The CAP Division coordinates with the Central Line Ministries through the Statistical Coordinators designated by the concerned Central Ministries for the matters related to recommendations of Rangarajan Commission and other statistical matter. This Division also coordinates with the DES of all States/UTs through the Deputy Director Generals of NSSO, FOD posted in the State Headquarters designated as State Coordinators by the MoSPI to coordinate with the State/UT DESs on critical issues.

#### **Plan Coordination and Review**

4.109 The CAP Division coordinates the formulation of Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and submits these to the Planning Commission for approval. The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) allocation of the Ministry is ₹ 3709 crore. For the Annual Plan 2013-14, the Division prepared Annual Plan Proposals in respect of

various schemes being operated by MoSPI and submitted to Planning Commission. An outlay of ₹ 631 crore was approved for four central sector schemes and two centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry, excluding MPLADS for which ₹ 3955 crore was allocated during 2013-14. The Statement of Budget Estimate for Annual Plan 2013-14 is given at **Annexure IV A**.

### **Outcome Budget**

4.110 The Division is also responsible for bringing out the Outcome Budget of the Ministry. This Division prepares the Outcome Budget based on inputs from different Divisions/ Units of the Ministry. The Outcome Budget, 2013-14 of the Ministry was brought out on time and copies of the same were laid on the tables of both the Houses of Parliament.

### **Annual Action Plan**

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

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

4.112 Annual Action Plan, 2013-14 was prepared during the year which contained the continuing/pending activities of previous year to be undertaken during the year and new initiatives proposed to be taken in 2013-14, besides routine items of the respective Divisions. In the Annual

Action Plan 2013-14, each activity is enumerated quarter-wise along with physical targets giving the total workload to facilitate effective monitoring.

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

4.113 One of the most important activities of the Division is preparation of RFD and its periodic review. During the year, as a part of the mechanism set up by the Cabinet Secretariat for monitoring and evaluating the performance of Government Ministries and Departments, the CAP Division prepared Results-Framework Document (RFD) of the Ministry for the year 2013-14 and submitted to Cabinet Secretariat, after obtaining the approval of Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Statistics and Programme Implementation. The RFD was discussed in a meeting with the Ad-hoc Task Force formed by the Cabinet Secretariat and revised, based upon the observations of the Task Force. The activities contained in the RFD 2013-14 were reviewed by Secretary (S&PI) on regular basis to ensure their completeness as per the targets. A mid-year (March-October, 2013) report was also submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat. The High Power Committee on Government Performance reviewed the performance of the Ministry and approved a Composite Score of 89.26 on RFD for the year 2012-13. The copy of the Results-Framework Document Performance Evaluation Report 2012-13 is given at **Annexure XI**.

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

4.114 The Division has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing and reviewing the Citizen's/Client's Charter of the Ministry. In this regard, document prepared for 2012-13 was reviewed and revised. The updated and revised Charter was uploaded on the RFMS of Cabinet Secretariat. An audit of the Citizen's/client's charter was done by an external agency appointed by the Performance Monitoring Division of the Cabinet Secretariat. The Ministry scored 95% and was rated as the second highest among all the Ministries/Departments.

## **Strategic Plan 2011-16**

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

## **Research and Publication**

4.116 The Research and Publication Unit (RPU) of CAP Division works keeping in view the mandate of the Ministry for providing timely, accurate and relevant information. In this endeavor, the Unit is guided by the concerns of making available data/statistics on key parameters and new data sets on emerging fields to meet the demand of policy makers in Government and outside. The Unit has been continuously trying to extend the outreach of its products by disseminating its products like Statistical Year Book making it accessible through the website of the Ministry. The RPU is engaged in collection, compilation and updating of socio-economic data on various aspects and bringing out the information in the form of publications (Monthly/Annual). The RPU regularly brings out the following publications:

- (i) Monthly Abstract of Statistics
- (ii) Statistical Year Book, India
- (iii) India in Figures, A Ready Reference-Annual

4.117 The RPU is also responsible for preparation of Graphs, Charts, and Maps etc. for various Publications/Reports of the Ministry. It also designs the cover-page of different publications, advertisements, logo as per the requirements of various Divisions/Wings of the Ministry.

4.118 The Unit also coordinates Joint Statistical Publication of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) that provide trends in various

sectors amongst the leading emerging economies of the world. The third joint publication was brought out in 2012.

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

4.119 The ISSP primarily aims at strengthening the State Statistical Systems in all relevant dimensions, by providing adequate technical and financial support. It attempts to improve the statistical capacity and infrastructure of State Statistical Systems for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy, planning and a host of other / varied purposes, particularly at the State and sub-State levels.

4.120 The following are the key/critically important outcomes that are envisaged in the National Statistical System, in general and State Statistical Systems, in particular:

- (i) Compilation of district level estimates of statistical indicators
- (ii) Manuals to be developed with regard to all the key statistical activities
- (iii) Better accessibility to data and interface with user
- (iv) Publication on all key statistical activities
- (v) Better equipped staff working in State
- (vi) Significant improvement in the credibility, timeliness and reliability in respect of 20 key statistical activities
- (vii) Wider dissemination of information

4.121 The Project was approved by the CCEA in March, 2010 at a total cost of ₹ 650.43 crore out of which 80% is in the form of a loan from the World Bank, while the balance 20% is borne by the Government of India. The project is currently implemented in 13 States and 1 UT, namely, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Sikkim, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, West Bengal, Odisha, Kerala, Jharkhand and Manipur. The Ministry has committed ₹ 648.95 crore to the 14 project implementing States/UTs. An amount of ₹ 171.11 crore has been released to these States/UTs so far.



4.122 The Project implementing States are presently at various stages of implementation. The Ministry has been reviewing the implementation of the project from time to time through meetings with officers of the State DESs and at the annual COCSSO. It has been advising the State Governments to speed up the implementation. In the recent 21<sup>st</sup> COCSSO Conference held on 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> January 2014, the implementing States were advised to hold regular SHLSC meetings, furnish progress reports on regular basis and speed up the implementation, particularly in core statistical activities.

#### **The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (COS Act, 2008)**

4.123 The Additional Director General of the CAP Division has been designated as a Nodal Officer under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 for exercising powers and performing duties under the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011 made thereunder. The new Act was basically enacted to overcome the limitations of the 1953 Act and strengthening the administration of statistical activities. This Act has come into force in entire country except Jammu & Kashmir. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir has also enacted The Jammu & Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010 on similar lines. The data for the Annual Survey of Industries, 2010-11 to 2012-13 and 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census has been collected under this Act. The Annual Report as envisaged under the COS Rules, 2011 for 2011 & 2012 on working of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 has been brought out.

#### **Coordination and follow up of NSC Recommendations**

4.124 The CAP Division is also responsible for coordination and follow-up of recommendations of Rangarajan Commission. The Commission chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan in its comprehensive report (August, 2001) had made as many as 623 recommendations spanning different subjects/sectors. All these recommendations were approved by the Government of India.

A Scrutiny Committee was set up on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2012 under the Chairmanship of Shri M V S Ranganadham, DDG, NSC Secretariat to scrutinize the responses received for each recommendation. This Scrutiny Committee met several times during the period October 2012 - December 2012 and submitted its final report on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012. The Committee observed that, out of 623 recommendations, 147 recommendations had already been implemented, 9 recommendations rejected by the concerned implementing Ministry/Department, 261 recommendations identified as those where implementation was under progress and for remaining 206 recommendations, no response in terms of follow up action was received. The Scrutiny Committee also found that, out of 27 recommendations under Priority 'A', 20 were implemented and 7 were under progress while out of 28 recommendations under Priority 'B', 8 were implemented and 20 were under progress. While submitting the final report, the Scrutiny Committee further suggested that (i) in case of recommendations that have been implemented/rejected, no further action is required, (ii) for those recommendations which are under progress and for which response has not been received, the CAP Division should get updated information with respect to their implementation and submit half yearly reports in this regard. Thus, out of 623 recommendations in all, follow-up action was required to be taken with respect to as many as 467 recommendations (261 recommendations under progress and 206 recommendations with no response) to get updated information on their implementation.

4.125 In pursuance of the above recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee, CAP Division took up the matter with all concerned Ministries/Departments/Organizations. Out of 206 recommendations identified by the Scrutiny Committee as those for which response was not received, CAP Division has received responses with respect to 186 recommendations and there are only 20 recommendations remaining for which no response has yet been received. The National Statistical Commission in its 60<sup>th</sup> meeting held during 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> September 2013, while reviewing the status of working of the Standing Committee on monitoring

implementation of recommendations of Rangarajan Commission, felt that many of the recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission either might have become somewhat redundant and outdated or might not be relevant at this stage as the Indian Statistical System and related activities in the country have moved ahead with lot of advancements in every sphere since 2001 when the Rangarajan Commission submitted its report. The NSC was of the view that the pending 467 recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission may be properly and professionally examined in view of the subsequent events and developments and fresh list of recommendations need to be prepared and pursued for their implementation. In pursuance of this decision of the NSC, a Review Committee (order dated 3.10.2013) has been set up under the Chairmanship of ADG (CAP) to review these pending recommendations based upon the responses received and the subsequent events and developments. The Review Committee has met thrice and so far reviewed three Chapters, viz. Chapter 14: Indian Statistical system, Chapter 11: Price Statistics and Chapter 4: Agricultural Statistics.

## **CHAPTER –V**

### **NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE**

5.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, is responsible for conducting large scale sample surveys, in diverse fields, on an all India basis. Primary data is collected regularly through nation-wide household surveys on various Socio-Economic subjects, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) under the Collection of Statistics Act and Enterprise Surveys, as a follow up of the Economic Census. NSSO collects data on rural and urban prices, plays a significant role in the improvement of crop statistics through supervision of the area enumeration and crop estimation surveys of the State agencies. It also maintains a frame of urban area units for use in sample surveys in urban areas. NSSO functions with requisite autonomy in matters relating to data collection, processing and publication/dissemination of results/data based on its surveys under overall guidance and supervision of National Statistical Commission (NSC) which appoints Working Groups/Technical Committees comprising both official and non-official members on different subjects for finalization of survey instruments for its surveys and methodologies. Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG&CEO) is responsible for overall coordination and supervision of all activities of NSSO and is assisted by three Additional Director Generals, each one being in-charge of Divisions responsible for three distinct aspects of such large scale surveys relating to designing & planning, field work and data processing.

#### **5.2 Divisions of NSSO**

1. The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) located at Kolkata is responsible for technical planning of the survey, formulation of sample design, designing of enquiry schedules, other survey instruments and preparation of survey reports.

2. The Field Operations Division (FOD) with its headquarters at Delhi/Faridabad and a network of 6 Zonal Offices, 49 Regional Offices and 118 Sub-Regional Offices spread throughout the country, is responsible for the collection of primary data for the surveys undertaken by NSSO.
3. The Data Processing Division (DPD) has its headquarters at Kolkata. It has 6 Data Processing Centres at various places. It is responsible for sample selection, development of software for data entry, processing and tabulation of the data collected through surveys.
4. The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinates all the activities of different Divisions of NSSO. It also brings out the journal of NSSO "Sarvekshana".

#### **Working Groups for Recent Surveys of NSS**

5.3 The Working Group for NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2011 - June 2012) on '*Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment/Un-Employment*' held its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting under the chairmanship of Prof. A.K. Adhikari to discuss the Key Indicators of 68<sup>th</sup> Round and reviewed the results obtained from summary sheet on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2013 at New Delhi.

5.4 The Working Group for NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2012 - December 2012) on '*Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing Condition including Slums*' held its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu to review the tabulated results on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2013 at New Delhi.

5.5 The Working Group, constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Vaidyanathan for NSS 70<sup>th</sup> Round (January 2013 – December 2013) on '*Land & Livestock Holdings, Debt & Investment and Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households*', continued its work during 2013-14.

5.6 The Working Group for NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round (January 2014 - June 2014) on '*Social Consumption: Health & Education*' held its meetings on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 31<sup>st</sup> May and 10<sup>th</sup> July 2013 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Rajeeva Karandikar

to finalise the sampling design, survey instruments, and all other related issues of this survey.

5.7 The Working Group for NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> Round (July 2014 - June 2015) on '*Domestic Tourism Expenditure and Household consumption of durable goods and services*' held two meetings on 28<sup>th</sup> October and 10<sup>th</sup> December 2013 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Shibdas Bandyopadhyay to decide the sampling design, survey instruments, etc.

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

5.8 **NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round** (July 2009 - June 2010): The 66<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS was devoted to quinquennial survey on '*Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment/Un-Employment*'. The following reports on the survey were released in 2013-14:

1. Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India
2. Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India

5.9 **NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round** (July 2011 - June 2012): The NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round was earmarked for surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment and Unemployment'. The Survey covered total number of 12784 sample villages/ urban blocks as First Stage Units (FSUs) in the Central Sample. Besides the detailed schedule, data was also compiled through Summary Sheets (containing summary information of consumer expenditure for quick tabulation), which were processed by Data Processing Centre (DPC), Bangalore. Results based on summary sheets were released within a period of two months after completion of the survey. Detailed tabulation on the data was completed in time. Key results/indicators of the survey and unit level data were finalized well in time and released within one year from the completion of the survey, upholding the tradition of continuing efforts of reducing the time lag between completion of field work and release of reports.

The following reports on the survey were released in 2013-14:

1. Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India 2011-2012,
2. Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India 2011-2012,
3. Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure 2011-12,
4. Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

**5.10 NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round** (July 2012 - December 2012): The fieldwork of 69<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS, devoted to the subject “Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing Condition including Slums” was completed in December 2012 as per target covering a total allocation of 8000 FSUs (Sample Villages / Urban Blocks) in Central Sample. Data processing and report writing process remained in progress during 2013-14.

In an attempt to improve upon the quality of data, latest software technology based on Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) under client-server architecture was introduced in all the Data Processing Centres of DPD in this Round.

In order to explore the possibility of further reducing the time lag in publication of results, experiment on carrying out data entry at field offices was taken up during NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round in four Regional Offices of Field Operations Division (FOD).

Besides releasing the Unit Level Data for 69<sup>th</sup> Round, the following reports on the survey were released in 2013-14:

1. Key Indicators of Urban Slums in India
2. Key Indicators of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India

**5.11 NSS 70<sup>th</sup> Round** (January - December 2013): The fieldwork of 70<sup>th</sup> Round (from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013) on the subject “Land & Livestock Holdings, Debt & Investment and Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households” has been completed. In this survey, there was an

allocation of 8042 FSUs (4534 Rural & 3508 Urban) for Central Sample and each FSU was to be visited twice for collection of data during January to July 2013 and August to December 2013. While Visit - I was completed in July 2013, the work of Visit - II was completed in December 2013.

The software for data entry was developed in-house. Other related documents for data validation, etc. were finalized as planned and supplied to all the States for processing of State sample data.

**5.12 NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round** (January - June 2014): The 71<sup>st</sup> Round of NSS is devoted to the subject "Social Consumption: Health & Education". The survey period of 71<sup>st</sup> Round of NSS is of six months duration i.e. from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014. The Working Group constituted for NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round finalized Survey instruments and the same were circulated to the field staff. All the field staff members were given necessary training.

The total number of first stage units to be surveyed is around 8300 sample villages/ urban blocks. Necessary software for selection of samples has been developed and sample lists for Rural & Urban sectors have been circulated to all the Field offices of NSSO.

An All India Data Processing Conference for NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round was held in February 2014. This was followed by a series of Data Processing Workshops in March 2014 at each of the Data Processing Centres where officials of Directorates of Economics & Statistics of various States/ UTs also participated.

### **Annual Survey of Industries**

**5.13** The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is a regular survey conducted every year by NSSO for collection of data on manufacturing sector on economic and operational aspects. It covers manufacturing units both on complete enumeration and sample basis. The Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) is the apex body to decide on various issues of ASI



including sampling design, criterion for Census/Sample units for the survey and finalization of ASI schedules, etc.

The field work is conducted by NSSO (FOD) which involves issue of notices and collection, scrutiny and dispatch of the returns. The field work of ASI 2011-12 was completed during the year. The Gross Allotment for ASI 2011-12 was 61866 units (27058 Census Units + 34808 Sample Units) and all the units have been surveyed up to May 2013, which includes 49997 Completed, 3122 Non-Operating (NOP), 6916 Deleted and 1831 Non-Reporting (NR) cases. From the ASI 2012-13, a web portal has been developed and the entire process of data collection is being done online. A total of 60621 units (43219 Census and 17402 Sample units) will be covered in ASI 2012-13, out of which 40071 units have been surveyed by the end of March 2014 which includes 32171 Completed, 1182 NOP and 6718 Deletion cases. The field work is scheduled to be completed by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014.

### **Agricultural Statistics**

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

The work relating to sample check on area enumeration was carried out in 1270, 4939, 4637 and 3336 villages during Early Kharif, Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons of Agricultural Year 2012-13 respectively. The work for 15648 crop cutting experiments were supervised during 2012-13.

In Agricultural Year 2013-14, up to March 2014, sample check on area enumeration was completed in 1269 villages during Early Kharif, 4939 villages during Kharif, 3845 villages during Rabi and 168 villages during Summer seasons. As regards sample check on crop cutting experiments 902, 8434, 1736 and 127 experiments were completed for Early Kharif, Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons' crops respectively.

The data collected through the supervision of crop cutting experiments at harvest stage were also utilized to compute the estimates of yield rate of specified crops pertaining to the States covered under ICS.

### **Urban Frame Survey (UFS)**

5.15 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is a regular scheme of NSSO and is being conducted in phased manner over a period of 5 years. The objective of the survey is formation and updation of UFS Blocks for providing frame for selection of first stage sampling units in urban sector to conduct various Socio- Economic Surveys.

Each UFS block has been envisaged to be a compact areal unit with 80-200 households in general and the block is bounded by well-defined, clear-cut and natural/ permanent boundaries. The blocks are mutually exclusive and exhaustive so that the blocks carved out in any given town add up to the total area of the town. While town is a big areal entity, UFS block is a small area unit.

The current phase of UFS, i.e., UFS 2012-17 has started from July 2013 under the overall guidelines used for the last phase. In this phase, 878 towns consisting of 1,09,369 blocks were formed/ updated up to March 2014.

UFS maps and records, on demand are also supplied to Government Departments free of cost and to the private institutions and research

students on payment basis at the rate of ₹ 1000 per block and ₹ 500 per block respectively.

### **Price Data Collection**

**5.16 Rural Retail Price Collection (RPC):** The FOD regularly collects rural price data on monthly basis for the compilation of Consumer Price Index for agricultural and rural labourers covering 603 villages in 340 districts across the country, on behalf of Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment. Data on wage rates are also collected in respect of 12 Agricultural and 13 Non-Agricultural occupations, as part of the scheme.

Data on daily wage rates of important agricultural operations are reported by the State Governments on monthly basis. For providing an alternative series of wage-rates data, the Data Processing Division of NSSO is compiling and publishing occupation-wise wage rates, based on the data collected in Rural Prices Schedule 3.01(R). The RPC bulletin called the 'Prices and Wages in Rural India' which is published for each quarter, provides price data only at national level and wage data at national and state level for twenty four major states.

The RPC bulletin for the quarter April - June 2013 was published in September 2013 and the bulletin for the quarter July - September 2013 was published in December 2013.

**5.17 Consumer Price Index CPI (Urban):** The CSO brings out the new series of Consumer Price Index number for Rural and Urban Sector. Regular price collection work for CPI (Urban) was started from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2008. FOD collects data for 1078 quotations from 310 towns / market centres. Data entry software developed by Computer Centre has been provided to all ROs / ZOs and data transmission is made regularly through the web portal.

**5.18 Wholesale Price Index (WPI):** On the request of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, M/o Commerce & Industries, FOD has been entrusted with monitoring of the regular transmission of weekly price data for new

series of WPI with base 2004-05=100 in respect of 3813 units/ factories in the organized manufacturing sector.

### **Assistance to States**

5.19 With an objective to enable the States to generate sub-state level estimates to facilitate decentralized planning, DPD is providing technical guidance to the States by giving data processing instruments (including sample list, software for data entry, validation and tabulation) for NSS surveys.

DPD organized Data Processing Workshops (70<sup>th</sup> Round), Tabulation Workshop (67<sup>th</sup> Round) and Pooling Workshop (66<sup>th</sup> Round) for the States where in addition to the theoretical aspects, hands on training was also imparted. DPD also organized specialized need-based training for states as and when required. Unit level central sample data of 68<sup>th</sup> Round was also shared with the states for pooling purpose.

### **Sarvekshana**

5.20 Effective secretarial assistance was rendered to the Editorial Advisory Board of 'Sarvekshana', an in-house technical journal of NSSO to finalise the content of its different issues. During the year, the 97<sup>th</sup> issue of 'Sarvekshana' was published and 98<sup>th</sup> issue has been finalized for publication.

### **Plan Scheme**

5.21 The NSSO operated its component namely '**Strengthening of Survey Capabilities of NSSO**' of Ministry's Plan Scheme '**Capacity Development**' taken up as an umbrella Plan Scheme in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The same Plan Scheme is continuing in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) also. Under this component, the different activities taken up during the year 2013-14 are detailed below:

## **Own Accommodation**

**5.22 Purchase of land/ construction of accommodation for field offices:** The infrastructure in field offices and Headquarters of FOD was further developed and strengthened. During 2013-14, construction of office building for RO Hubli and SRO Mysore was continued. Ready built accommodation was purchased for SRO Puducherry and the office has been shifted to new building. Own building constructed at Baroda has been occupied by the Regional Office, Baroda. Constructions are going on for SRO Chhindwara, RO Kohima and RO, Ahmedabad. The construction work for hostel building for Zonal Office, Jaipur has been completed.

## **Information Technology**

**5.23** To extend the use of Information Technology in the Field Offices/ Headquarters of FOD, data for ASI is being collected and transmitted to data processing agency electronically. Similarly, data on price for CPI (U) is being collected and transmitted to CSO through specially designed Web Portal. This has resulted in not only improvement in the quality of data but also reduced the time lag in bringing out the results. A Web Portal for FOD is being developed for e-governance like transmission of Monthly Progress Reports, various orders/ circulars, etc. electronically to the field offices.

## **Training**

**5.24** FOD organizes regular in-service training module for its staff through its Zonal Training Centres (ZTCs). During 2013-14(April 2013-March2014), 1793 officials were trained on various technical schemes like SE, ASI, ASI Web Portal, AS, UFS etc. besides training on general administrative matters. In addition to the existing training modules, Orientation Training Programmes for newly joined ISS officers in FOD were organized twice during the year. Special Utility courses for ISS officers on ASI, UFS & Price Collection Surveys were also organized this year in all Zonal Training Centres. In addition, special training programme for the ministerial staff was planned and will be

taken up in the next year. A special training programme on RTI matters, Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) and Collection of Statistics Act 2008 for senior officers of Zones / Regions was organized in January 2014.

Summer Internship Scheme 2013-14 of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation was conducted during June-August 2013. About 100 EDP Staff and officers of DPD have been imparted user-level training in RDBMS with a view to equip the manpower for the technological change-over adopted by DPD in NSS data processing. DPD has planned an advanced level training programme on RDBMS, Oracle and LINUX for ISS officers for upgrading their skill in the relevant fields.

### **Advertising and Publicity**

5.25 The following measures have been taken up in 2013-14 for creating a brand name for NSSO and for increasing the cooperation from respondents:

- Appeal seeking cooperation of people in the data collection work has been released thrice in National and Regional newspapers.
- 3 video spots were developed.
- Video/audio spots were telecast/ broadcast in National / Regional TV/ Radio channels including Doordarshan in two spells.
- These video spots were also displayed in digital cinema halls / LCD Screens, etc.
- NSSO Calendar- 2014 was printed and distributed amongst informants and public offices.

### **New Initiatives**

5.26 **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS):** The National Statistical Commission (NSC) had recommended a Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to be conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to bring out the quarterly indicators on Indian labour market on regular basis. With a view to develop a suitable survey methodology, NSSO has completed the PLFS on

pilot basis during July 2011-June 2013 in urban areas of three states of India, namely Gujarat, Odisha and Himachal Pradesh using the Survey Instruments finalized by the Committee headed by Prof. Amitabh Kundu.

A total of 1152 FSUs were allotted to these three states namely Gujarat, Odisha and Himachal Pradesh. Earlier, the Pilot Survey was envisaged for one year (July 2011 - June 2012) with 4 quarters. It was decided to continue the Pilot Survey for one more year (July 2012- June 2013). The last quarter of the Survey was completed on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 and all the schedules were transmitted by the end of July 2013.

In this Pilot Survey, apart from strengthening the survey methodology based on rotational sampling, direct data entry at the field offices through electronic media and e-transmission of data to the PLFS Centre, doing away with the traditional paper schedule, was also attempted for the first time. The experiment has been successful. Data processing and tabulation for all the 8 quarters of the Pilot Survey was completed by DPD.

To discuss the findings of the Pilot Survey and to draw action plan for carrying out the survey on All India basis, a workshop was organized under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman NSC on 09<sup>th</sup> December 2013 at Conference Hall, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. More than 20 scholars, experts and also senior representatives of stakeholder organisations attended the workshop. Wide ranging suggestions/ recommendations regarding utility of PLFS, its implementation, use of type of survey schedule, indicators based on survey and their estimation, etc. have been made in the workshop.

Based on the experiences gained from Pilot Project on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 3 States, viz., Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha, it is proposed to finalise the survey instruments for conducting All India Periodic Labour Force Surveys to generate estimates for measuring quarterly changes in labour force market from 2015-16 onwards. The preparatory work is in progress.

**5.27 Advanced Pilot Survey on Drug Abuse in three states, namely, Maharashtra, Manipur and Punjab:** As a follow-up of the pilot survey on Prevalence and Dependence of Harmful Drugs during March-April 2010, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) suggested Ministry of Statistics & PI (MoSPI) to conduct an advanced pilot survey in all the districts of Maharashtra, Manipur and Punjab. For examining the matter afresh a Technical Committee headed by Prof. Arijit Chaudhury was formed.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Technical Committee, the MOSJ&E constituted a Central Coordination Committee (CCC) to coordinate and monitor the overall progress of the advanced pilot survey and a Sub-Committee to finalize the survey instruments. The concerned State Governments provided list frames, in the prescribed format, for use in the sample selection.

In a meeting of CCC held on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2013, it was decided that NSSO will make a presentation based on the list frames provided by the respective State Governments and take a nod from the State Governments regarding the completeness of the frames, before finalizing the samples. NSSO received the preliminary frames from the State of Manipur (on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2013) and Punjab (on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2013). The revised frames after preliminary validation were ready with NSSO on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2013.

The proposal for conducting the Advanced Pilot Survey was placed before the NSC for approval on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2013 where NSSO made a presentation discussing the issues with respect to the frames provided by the State Governments of Punjab and Manipur.

On examination of the issues raised by NSSO, the NSC remarked that no purpose will be served by conducting the advanced pilot survey based on the existing frames, the methodology and sampling design need to be looked into afresh. The NSC suggested the constitution of a Working Group



for the purpose and a fresh pilot survey to be conducted in accordance with the new methodology formulated by the Working Group.

Accordingly, a new Working Group was constituted by NSC secretariat vide Order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2013. Matter relating to Advanced Pilot Survey is to be discussed and deliberated by newly constituted Group.

The first meeting of the Working Group for Drug Abuse Survey was held on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2014 under the Chairmanship of DG & CEO, NSSO.

**5.28 Conduct of Pilot Experiment on use of Modern IT Gadget in Data collection of NSS Socio-Economic Survey:** In order to improve the quality of data through computer guided collection mechanism and to reduce the time lag in data transmission, a new initiative has been taken by the Ministry to conduct a pilot experiment on use of modern IT gadget in data collection of NSS Socio-Economic Survey. A Committee under the chairmanship of DG&CEO, NSSO, has been formed to look into various aspects.

### **Seminars**

5.29 A National Seminar was organised during 20 - 21 June 2013 at Bengaluru on the results of NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round survey, where in all 26 technical papers were presented and discussed.

5.30 A Seminar Talk on “Poverty Lines for India” was organized at Mahalanobis Bhavan, Kolkata on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2013.

## CHAPTER VI

### STATISTICAL SERVICES

#### Indian Statistical Service

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

6.2 Recruitment to the service is made through Indian Statistical Service Examination conducted by UPSC annually, promotion from the feeder grade i.e. Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) and through absorption of Statistical Officers working in other Ministries / Departments. The service has grown over the years in terms of relevance and number of posts. The allocation of posts in various grades, at the time of initial constitution and at present is given below:

Table - 6.1

Grade	As on 1 <sup>st</sup> November 1961	Existing sanctioned strength (actual) (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2014)
Higher Administrative Grade plus (HAG+)	----	02
Higher Administrative Grade (HAG)	---	10
Senior Administrative Grade(SAG)	----	81
Junior Administrative Grade(JAG) & NFSG	15	230 #
Senior Time Scale (STS)	54	208
Junior Time Scale (JTS)	116	283*
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>814</b>

# Out of these, 30% of senior duty posts are operated in NFSG

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

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

6.4 The ISS Rules, 2013 provide for 50 per cent of the posts in JTS to be filled up by direct recruitment and 50 per cent by promotion from Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) cadre. There is no direct recruitment at any other level except in JTS of the service. All the vacancies in other grades are filled up by promotion.

6.5 The first examination for direct recruitment to JTS of the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. Till date, 35 batches of direct recruits have joined the service. The last batch had joined the service on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2013.

6.6 The new edition of Civil List 2013 of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) giving basic information about of the officers of ISS which is useful for general information and guidance was brought out during May 2013 and uploaded on the Ministry's Website.

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

6.7 Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) is a Group-B Central Civil Service which constitutes feeder cadre for Indian Statistical Service (ISS). SSS consists of two grades of Statistical function posts in various Ministries / Departments / Organizations under Central Government in offices scattered all over India. These two grades are Statistical Investigator Grade-I [designated as Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)] having Grade Pay of ₹ 4600 in

the pay band of ₹ 9300-34800 (Gezetterd) and the other is Statistical Investigator Grade II [designated as Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)] having Grade Pay of ₹ 4200 in the same pay band.

6.8 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is the Cadre Controlling Authority of Subordinate Statistical Services. The Ministry is concerned with all matters pertaining to the service including recruitment, promotion, training, career and manpower planning, etc. However, day-to-day administrative matters of SSS officers are taken care of by the Ministries / Departments / Organizations in which these officers are posted.

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

6.10 The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position in these two grades as on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position
1.	Senior Statistical Officer	1756	1492
2.	Junior Statistical Officer	2195	1457
3.	Total Strength	3951	2949

6.11 The following are the important areas of activity in the Year 2013.

- The revised SSS Rules, 2013 have been notified vide Government of India Extraordinary Gazette Notification no. 263 dated 31<sup>st</sup> May 2013.
- Newly created 2 posts of Senior Statistical Officer and 6 posts of Junior Statistical Officers in MPLADS division of MOS&PI vide Department of Expenditure I.D. Note No. 91493/E.C.I/2013 dated 27<sup>th</sup> June 2013 were encadared into SSS
- 256 candidates have joined as JSO out of 418 dossiers of successful candidates received from Staff Selection Commission against CGL Examination 2012 for which the pre-appointment formalities have been completed.
- 'Feedback' through CMIS programme is being received monthly from field functionaries for updating Database of SSS and is monitored regularly.
- Induction Training Programme (ITP) for new JSOs of SSS Cadre has been conducted through NSSTA wherein 61 candidates have been trained by the end of 2013.
- The MACP / ACP scheme has been implemented in the SSS cadre in accordance with DOPT guidelines and is being monitored regularly.
- On successful completion of probation period, services of 296 Junior Statistical Officers have been confirmed during the year 2013.

## CHAPTER VII

### INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

7.1 In the early thirties, realizing the necessity for advancement of theoretical and applied statistics in India, the Indian Statistical Institute came into being following the pioneering initiative and efforts of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The Indian Statistical Institute was registered on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1932 as a non-profit distributing learning society under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1860. From the beginning, the Institute started showing its excellence in its own way. As the Institute expanded its research, teaching, training and project activities, it started earning national/international recognitions. The outstanding contributions made by the Institute in theoretical and applied statistical work culminated in the recognition of the Institute as an “Institute of National Importance” by an Act of the Parliament, known as “Indian Statistical Institute Act No. 057 of 1959”, which conferred on the Institute the right to hold examinations and award degrees/diplomas in Statistics. Significantly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, himself piloted the bill in the Parliament in 1959. As a result, degree courses leading to Bachelor of Statistics (B. Stat.) and Master of Statistics (M. Stat.) and Post Graduate Diplomas in Statistical Quality Control & Operation research (SQC & OR) and Computer Science were started from June 1960. The Institute was also empowered to award the Ph.D. / D.Sc. Degree from the same year. Subsequently, Master of Technology (M. Tech) courses in Computer Science (CS) and in Quality, Reliability & Operations Research (QROR) were also introduced. Scope was further enlarged as the Institute was empowered to award degrees/diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to Statistics by virtue of “Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, 1995, No. 38 of 1995” by the Parliament, which gave greater encouragement to research activities not only in

Statistics/Mathematics but also in various branches of Computer and Communication Sciences, Natural and Social Sciences, Physics and Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research, Library and Information Sciences in a broader way. Over the years, the Institute has been playing a key role in the development of statistical theory and methods by promoting research and practical applications in different areas of natural and social sciences. “Sankhya – The Indian Journal of Statistics”, being published by the Institute since 1933, is still considered as one of the leading statistical journals of the world. Pioneering research activities were carried out in many areas of statistical theory, especially in the core areas of Multivariate Analysis, Sample Surveys and Design of Experiments. Such activities were strengthened and new directions were opened up by Professor C.R. Rao and many others who joined the Institute in nineteen forties and the tradition continues. Research in economics was greatly stimulated when the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru entrusted the work relating to preparation of the draft Second Five-Year-Plan of the country to Professor Mahalanobis and the Institute in the year 1954. The “Draft” submitted by the Institute under the leadership of Professor Mahalanobis with the planning models have since been regarded as major contributions to economic planning in India.

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

decades and their concerted efforts have placed the Institute in the forefront in national and international scenario.

7.3 The ISI also played a pioneering role in starting the Statistical Quality Control (SQC) movement in India by organizing a visit of Professor W.A. Shewhart, the father of SQC, to India in November 1947 and later by inviting other world famous experts like Dr. W.E. Deming, Dr. Ellis R. Ott, Dr. H.C. Tippet and Dr. Genichi Taguchi for the same purpose. SQC promotional work of the Institute then gradually spread all over the industrial centres in India under a comprehensive programme covering education and training, applied research and consultancy services. The Institute also became a permanent member of “Quality Council” of India in due course.

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



scientific endeavours, which involve experimentation, measurement and inference from sample to aggregate.

### Teaching and Training Division

7.5 During the academic session **2013-2014**, a total of **14,623** candidates applied for admission and were called for written selection tests for various courses offered by the Institute, viz., B. Stat. (Hons.), B. Math. (Hons.), M. Stat., M. Math., Master of Science (M.S.) in Quantitative Economics, M.S. in library and Information Science, M. Tech. in Computer Science, M. Tech. in Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, **Research Fellowships** in Statistics, Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Sciences, Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Physics and Applied Mathematics, Agriculture & Ecology, Sociology, Geology, Library and Information Science, Psychology and Linguistics. Admission tests were conducted at **31** different centres all over the country. A total of **9995** candidates finally appeared for admission tests and a total of **807** candidates qualified in the written tests, and were called for interviews. Based on the performance in the written tests, interview and the academic records, **303** candidates were offered admission to various courses during the academic session under review. The annual examinations for all the regular courses during 2012-2013 academic sessions were held during May 2013. The 2013-14 academic session commenced from July 2013.

7.6 Till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, 144 trainees of Engineering and Technology courses from various Universities/Institutions received four weeks/six weeks/two months/three months/four months and six months Project training in different Units of the Institute, viz., ACMU, AERU, ASU, BIRU, CVPRU, DEAN'S OFFICE, ECSU, ERU, GSU, HGU, MIU, PAMU, PSRU, SOSU and SQC & OR under the guidance of different faculty members of the Institute.

### International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC)

7.7 The ISEC came into being in 1950, with joint efforts and operation by the International Statistical Institute and the Indian Statistical Institute, under the auspices of the UNESCO and the Government of India. The Centre, as an associated body of the Institute, functions under a joint board of Directors. Professor P.C. Mahalanobis was the Chairman of the Board of Directors since its inception in 1950 until his death in 1972. Since then, National Professor C.R. Rao, F. R. S., has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The announcement for the 67<sup>th</sup> term regular course was made from the Centre at Kolkata. In addition, a number of prospectus and application forms were distributed through ITEC, Ministry of External Affairs, and Government of India. The Governments of different countries were invited to nominate suitable candidates for training at the Centre. The applications for admission were forwarded to the Centre through the respective Indian Missions. This year, twenty four trainees from thirteen different countries, namely Sri Lanka, Gambia, Mongolia, Namibia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Uzbekistan, Niger, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea attended the course. Of these, twenty trainees were supported by fellowship of the ITEC/SCAAP/TCS-Colombo Plan of Government of India and four trainees were sponsored by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.



*Prof. B.L.S. Prakasa Rao, Ramanujan Chair Professor, C.R. Rao Advanced Institute of Mathematics, Statistics & Computer Science, University of Hyderabad and Prof. Bimal K. Roy, Director of the Indian Statistical Institute at 66<sup>th</sup> Convocation of International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC) of Indian Statistical Institute held on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2013 in Kolkata.*

## Research Work

7.8 The research activities of the Institute are grouped in the following Divisions:

Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics, Applied Statistics, Computer and Communication Sciences, Physics and Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences, Social Sciences, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research, and Library, Documentation & Information Sciences. In addition, there are two centres i.e. 'Computer & Statistical Services Centre (CSSC)' and 'Soft Computing Research: A National Facility'. The Computer & Statistical Services Centre (CSSC) has the responsibilities of the management of

in-house computer system of the Institute and providing computing and statistical services to scientific workers. The “Centre for Soft Computing Research: A National Facility” is functioning as an associated body of the Institute. The Institute also received the administrative approval from MoSPI for setting up a permanent autonomous centre in the name of “R.C. Bose Centre for Cryptology and Security” which will be located at Gupta Niwas within the ISI campus in Kolkata.

### **Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics Division**

7.9 The Division has four Units at Kolkata, Delhi, Bangalore and Chennai. Research works carried out by these units are as follows:

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

7.10 Statistical Study of Agreement, Statistical Inference, Statistical Study of Surveillance, Statistical Study of Apportionment Index, Statistical Modeling of Dyadic Interactions, Parametric and Non-Parametric Classification, Study of Robust Estimators, Stochastic Processes, Limit Theorems, Rates of Convergence and Expansions, Stochastic Integrals, Stochastic Differential Equations, Stability of Stochastic Dynamical Systems, Random Walks, Martingale Theory and Stochastic Calculus, Stochastic Approximation, Markov Chain Simulation, Random Continued Fractions, Bernoulli Convolutions and Iterated Function Systems, Large-dimensional Random Matrices, Record Values, Extreme Values, Moral Hazard Problems in Economics, Resampling Plans, Time series and Kernel Density Estimates, Urn Model Asymptotics, Free Probability Analogue of Subexponential Distribution, Asymptotics of Randomly Weighted Sum, Commutative Algebra, History of Mathematics, Topology and Geometry, Quantum Group, Lie algebroid, Nambu structure, Modular Class. Equivariant Cobordism. Deformation of Algebraic Operads, Non-parametric Statistics, Rates of Convergence in Central Limit Theorem (CLT), Law of Iterated Logarithms (LIL) and Characterization

Theorems. Growth Curve Model, Applications of Statistics to Industrial Quality Control, Physics, Sociology, Agriculture, Education and other natural sciences.

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

7.11 Infinite Color Generalization of the Classical Polya-Eggenberger-Friedman type Urn Schemes, De-preferential Random Graph Models and De-preferential Urn Schemes Continued, Distance Matrices of Graphs, Riemannian Manifold of Positive Definite Matrices, Martingale Problems and Markov Processes, Robustness Issues related to the Optimal Filter in Stochastic Filtering, Climate Change, Heavy-tailed Distributions on Central Limit Theorem, Large Deviations, and Estimating the Tail Index, Discrete Fourier Transform based Techniques for Functional Time Series with Unknown Periods, Quantile Density Estimation and Tests based on Quantiles, Burst-type Signal in Stationary Error, Joint Delay and Frequency Estimation, Approximation Problems in the Riemannian Metric of Positive Definite Matrices, Irreducibility of Polynomials, Particularly Hermite-Laguerre polynomials, Implications of Abc-Conjecture on Some Well Known Problems, Rank of Random Matrices, Random Directed Trees and the Brownian Web Continued, Probability, Random Graphs, Random Directed Trees, the Brownian web and Extreme Value, Cohomological Invariants and Behavior of Algebraic Groups, Kneser-Tits Problem.

#### **Stat-Math Unit, Bengaluru**

7.12 Markov Processes on Real Trees, Invariant Subspaces in One and Several Variables, Structure of Quotient Hilbert Modules in Several Variables, Similarity Problem, Essential Normality and Structure of Submodules of Hilbert Modules, Wild Ramification Theory and its Application to Abhyankar's Inertia Conjecture, Embedding Problems for Fundamental Groups, Questions

related to Local Section Conjecture, Cyclicity of Certain Division Algebras, Harmonic Functions on G-spaces and Hyperbolic Automorphisms, K-theory of Roy's Orthogonal Groups, Short Unitriangular Factorizations for  $SL(2)$ , Problems on Class Groups of Cubic Fields, Majorization Theory, Hilbert  $C^*$ -Module Theory, Ranks of Invariant and Co-invariant Subspaces of Hardy Space over Polydisc, Geometry of Banach Spaces, Choquet Boundary for Subspaces of Continuous Functions not containing Constants, Selmer Group for Hilbert Modular Forms, Rank of 5-Sylow Class Group for Certain Number Fields, Polynomial Convexity, Proper Mappings between Symmetric Product of Domains.

#### **Stat-Math Unit, Chennai**

7.13 Geometric Function Theory (Conformal Geometry, Composition Operators), Several Complex Variables and Function Spaces, Special Functions and Distributions.

#### **Applied Statistics Division**

7.14 The Division consists of four units, i.e. Applied Statistics Unit (ASU) & Bayesian and Interdisciplinary Research Unit (BIRU) are at Kolkata while Applied and Official Statistics Unit (ASOU) at North-East Centre, Tezpur and another Applied Statistics Unit (ASU) at Chennai. Research works carried out by these units are as follows:

#### **Applied Statistics Unit, Kolkata**

7.15 Sample Surveys, Reliability and Survival Analysis, Design of Experiments, Combinatorial Methods and their Applications, Signal Processing, Operating Systems and Queues, Multivariate Analysis, Statistical Inference, Categorical Data Analysis, Time Series of Discrete Data, Directional Data Analysis, Cryptology, Clinical Trials, Mathematical

Genomics, Objective Bayesian Analysis, Model Selection, Multiple Testing, Geospatial Health Statistics, Sociobiology and Cognitive Science.

#### **Bayesian & Interdisciplinary Research Unit, Kolkata**

7.16 Numerical Analysis, Survey Sampling, Optimal Choice of Covariates in the Set-up of Crossover Designs, On the Optimality of Orthogonal Blocked Main Effects Plans, Inequalities in Random Replacement Scheme, Generalized Quadratic Discriminant Analysis, Statistical Issues in Content Based Retrieval, Robust Speaker Identification, On Optimal Scaling of Additive Transformation Based Markov Chain Monte Carlo, Geometric Ergodicity of Additive and Multiplicative Transformation Based Markov Chain Monte Carlo in High Dimensions, Non-marginal Decisions: New Bayesian Multiple Testing Procedures, Nonparametric Nonstationary Modeling of Spatio-Temporal Data Through State Space Approach, Trans-dimensional MCMC Algorithms Based on Deterministic Transformations with Application in Spatial Statistics, Minimum Distance Methods in Statistical Inference, Efficient and Robust Weighted Likelihood Methods, Statistical Inference Based on the Density Power Divergence and its Extensions, Hypothesis Testing based on the Density Power Divergence, Statistical Inference based on the C-Divergence, Robust Alternatives to the Two-Sample t-test.

#### **Applied and Official Statistics Unit, N-E Centre, Tezpur**

7.17 Stochastic Modeling of Deterioration Process, Vermicomposting of Different Waste Materials, Utilization of Tea Industry Coal Ash for Agriculture, Efficient Use of Fertilizers for Sustainable Tea Production, Investigations on Point Free Rings of Continuous Functions, Neogene Sedimentation and Tectonics of Cachar Fold Belt, NE India.

### **Applied Statistics Unit, Chennai**

7.18 Proportional Hazard Model in Discrete Reliability, Test for Exponential Against MTFR Alternatives, Test for NBUE Alternatives, Non-parametric Conditional Quantile Estimation and Prediction Interval for Time Series, Estimation of Integrated Volatility in Diffusions Driven by Fractional Brownian Motion, Contagion in Multivariate Financial Time Series based on Conditional Recurrence Times, Modeling Volatility and Jumps of Indian Stock Market using High-Frequency Data, Forecasting Wind Power Generation, Bayesian Multiple Testing for the Regression Parameters, Application of Machine Learning to ECG Signal Analysis.

### **Computer and Communication Sciences Division**

7.19 The Division comprises the Advanced Computing & Microelectronics Unit (ACMU), Computer Vision & Pattern Recognition Unit (CVPR), Electronics & Communication Sciences Unit (ECSU), Machine Intelligence Unit (MIU) which are at Kolkata. Another two units namely Documentation Research & Training Centre (DRTC) and Systems Science & Informatics Unit (SSIU) are at Bengaluru. Research works carried out by these units are as follows:

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

7.20 Algorithmic & Architectural Design Issues of Micro Fluidic Nano-Biochips for Bioassay Execution, Cloud Computing, Distributed Computation in Pervasive Computing Environments, Formal Verification , Partitioning and Covering Problem of Polygon in 2D, Physical Design for 3D Ics, Power and Bandwidth Management in Wireless Networks Phase II, Reconfiguration Problems, Synthesis Methods for Quantum Logic Circuits, The QoS Improvement through Internet Working of WLAN and UMTS Networks, Visibility with Diffuse Reflections: Bounds and Algorithms.



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

7.21 Handwriting Recognition, Online Handwriting Analysis, Natural Language Processing and Applications, Computational Forensics, Document Image Analysis, Outdoor Scene Image Analysis, Spotting Words from Old Documents, Script Identification from Handwritten Documents, Multimedia Data Transmission, Pair-Copula Based Mixture Models and their Application in Clustering, Automatic Query Expansion in Information Retrieval, Information Retrieval in Legal Domain.

### **Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bengaluru**

7.22 Knowledge Organization, Digital Libraries and Semantic Web, Multilingual Data in Indian Languages for Universal Decimal Classification, Library and Information Technology, Institutional Repositories and Open Access to Information, Development Universal Knowledge Core.

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

7.23 Controlled Access to Documents over a Digital Library Ontology under Multiple Inheritance, Image Processing and Analysis, Video Retrieval, Analysis of Emotions in Face Images, Automatic Recognition of Human Actions seen in a Video, DNA Computing, Automated Surveillance for Public Security, Watson Crick Automata for DNA Computing, Common Sense Reasoning using Disposition, Soft Computing Approach to Pattern Classification and Object Recognition, Fuzzy Sets, Bioinformatics, Neural Networks, Design of Online Atmospheric Pattern Detection System, Monitoring of Air Quality, Evolutionary Computing.

### **Machine Intelligence Unit**

7.24 Pattern Recognition, Medical Image Processing, Bioinformatics, In Silico Systems Biology, Soft Computing, Video and Color Image Analysis,

Remote Sensing Image Analysis, Automatic Target Recognition, Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, Natural Computing/Computational Intelligence, Social Network Analysis, Rule Mining.

### **Systems Science and Informatics Unit**

7.25 Mathematical Morphology in Spatial Extrapolations, A Geometric Analysis of Time Domain Signals: From Mathematics to Medicine, Class-Dependent Rough-Fuzzy Granular Space, Dispersion Index and Classification, Granular Computing Models in the Classification of Web Content Data, Semi Supervised Learning Based Pattern Classification Methods, Human Depth EEG Processing for Epilepsy and Cognition, Granular Neural Networks for Pattern Classification, Development of Mathematical Morphology-based Algorithms for Generation of Contiguous Cartograms from Point-Data and for Modelling the Spatiotemporal Behaviour of Varied Phenomena via Cartograms, Computation in the Brain: Neuron, Synapse, Astrocyte Interactions in Small Networks.

### **Computer Science Unit, Chennai**

7.26 Graph Theory, Backward and Forward Induction Reasoning in Dynamic Games, Strategic Reasoning, Boolean Secrecy Games, Logic, Probability and Strength of Beliefs, Paillier-Based Publicly Verifiable (Non-interactive) Secret Sharing Scheme, Some Results on Resultants and their Application to Cryptanalysis of Truncated Linear Feedback Shift Register Sequences, Boolean Functions with High Nonlinearity on Odd Number of Variables, Data Analysis on Forward and Backward Induction Experiment.

## **Physics and Earth Sciences Division**

7.27 The Division comprises the Geological Studies Unit (GSU) and Physics & Applied Mathematics Unit (PAMU). Research works carried out by these units are as follows:

### **Geological Studies Unit**

7.28 Tectonics of Metabasalt-Metagarnite Association in a Proterozoic schist Belt – Petrological and Geochemical Approach, Fault Zones, Fractals and Crustal Deformation in the Eastern Himalaya, Microstructure and Garnet Composition in the Lesser Himalayan Sequence in Eastern Himalaya interpreted as Paleoproterozoic Tectonic Activity leading to a Possible Pacific type Accretionary Orogen along the Northern Margin of Greater India, Nellore Schist Belt and Proterozoic Tectonics of Southeastern Margin of India, Evolution of Carbonate through Time: Examples from PG Valley, Chattisgarh and Cuddapah Basins, Depositional Models and Sedimentation History of Proterozoic Sedimentary Basins of Peninsular India, Community Structure and Ecology of the Mesozoic Non-marine Tetrapods of the Gondwana Basins of Peninsular India, Study of Gastropod Diversity from the Indian Fossil Record (Mesozoic-Cenozoic) with Special Emphasis on Phylogenetic Systematic, Evolutionary Trends and Palaeoecological Interactions, A Study of Neogene and Quaternary Successions of Eastern Himalayan Foreland Basin, Ganga River Basin Environment Management Plan, Channel Dynamics in the Sundarban Estuarine System: a Study from the Basanti-Gosaba Region, South 24-Parganas, Sedimentology of the Triassic Mud-dominant Fluvial Systems, Studies on the Morphometric Properties of the Trans-Himalayan Drainage Basins and their Evolution Assisted by Numerical Simulation of Landscape Evolution, Evolution of Dolomite Formations in the Cuddapah Basin: Numerical Estimation Constrained by Field Proxies, Geological Linkage between Southern India and Antarctica: A Probe on Crustal Processes from Archaean to Proterozoic, Formation and

Characterization of Reverse Micelles or Water-in-Oil Micro emulsions in Ionic Liquids (ILs).

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

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

### **Biological Sciences Division**

7.30 The Division consists of Agricultural and Ecological Research Unit (AERU), Biological Anthropology Unit (BAU) and Human Genetics Unit (HGU). Research works carried out by these units are as follows:

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

7.31 Site Specific Nutrient Management (SSNM) System for submerged Rice in the Eastern Plateau Region of India, Development of Information on Agricultural & Horticultural Production using RS & GIS Technology in some Districts of West Bengal, Evaluation of Different Source and Level of Phosphorous on Field Crops in Eastern India Funded by RCFL, G.O.I., Management Strategies for Rice Cultivation in the Eastern Plateau: Field Experimental and Crop Modelling Approaches, Allelopathy in an Aquatic and Neighbouring Ecosystem and the Role of Allelochemicals in Community Structure, A Study on Yield Performance of Sweet Sorghum Crop (*Sorghum bicolor* L.) at Different Location and Fertility Levels for Maximization of Bio-Fuel Production in West Bengal, Detection, Mapping and Phenoplasticity of *Alternanthera Philoxeroides*: an Invasive Weed, Antioxidant Scavenging and Corresponding Gene Regulation in Some Mangroves of Sundarbans, An Investigation on Antimicrobial Potential of Chebulic Myrobalan (Fruit of *Terminalia Chebula* Retz.) against Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus*, Modulating and Demodulating Agricultural Production and Animal

Health Networks with Nano-Systems, Determination of Functional Response through under Selective Predation through Experimentation and Modeling, Cooperative Recovery Mechanism: A Safeguard for Minimizing Extinction Risk.

### **Biological Anthropology Unit**

7.32 Genetic Epidemiology of Malaria in Northeastern Regional Populations, Health Status and Health Behaviour of Santals: Comparison between Urban and Rural Groups, Health of Stone Quarry Workers of Birbhum District.

### **Human Genetics Unit**

7.33 Genomic and Epidemiological Studies on Common Diseases in Indian Populations, Genome Wide Expression of miRNAs in Gingivo-buccal Cancer, Genetic Variations at Micro RNA and Processing Genes and Risk of Leukoplakia, Epigenetic Studies on Oral Cancer, Genetic and Epigenetic Studies on Psoriasis, Statistical Genomics, Statistical Methods for Analysis of Complex Traits, Statistical Methods for Analysis of Complex Traits.

### **Social Sciences Division**

7.34 The Division consists of Economic Research Unit (ERU), Economic Analysis Unit (EAU), Linguistic Research Unit (LRU), Economics and Planning Unit (EPU), Population Studies Unit (PSU), Psychology Research Unit (PRU), Sampling & Official Statistics Unit (SOSU) and Sociological Research Unit (SRU). The Economic Analysis Unit (EAU) is located at Bengaluru and the Economics and Planning Unit (EPU) at Delhi while other six units are at Kolkata. Research works carried out by these units are as follows:

## Economic Research Unit

7.35 Health Inequality, Income Inequality, Relative Poverty Line, Measurements of Poverty and Gender Bias, Extent and Dimensions of Gender Bias in India, Multi-dimensional Poverty, Poverty Eradication Programmes in India, Multidimensional Material Deprivation, Polarization, Vulnerability and Cooperative Game, Asymmetric Mean Reversion and Cross-Country Volatility Dependence in Returns, Analysis of Housing Prices in the USA, Stability of HNKPC in BRICS Countries, Missing Observations in Time Series, Multicollinearity and Comparisons Amongst Some New Estimators, Strategic Aspects of Outsourcing, Impact of Urbanization on Socio-Economic – Environmental Aspects of Human Life, Service Sector as Possible Engine of Growth in Developing Countries, Quality of Life in South Asia during Post World War II, Measurement of the Performances of the Countries: A New Approach, Mechanism Design under Incomplete Information in Queuing and General Allocation Problems, Bertrand-Cournot Models and Comparisons, Bidding Rings in Auctions, Fair Allocations in Bi-partite Graphs, Axiomatization of Subsistence Consumption, Political Economy Model for Less-Developed Countries, Theoretical Analysis of FDI in Retail, Skilled-Unskilled Wage Inequality, Inequality in Educational Opportunities in Indian Context, Regional Disparities of Own Account Non-Agricultural Enterprises in India, Intra and Inter Country Spatial Price Indices: Methodology and Application to India and Vietnam, Temporal Comparisons of Prices, Expenditure and Growth in India: A State-wise Analysis, Ethnic Conflict & Social Policy, Regulation of Non-Governmental Organization, Issued related to Indian's High Growth Phase during 2003 – 04 and 2010 – 11 and the subsequent Recession, Contractionary Effect of Tariff on Domestic Production of Importables, Models for Discrete Time Series, Large Scale Sample Survey–Design and Operations, Sampling (both Theory and Practice) with Emphasis on Controlling of Non-sampling Errors in Survey Sampling, Linear Interactive

Model in Survey Sampling, Estimators in the Presence of Measurement Errors and in the Case of Non-response.

### **Economic Analysis Unit**

7.36 Studies of Incomes of Small Farmer, on Caste and Exclusion and on Agrarian Relations, Gender Gap in Official Statistics.

### **Linguistic Research Unit**

7.37 Substantivist Lexicological Study of Bangla, Interlexical Study of Asamiya in a Substantivist Framework, Sociolinguistics, Corpus Based English Language Teaching (C-BELT) System, Domain-Specific Parallel Corpora of Hindi and Bengali, POS Tagging of Bengali Words in the Bengali Corpus, Digital Word Net for Bengali, SHELL System for Teaching English to Bengali Learners, Field Linguistic Survey at Balasore, Odisha, Bengali Pronunciation Dictionary in Electronic and Printed Form,

### **Economics and Planning Unit**

7.38 Research on School Feeding Programmes, Governance, Female Labour Supply and NREGA, and on Social Identity and Inequality, Micro-finance, in particular, Competition and Incentives, The Holdup Problem in an Infinite Horizon Bargaining Framework, Information Transmission in Committees, Terrorism, Research on the Growth of Service Sector Continued, Emerging Market Business Cycle Models Experiencing Interest Rate Shocks, Models of Endogenous Growth with Investment Specific Technological Change; and through Several Papers - Studying Theoretical and Empirical Aspects of Indian Economic Growth, Political Economy of Public Funds Allocation, Politics and NREGA, Women's Labor Force Participation in India, Problems and Prospects of Financing Higher Education in India: Efficacy of Student

Loans, The Macroeconomic Implications of Education: Moving Beyond Labour Productivity, Education Financing Policy: Income Contingent Loans and Educational Poverty Traps, Inequality, Neighbor-hoods and Welfare of the Poor, Impact of the Forest Rights Act, Impact of temperature on Labor, Boom before Bust, The industrial Organization of Groundwater, The Evolution of Meaningful Credible Climate Agreements, The Effect of Warming and Solar Radiation on Wheat Yields in India, Agricultural Fires and the Brown Cloud, Climate change, Food Prices, and Poverty in India, Structure of Incentive-Compatible Mechanisms in Various Environments.

### **Population Studies Unit**

7.39 Impact of Spacing between Age at Marriage and First Birth on Maternal and Child Healthcare in India, Co-relates of Fertility Preference among Currently Married Women in Indian States, Determinants of Diarrhea among Children under Five Years in Indian States, How Developmental Factors Influences Investment Climate: a Comparative Study in Different States of India, Child Disability and Malnutrition.

### **Psychology Research Unit**

7.40 Cognitive Processing through PASS Model and its Role in Determining Academic Performance of School Students of North- Eastern India, Role of Career Stages, Self-efficacy and School Environment on Job Satisfaction of School Teachers, Parenting Style and Academic Achievement of the School Student, Differential Validity Of Computer Programming Abilities, Cognitive Self Efficacy, Innovative Self-Efficacy and Personality, Attitude towards Able-Bodied Students and Students with Disability, Experiencing Diabetes: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, Self-Esteem and Coping Strategies in University.



## **Sampling & Official Statistics Unit**

7.41 Study on Contractual Relation and Market Structure, Study on Corporate Social Responsibility, Study on Medium and Small Enterprises, Poverty and Aspiration, Simultaneous Estimation of Several Survey Population Totals by Bayesian and Classical Methods, Estimating Survey Population Total in Unequal Probability Sampling Considering Doubtful Missing Data, Estimating Sensitive Population Proportion by Inverse Randomized Response Data Gathering, Estimation of Sensitive Population Proportion by Randomized Response Versus Non-Randomized Response Data Gathering, Developing an Operational Risk Measure for Banking Activities: an Application of Bayesian Probabilistic Network, Reviewing Empirical Evidence on some “Stylized Facts” in Financial Markets with High Frequency Data, Improved Exponential Estimator for Estimating the Population Mean in the Presence of Non-response, Variance Estimation in Presence of Random Non-response, Estimation of the Ratio, Product and Mean using Multi Auxiliary Variables in the Presence of Non Response, Some Improved Estimators of Population Mean in Finite Population Sample Surveys, Use of Some Known Values of Population Parameters for Estimating the Finite Population Mean for Random Non-response in Survey, Latent Class Analysis for Extreme Response Bias in Consumer Confidence Data, Strategic Network Formation and Evolution.

## **Sociological Research Unit**

7.42 Data Gap in Official Statistics in Indian Mining Sector with Special Emphasis on West Bengal, Analysis and Modelling Of Atmospheric Pollutant Over Indo-Gangetic Plain (Externally Funded by CSIR, Govt. of India), Dynamics of Land Use Pattern in North Chotanagpur Plateau of Jharkhand: A Micro-Level Study, Women Autonomy in Household Decision and the Factors Associated with Women Autonomy, Rural Sociology; Social Stratification and Development. Specially Problems on Socio-Economic and Cultural Development in the Caste Societies and/ or of Dalits (SC, ST, & OBC), A Micro Level Study of Childhood Obesity in Kolkata and its Periphery, West Bengal, India, Migration, Social Network and their Impact on the Rural Households of Jharkhand, Gender Issues and Empowerment of Women in Rural West Bengal, Ethnicity, Gender Inclusivity in Information Communication Technology.

## **Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Division**

7.43 The Division now comprises of eight units located at different places like Bengaluru, Chennai, Coimbatore, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune and a Central SQC (CSQC) Office located in the main Campus at Kolkata. The CSQC office functions as an office of the elected Head of the Division and coordinates various activities of the division. Supervising thesis, dissertation and project work by research scholars, M. Tech. (QROR) and M. Stat. students is also another aspect of the responsibilities of the divisional members. During the one-year period, the Division organized many in-plant and general training programmes tailor-made for the organizations' requirements. A lot of managers and other senior level executives and several operators and technicians have been trained on various topics of quality management. The division also expanded its activities by providing its expertise to Iran. Majority of the nine units mentioned above were

primarily engaged in providing consultancy to various organization, though there are a couple of units which also carried out both theoretical as well as applied research in the areas as detailed below. The Division has been accredited by the Quality Council of India to offer certificate course in Six Sigma Green Belt. Research works carried out by these units are as follows:

#### **SQC & OR Unit, Bengaluru**

7.44 Identifying Critical Success Factors and Effectiveness Measurement System of Six Sigma Initiatives in Business Processes, Model for Business Process Improvement through Statistical Techniques, Designing and Developing a Methodology for Controlling Critical Sub-Processes in Software Development Life Cycle.

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

7.45 Multiple Response Optimization, Game Theoretic Applications to Networks, Complementarily Problems on Symmetric Cones.

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

7.46 Textile Sector, Health Sector, Software Sector, Infrastructure Sector (Power Plant Civil Work), Education Sector, Steel Industry, Finance Sector, BPO Sector, Foundry Sector and Automobile.

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

7.47 Mathematical Programming, Linear Complementarity Problem (LCP) and its Generalizations, Optimization Problem in Graph Theory, Matrix Theory (Study of Matrix Classes Useful in Complementarity, Optimization and Game Theory), Non-Cooperative Games, Algorithms for Stochastic Games, Design

of Experiments – Static Characteristics, Dynamic Characteristics and Categorical Characteristics in a Multi Response Processes, Semi-Markov Games: Theory and Algorithms.

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

7.48 Areas of Research: Linear Complementarity Problem, Decision Support Systems, Six Sigma, DOE, SPC, Text Data Mining, Generalized Gaussian Distributions (GGD).

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

7.49 Inference for Lifetime Distributions Based on Progressively Type-I Interval Censored Data, Determination of Optimum Censoring Scheme, Reliability Acceptance Sampling Plan Under Hybrid Censoring, Goodness-of-Fit Test Based on Censored Data, Estimation of Quality Adjusted Lifetime Distribution, Simultaneous Optimization of Multiple Dynamic Quality Characteristics, Developing Performance Measures for Public Health Programme for NRHM, Reliability Estimation for Kumaraswamy Distribution, Assessment of CPM Index in the Presence of Measurement Errors, Subtle Misconceptions about Process Capability Indices, Characterization of Exponential Distribution, Healthcare Data Quality Assessment (Collaborative), Assessing Technical Parameters of Higher Education in North-East (Collaborative).

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

7.50 Six Sigma for Academic University - A Model Based on Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

## **Library, Documentation and Information Sciences Division**

7.51 The Library, Documentation and Information Science Division comprises of Central Library at Kolkata, Delhi Centre Library, Bengaluru Centre Library, Chennai Centre Library, North-East Centre Library at Tezpur, Assam. The Division is perhaps the most important central facility of the Institute.

### **Central Library, Kolkata**

7.52 The Central Library of ISI is located in Kolkata with a network extending to other locations. Over the years, the library has provided exhaustive information sources for academic and research activities of the Institute and has attained the distinction of being one of the richest libraries of the country, particularly in the field of Statistics, Mathematics, Economics, Computer Science and related disciplines. The library also acts as the Eastern Regional Centre Library of National Board for Higher Mathematics (NBHM) since 1989 for which it receives a grant from the NBHM, Department of Atomic Energy and Government of India. The library provides the following services: Collection, Publications Exchange Programme, Membership, Web-OPAC, Circulation Service, Self-photocopying Service, Reprographic & Photographic Services, Documentation Service, Preservation and Conservation. The library has prepared and sent more than 1200 journals and 50 books for binding, preservation and conservation. In this period, 4 books were laminated and de-acidificated. 500 books were fumigated during this time. The total collection is expected to cross 3.16 lakhs with the addition of estimated 500 books, 1300 bound volumes and 150 government

reports/data books. The library will get around 4000 loose journals in this period. The library is expected to prepare more than 1000 journals and other documents for binding, 40 books and journals for fumigation. Around 400 books will be processed and four issues of Current Edition to the library will be published and distributed to all members of the NBHM consortium. The library will continue to maintain the separate bibliographic database of 'Scientific Contributions of the ISI science 1934' using CDS/ISIS software. It is expected that around 1500 articles from online journals and more than 2000 pages will be photocopied from journals from the self-photocopying service. From the central photocopying service around 26,700 lakhs of photocopies will be made. It will continue to provide the Document Delivery service. The library will organize 4 workshops/conferences during this period.

#### **Library, Delhi**

7.53 The Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi Centre, maintains an academic library which aims to be a leading library in the fields of Mathematics, Statistics, Economics, Operations Research and Statistical Quality Control. The library caters mainly to the needs of bonafide students, scholars and staff of the Institute. However, it is also open for reference to academic and research users of other educational and scientific institutions of the city and its neighboring regions. It is one of the most modern libraries with an extensive collection of books, journals, CDs, reports, govt. publications and other documents in print and electronic formats. Some of the main activities of the library during the period under review are as under:

Collection of Books, Journals, Online Resources- Consortia Participation, CD-ROMs, Exchange Programme, Services for Circulation Services, Reprographic Services, Electronic Document Delivery Services, Current Awareness Service, Library Web-OPAC (Books), Libsys OPAC, Web based Library Services.

#### **Library, Bengaluru**

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

#### **Library, Chennai**

7.55 With the start of a full-fledged academic programme in 2011, Indian Statistical Institute Chennai Centre (ISIC) also started building up an academic library extending the already existing library of the SQC & OR unit at ISIC. The library, which aims to be a leading library in the fields of Statistics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quality Control and Operation Research, started functioning in 2011. The library caters mainly to the needs of students, scholars and faculty members of the Institute. The library provides the following services: Collection Development, Technical Processing, Circulation Service, Inter-Library Loan Service, Web based Library Services.

#### **Library, Tezpur**

7.56 Indian Statistical Institute, North-East Centre maintains an academic library, which aims to be leading library in fields of Mathematics, Statistics, Economics, and Econometrics. An automated library, having an excellent collection of books, journals, CDs, reports, Govt. publications and other

documents in print and electronic formats. The library caters, mainly to the needs of bonafied students, scholars and staff of the institute. In order to meet the collection development needs, books were displayed on approval basis at regular intervals in the Library for procurement, from various publishers .The Library purchased certain books during this period of report. The library provides the following services:

Collection Development, Circulation Services, Inter-Library Loan Service, Web based Library Services.

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

7.57 Image Processing, Pattern Recognition, Machine Learning, Video Analysis, Evolutionary Algorithms, Granular Computing , Swarm Intelligence, Web Intelligence, Fuzzy Sets, Rough Sets and Logic, Computational Theory of Perception and f-granulation, Social Network Analysis, Bioinformatics, Cognitive Vision, Computing with words.

#### **Computer and Statistical Services Centre (CSSC)**

7.58 CSSC manages the central computing facilities of ISI, Kolkata. It serves approximately 700 users. Software packages available at the centre are – MATLAB, R and Arc GIS. CSSC manages campus-wide network, Video Conferencing (VC), IP Telephones, Wireless system with central authentications and internet facilities using the leased line connections from NKN and Tata Communications with internet security at ISI, Kolkata. The centre also manages the North-Eastern Centre, Tezpur, Assam of ISI Network including wireless, VC and IP telephones which are connected by Point-to-Point (P2P) mode. Two new connections (P2P) have been installed among CSSC, ISI Kolkata, ISI Delhi and ISI Chennai. These are being used for VC, IP telephones and internet connectivity. The centre has also installed and



configured VPN connectivity with ISI Bengaluru Centre for using VC and IP telephones.

### **Externally Funded Project**

7.59 Apart from theoretical and experimental plan research, the Institute also undertook a variety of about one hundred fifteen externally funded projects from different Government and non-Government organizations like DST, CSIR, DIT of Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment & Forest, govt. of India, National Academy of Sciences India, South Asia Network of Economic Research Institute (SENEI), Warwick University, IISCO, SAIL, Planning Commission, Government of India, European Commission, DST & University of Trento(Italy), De Beers Group, DST-JSPS, Dept. of Micro & Small Scale Enterprise, Govt of WB, Govt. of Tripura, Govt of Jharkhand, DFCI&S of Govt. of India & Govt. of WB, NHF, Netherland, DST-CONACYT, US Army, SNLTR, IFCPAR, Techmahindra, IBM India University, IBM of New York, Qualcomm, Quistex Legal Services Pvt. Ltd., ITC Ltd with PSPD, Birla Tyres Ltd., Wockhardt Research Centre, Coromandel International Ltd., Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT) of Pune, FatSet India Pvt. Ltd., Tata Steel, TCS, ITC(Triveni), NRHM(WB), Price Waterhouse Coopers, University of Groningen of Netherland, Ninestars Information Technology, Sundaram BNP Paribar Fund Services Ltd, DBT, DAE, NOPOOR Grant, NOPOOR Grant with IGC, ARAI-FID-Chakan, Technova Imaging Systems Ltd., Maersk, Genpact, Premium Transmission Ltd., BEL of Bengaluru, ITC of HyderabadNBHM, DST-SERB, ICAR of Govt of India and World Bank, ICAR, Govt. of India, Dept. of Biotechnology of Govt. of India, NFBSRA with ICAR Govt. of India, DST of Govt. of WB, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. of Govt. of India, TESCO, Bharat Electronics, HMA, ITC-Bollaram with ITC-Kovai, Infosys, Hewlett Packard, Centum Rakon, HAL Engine,Division, Madura Clothing, Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd, AVTEC, L M Wind Power, Bicon Ltd, NADP of Nagpur,

TVS Motors, DST-CII, Texas Instruments India, Shiva Texyarn Ltd of Karanampettai, SRC Projects of Palladam, Bannari Amman Spinning Miss Ltd, of Dindigul, TVS Brakes India Ltd. of Padi, Chennai.

### **Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, Symposiums**

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

- Tutorial on “Symmetric Key Ciphers”, organised by Computer Science Unit, Chennai, during April 6 – 7, 2013.
- Training Programme on “Statistical Process Control and Design of Experiments” organised by SQC & OR Unit, Hyderabad, during May 20 – 23, 2013.
- Training Programme on “Statistical Techniques for Data Mining & Business Analytics”, organised by SQC & OR Unit, Mumbai, during June 5-7, 2013.
- Seminar on “Need for Statistical Knowledge for Physicians”, organised by SQC & OR Unit, Coimbatore, on June 29, 2013.
- 5-day Translator’s Orientation Programme on “National Translation Mission, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India”, organised by Linguistic Research Unit, Kolkata, during July 1 - 5, 2013.
- International Workshop on “Official Data”organised by Sampling and Official Statistics Unit, Kolkata, held on July 11, 2013.



*Dr. Pronab Sen, Former Chief Statistician of India delivering lecture at International Workshop on Official Data jointly organised by Sampling and Official Statistics Unit, ISI and Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2013.*

- Seminar on “Market Structure and Borrower Welfare in Microfinance”, organised by Economic Research Unit, Kolkata, held on August 8, 2013.
- Seminar on “Business Analytic” organised by SQC & OR, Pune, on August 24, 2013.
- Seminar on “Female Labour Market Outcomes and Adverse Incorporation: A Case of Feminisation of Labour by Shalina Mathew”, organised by Economic Analysis Unit, Bengaluru, held on August 27, 2013.
- Training Programme on “Statistical Techniques for Data Mining & Business Analytics. (DMBA-12)” organised by SQC & OR Unit, Bengaluru, during August 29 – 31, 2013.

- Seminar on “Exact result in two dimensional hydrodynamics with gauge and gravitational anomalies”, organised by Physics & Applied Mathematics Unit, Kolkata, held on September 6, 2013.
- Seminar on “Balanced Scorecard Concept for Increasing Internal Efficiency of an Organization”, organised by SQC & OR Unit, Kolkata, held on September 13, 2013.
- National Conference on “Brain and Consciousness (NCBC-2013)”, organised by Electronics and Communication Science Unit, Kolkata, during September 20-21, 2013.
- Workshop on “Modern Trends in Soft Computing and Security Issues”, organised by Centre for Soft Computing Research, Kolkata, during September 23-28, 2013.
- Seminar on “Structural Equation Modeling”, organised by Psychology Research Unit, Kolkata, held on September 27, 2013.
- International Workshop on Open Science and Open Data (OSOD-2013), organised by Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bengaluru, held on October 7, 2013.
- Programme on “*Six Sigma Black Belt* 3<sup>rd</sup> Module”, organised by SQC & OR Unit, New Delhi, during October 28 – 31, 2013.
- Seminar on “Estimating the Burden of Disease”, organised by Population Studies Unit, Kolkata, held on November 07, 2013.
- Workshop on “Image Pattern Analysis and Applications”, organised by Systems Science and Informatics Unit, Bengaluru, during November 09-10, 2013.
- International Conference on “Knowledge Modelling and Knowledge Management” organised by Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bengaluru, during November 20-21, 2013.
- National Conference on “Recent Trends in Research on Biological Anthropology in the Eastern and North-Eastern India” organised by Biological Anthropology Unit, Kolkata, during November 21-23, 2013.

- Workshop on “Human Genetics: Techniques and Statistical Analyses”, organised by Human Genetics Unit, Kolkata, during November 25-28, 2013.
- North-East Training Programme on “Statistical Data Analysis”, organised by Applied Statistics Unit, Kolkata, during November 25-29, 2013.
- Training Programme on “North East Training Programme on Statistical Data Analysis” organised by Bayesian and Interdisciplinary Research Unit, Kolkata, during November 26- 30, 2013.
- Training Programme on “Composition Operators”, organised by Stat-Math Unit, Chennai, during November 26 – December 13, 2013.
- Workshop on “NAIP-World Bank ICAR-ISI Preparatory Cross Learning Evaluation” organised by Agricultural and Ecological Research Unit, Kolkata, during December 3-4, 2013.
- Fifth International Conference on “Pattern Recognition and Machine Intelligence”, organised by Machine Intelligence Unit, Kolkata, during December 10 - 14, 2013.



*Prof. Bimal K. Roy, Director of the Indian Statistical Institute delivering speech at Fifth International Conference on Pattern Recognition and Machine Intelligence (PREMI'13) organised by Machine Intelligence Unit of the Institute at Kolkata on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2013.*

- Ninth International Conference on “Information Systems Security (ICISS 2013)”, organised by Electronics and Communication Science Unit, Kolkata, during December 16-20, 2013.
- 9th Annual Conference on “Economic Growth and Development”, organised by Economics and Planning Unit, Delhi, during December 19 – 21, 2013.
- International Conference on “Comparative Education Society, 2013” organised by Sampling and Official Statistics Unit, Kolkata, during December 28 -30, 2013.
- Symposium on “Statistical Science”, organised by Applied Statistics Unit, Chennai, during February 6 – 7, 2014.
- Workshop on “Stream Ciphers, their Properties and Cryptanalytic Attacks”, organised by Stat-Math Unit, Delhi, in March 2014.
- Workshop on “Nano-Bio chips”, organised by Advanced Computing & Microelectronics Unit, during March 13 – 15, 2014.

## **Publication**

7.61 The internationally renowned journal *Sankhya*, an official organ of the Indian Statistical Institute, started its journey under the editorship of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in 1932. It is devoted to original research articles in Probability, Mathematical Statistics and Applied Statistics. Reviews and discussion articles on current research activity in the above areas are also published. Many seminal articles in the above areas have appeared in *Sankhya*. *Sankhya* receives articles from all over the world and publishes

only those which pass the rigorous peer review process. The Editorial Board of *Sankhya* includes internationally reputed scholars in relevant area from all over the world. The journal is published in two separate series – Series A and Series B. Series A with two issues per year, one in February and the other in August, covers Probability and Theoretical Statistics, while Series B with two issues per year, one in May and the other in November, covers Applied and Interdisciplinary Statistics. In the beginning of 2010, Springer has entered into a co-publishing agreement with the Institute and has exclusive rights for the international distribution of the journal. The editorial system is now completely electronic. i.e. the entire process starting from submission of articles to editorial processing ending in final editorial decision for articles is now done online.

### **Scientific Papers and Publication**

7.62 During the year, about four hundred sixty two scientific papers were published for publication in different journals of national and international importance.

### **Scientific Assignments Abroad**

7.63 One hundred seventeen Scientists of the Institute visited a number of foreign countries either on invitation or under cultural exchange programme to attend international seminars and conferences. Most of them presented scientific papers and delivered lectures in those seminars and conferences. Countries visited by ISI faculty members are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherland, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, Thailand, UK, USA.

### **Visiting Scientists**

7.64 One hundred forty nine Scientists from Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Singapore, Taiwan, UK, USA and also from India visited the Institute to attend various Workshops, Conferences, Seminars etc. and also to participate in collaborative research, teaching and other scientific activities of the Institute.





*Prof. Bimal K. Roy, Director of the Indian Statistical Institute being introduced to Japan Emperor Akihito and his wife in the presence of Hon'ble President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, at Rastrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2013.*

### Recognition to ISI Scientists

7.65 In appreciation and recognition to the high standard of research and scientific excellence maintained by the researchers of the Institute, several faculty members received laurels in the forms of Awards, Fellowship from organizations of national and international importance like INAE, IEEE etc. Several faculty members served as visiting scientist, honorary professor, visiting professors in various universities in US and Europe, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR), United Nations (Economic and Social Council) etc. Besides, many faculty members were invited by national and international Institutes/bodies to act as chairman, members, chief editor, editor in their several committees/editorial boards etc. Among those, some of

the most notable recognitions earned by the faculty members are indicated below: -

- Niladri Sekhar Dash selected as Programme Committee Member of Asian Language Resource (ALR-11), Nagoya, Japan for October 14-19, 2013.
- Sankar K. Pal awarded Padma Shri & INAE Chair Professorship by Govt. of India & INAE, for distinguished service in the field of Science and Engineering.
- V.K. Ramachandran awarded National Fellowship by Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR).
- Madhura Swaminathan selected as Member of Committee on Development Policy of the United Nations (Economic and Social Council).
- Satya Ranjan Chakravarty selected as Consultant by Asian Development Bank for Policy Works.
- Pulakesh Maiti awarded The Leading Scientists of the World- 2013 by International Biographical Centre, Cambridge, England for Contribution in the field of Statistics.
- S. Deb Patranabis elected Member, Editorial Board of Geological Journal, Wiley-Blackwell Group, UK.
- Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay selected as Senior Associate of ICTP, Italy for Contributions in Bioinformatics.
- B.S.D. Sagar selected Member of Panel to Review IEEE Senior Member applications, Bengaluru, India on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2013 and Founding Chairman of IEEE Bengaluru Section Chapter of the Geosciences and Remote Sensing Society, in 2013.
- Sudheesh K. Kattumannil received Indo-US Research Fellowship-2013, constituted jointly by Science and Engineering Research Board, Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India and Indo-US Science & Technology Forum.
- S. Ponnusamy has been appointed as a Guest-Professor of Hengyang Normal University, China.

- Chetan Ghate appointed as Member of Expert Committee on Strengthening Monetary Transmission in India and also the TAC (Technical Advisory Committee) for Monetary Policy, Reserve Bank of India.
- Prabal Ray Chaudhary appointed as External member of Board of Studies, University of Hyderabad.
- U.H. Acharya nominated as member for Rajiv Gandhi National Quality Award assessments, Southern Region, for the year 2013.
- Bhargab B. Bhattacharya selected The High-End Foreign Expert Programme of P.R. China for Research and Development by Tsinghua University, Beijing.
- Ansuman Banerjee nominated for IBM University Relations Research Grant for Research in the Area of Cloud Computing by IBM University Relations.

## **CHAPTER VIII**

### **TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME**

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

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

8.3 TPP-2006 has now completed seven years of its operationalization. One of the 66 items viz. “Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)” has since been subsumed into another item namely “National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 and has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act with effect from

31<sup>st</sup> December 2009. Out of the remaining 65 items, 20 items are now being monitored on monthly basis. The monthly information in respect of 16 items is collected from various States/UTs and for the remaining 4, the information is collected from concerned Central Nodal Ministries.

### **Monitoring Mechanism**

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

### **Monitoring Committees**

8.5 Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block Level, for monitoring the progress of implementation of all schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme - 2006, have been constituted by most of the States / UTs as per the provisions of TPP-2006 Guidelines.

## **Interactive Meetings with State Governments on Implementation of TPP – 2006**

8.6 Officers of the Ministry hold interactive discussions with the officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations on implementation of schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme - 2006. Various issues relating to implementation are discussed with the officers of State Planning Departments and line Departments concerned. During 2013-14, State visits and consultations were held with the States of Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Sikkim and Karnataka.

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

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

8.7.2 The Annual Review Report on TPP - 2006 covers information on all the items (except the items which are not yet operational) under the Programme. The information on these items is provided by the respective Central Nodal Ministries and State/UT Governments. The Annual Review Report for 2011-12 has been released and Annual Review Report for 2012-13 is under print.

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

8.8 The Ministry is also mandated to undertake Monitoring and Impact Assessment Studies on selected programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006. The Ministry has so far undertaken two Impact Assessment Studies. The first study relates to impact of MGNREGA in 3 selected districts of North Eastern States and the second study was on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons under Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in the States of Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The concerned Nodal Ministries have been apprised of the findings of these studies in order to improve the performance of the schemes/programmes undertaken for study. The Ministry has also undertaken the task of critically examining the reports of evaluation undertaken by the Central Nodal Ministries of the schemes implemented by them.

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

8.9 Ministry of Statistics & PI has been organising National Review Meetings of TPP – 2006 on annual basis as part of its monitoring mechanism and also to have consultations with States/UTs and Central Nodal Ministries. First National Review Meeting was held on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2010. The Ministry organised the second National Review Meeting of Twenty Point Programme-2006 on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2011 and the third one was held on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2013. These meetings were held under the Chairmanship of MoS (I/C), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in New Delhi. Fourth review meeting was held on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2014 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These meetings are organised in order to improve the implementation of schemes/programmes covered under TPP by State/UT Governments, specially the schemes/programmes where the performance of States/UTs has been rather poor.

8.10 In the last meeting held in March 2014, various issues like, State-wise performance of Programmes and Schemes covered under Twenty Point Programme, variation between reported performance figures furnished by States/UTs and by Central Nodal Ministries, delays in reporting of monthly performance figures, constitution of TPP Monitoring Committees at State, District & Block levels and their meetings at regular interval, fixation of Annual Targets by Central Nodal Ministries/Departments, suggestions for revamping of TPP-2006 in view of the new initiatives undertaken by the Government, especially the Bharat Nirman and Flagship programmes etc. were discussed. The States/UTs and the concerned Nodal Ministries have been requested to take follow up action on the decisions arrived at in the meeting.

**Performance of monthly monitored items under TPP-2006 during 2012-13 and April-December 2013.**

8.11 Based on the data received from the Central Nodal Ministries and State Governments / UT Administrations, an analysis of the overall performance of monthly monitored items for the year 2012-13 and for the period April - **December** 2013 is given in the following paragraphs and also in **Annexure V & VI**. During 2012-13, 20 items were monitored on monthly basis, out of which 15 items consisting of 19 parameters were monitored against targets fixed by concerned Nodal Ministries. During 2013-14, one item 'SC families Assisted' has been bifurcated in two parameters viz SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC and SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship. Hence the total parameters monitored against target have increased to 20. Monthly targets in respect of items/parameters where the Nodal Ministries have provided annual/quarterly targets only have been worked out on pro-rata basis.



8.12 The analysis for the year 2012-13 as shown in **Annexure-V** indicates that the performance under thirteen (13) parameters of the TPP-2006 has been 'Very Good' (90% or above the targets). These items/parameters are:

1. Individual Swarozgaries assisted – SGSY
2. Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
3. ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
4. Pump sets energised
5. Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) – NRDWP
6. Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
7. SC Families assisted
8. Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
9. Area covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)
10. Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for BPL
11. SHGs Provided Income Generating Activities under SGSY
12. Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for AAY
13. Supply of Electricity

8.13 The performance of three (3) items/parameters viz. (i) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System for (APL+BPL+AAY) (ii) Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and (iii) Road constructed under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been observed to be 'Good (80-90% of target).

8.14 The performance of three items/parameters viz. (i) Houses constructed – EWS/LIG, (ii) Coverage of water quality affected habitations – NRDWP and (iii) Village electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been observed to be 'Poor' (below 80% of target).

8.15 The analysis for the period *April-December 2013* shows that the performance under *seventeen items* has been '**Very Good**' (90% or above the targets). These items are:

- (i) Individual Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY
- (ii) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
- (iii) SHGs provided Income Generating Activities under SGSY
- (iv) Pump sets energized
- (v) Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- (vi) SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC
- (vii) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands)
- (viii) Road constructed under Prime minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (ix) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG
- (x) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for BPL
- (xi) ICDS Blocks operational (Cum.)
- (xii) Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- (xiii) Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- (xiv) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for AAY
- (xv) Supply of Electricity
- (xvi) Villages electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
- (xvii) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System for (APL+ BPL+AAY)

8.16 There is one item in the category of '**Good**' (80% to 90% of target).

- (i) Habitations Covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) – NRDWP

8.17 The performance of *two items* has been '**Poor**' (below 80% of target).

These items are:

- (i) Coverage of water quality affected habitations – NRDWP
- (ii) SC students assisted under post matric scholarship.

#### **Achievements of selected Monthly Monitored Items/Parameters**

##### **(i) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**

8.18 Providing gainful employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty in the country. Many employment generation programmes are being implemented in the rural areas. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), now renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme came into existence for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days' of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. During 2012-13, 63.28 lakh job cards were issued, 301.99 crore man-days of employment was generated and ₹ 26,371.72 crore were paid as wages under the Scheme. During the period April – December 2013, 24.52 lakh job cards have been issued, 141.41 crore man-days of employment was generated and wages to the tune of ₹ 19,255.28 crore have been given.

**(ii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) / NRLM**

8.19 Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) / NRLM was launched in 1999 with the objective of bringing the poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by providing them with income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The Programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and the potential of each area. The scheme has been showing impressive result with achievements far exceeding the targets fixed. During 2012-13, as against the target of assisting 98,101 total individual swarozgaries, 3,32,196 swarozgaries were assisted which is 339 % of the target. Similarly for the period April– December 2013, as against the target of assisting 73,536 individual swarozgaries, 2,11,081 swarozgaries have been assisted which is 287 % of the target.

**(iii) Self Help Groups**

8.20 The objective of programmes like SGSY is also to organize the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) for capacity building and prevention of exploitation by intermediaries for running micro enterprises in rural areas under the cluster approach. Income generating activities are provided to such SHGs for upliftment of the poor. During 2012-13, a total of 2,32,445 new SHGs were formed under SGSY. Further, against the target of providing income generating activities to 1,78,937 SHGs, 1,76,834 SHGs were provided with income generating activities, which is 99% of the target. During April-December 2013, a total of 1,35,462 new SHGs have been formed. Further, during the same period, against the target of providing income generating activities to 1,34,168 SHGs, 2,63,765 SHGs have been provided which is 197 % of the target.

#### **(iv) Distribution of waste land to landless**

8.21 Agrarian reforms have been a core issue for rural reconstruction as a means of ensuring social justice to actual tillers and the landless rural poor. Increasing the access of landless rural poor to land is considered an important component of the effort aimed at poverty alleviation. The main objective of land reforms has been the re-ordering of agrarian relations in order to achieve an egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, realizing the age old goal of land to the tiller, enlarging the land base of the rural poor, increasing agricultural productivity and infusing an element of equality in local institutions. During the year 2012-13, 3,54,885 hectares of wasteland was developed and distributed among the landless. During the current financial year (i.e. for the period April – December 2013), 43,266 hectares of wasteland has already been developed and distributed among the landless.

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

8.22 In a labour surplus economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wages can save labourers, particularly unorganised rural labourers, from exploitation. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers both the Central and the State Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce minimum wages in scheduled employments falling under their respective jurisdictions. The establishments violating the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are prosecuted with fine or imprisonment or both. Unfortunately, the information on enforcement of Minimum Wage Act -1948 is neither regular nor complete. As per partial information received for the year 2012-13, 6,696 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments and 1,335 irregularities were detected out of which 1,363 irregularities were rectified. Also during the same period, 489 claims were settled and 329 fresh claims were filed. The number of prosecution cases pending, filed and decided

during the year 2012-13 were 427, 2 and 8 respectively. During the period April – December 2013, 242 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments, no irregularities were detected.

## **Food Security**

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

8.23 Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) each poor family is entitled for essential commodities at subsidised prices. The emphasis is on inclusion of only the really poor and vulnerable sections of society such as landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, artisans/craftsmen (potters, tappers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.) in the rural areas and slum dwellers and daily wagers in the informal sector (porters, rickshaw pullers and hand cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers on the pavements, etc.) in the urban areas. During the year 2012-13, the target was to allocate 5,04,68,574 tonnes of food grain to States. However, the off-take by States against this allocation was 4,48,76,123 tonnes of food grain which was 89% of the allocation. Similarly during April – December 2013 as against allocation of 3,74,35,935 tonnes, actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS has been 3,37,03,168 tonnes which is 90% of the allocated quantity.

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

8.24 This Scheme aims to make PDS benefits more substantial for the poorest section of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population in terms of both quantity and nutrition. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs for identification of the Antyodaya beneficiary families and implementation of the scheme. All the States / UTs have implemented AAY.

The Antyodaya Anna Scheme contemplates identification of one crore poorest families out of a total of 6.52 crore BPL families covered under TPDS. These identified families are being provided foodgrains at rates below the rate charged for the BPL families. During the year 2012-13, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY was 1,00,15,644 tonnes against the allocated quantity of 1,02,16,596 tonnes, which is 98% of the allocated quantity. During the period, April – December 2013, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY has been 82,30,697 tonnes against the allocated quantity of 84,39,905 tonnes, which is 98% of the allocated quantity.

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

8.25 This parameter has been included in the monthly monitored parameters since April 2009. During 2012-13 as against the target allocation of 1,74,61,314 tonnes of food grains for BPL families, the actual off take has been 1,79,61,651 tonnes which was 103% of the target. During the period April- December 2013, as against the target of allocation of 1,27,97,021 tonnes of food grains for BPL families the actual off take has been 1,29,16,087 tonnes which is 101% of the target.

**(ix) Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana**

8.26 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. The scheme provides houses to the poor in rural areas. The objective of IAY scheme is primarily to help construction/upgradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, minorities in the below poverty line category and other below poverty line non-SC / ST rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. IAY, being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is funded on cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

However, in case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is shared between Government of India and these States in the ratio of 90:10 and in case of Union Territories, the entire funds under this scheme are provided by the Government of India. The allocation of funds under the Indira Awaas Yojana to the States/UTs is made on the basis of the poverty ratio, as approved by the Planning Commission, and rural housing shortage, as estimated in the Census. Under the scheme, 26,57,682 houses were constructed during 2012-13 as against the target of construction of 30,09,700 houses which is 88% of the target. During the period, April – December 2013 as against the target of construction of 12,44,339 houses, 12,28,624 houses have been constructed which is 99% of the target.

**(x) EWS/LIG Houses in urban Areas**

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

8.28 As against the target of construction of 2,00,000 EWS/LIG houses during 2012-13, 1,48,199 houses were constructed and the achievement was 74%. During the period April – December 2013, as against the estimated pro-



rata target of construction of 74,992 EWS/LIG houses, 77,581 houses have been constructed which is 103% of the target.

**(xi) National Rural Drinking Water Programme**

8.29 A separate Ministry namely 'M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation' has been created in July 2011. The existing scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) has also been changed as "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" (NRDWP) and on the advice of the Ministry, the monitoring parameters under TPP-2006 have also been changed to 'Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)' and 'Coverage of water quality affected habitations' with effect from April 2011. During 2012-13 as against the target to cover 75,000 habitations (PC and Slipped back), 1,12,849 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 150 % of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 25,000 habitations with water quality problems, 17,794 habitations have been addressed which is only 71 % of the target. During the period April – December 2013 as against the target to cover 69,878 habitations (Partially Covered and Slipped back), 56,234 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 81% of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 15,219 habitations with water quality problems, 7,196 habitations have been addressed which is only 47% of the target.

**(xii) Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas**

8.30 Rural Sanitation is a State subject. The efforts of the States are supplemented by the Central Government through technical and financial assistance under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The Programme was launched in the year 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women. The components of the Programme include construction of individual

sanitary toilets for households below the poverty-line (BPL), conversion of dry latrines to flush toilets, construction of village sanitary complexes for women, setting up of sanitary marts and production centres, intensive campaign for creating awareness, health education, etc. School Sanitation has been introduced as a major component to encourage wider acceptance of sanitation among the rural masses. During the year 2012-13, 45.59 lakh individual household latrines were constructed. During the period April – December 2013, 36.58 lakh individual household latrines have been constructed.

#### **(xiii) Institutional Delivery**

8.31 The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' under the National Rural Health Mission on 12th April 2005. The scheme has dual objectives of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor women. Cash benefits are provided to the beneficiaries belonging to below poverty line (BPL) families and also to the village link worker/ASHA for coming to the specialised institution for delivery and for cost of transportation, etc. Benefits are graded in nature and vary from high performing to low performing States and also from rural to urban areas. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored. It is funded through the RCH flexi pool mechanism. Monitoring parameter under this scheme is number of deliveries that took place in specialised institutions. During the year 2012-13, there were 17,286 thousand deliveries conducted in institutions all over the country. During the period April – December 2013, 12,461 thousand deliveries have taken place in institutions.

#### **(xiv) Scheduled Caste Families Assisted**

8.32 The SC (Scheduled Caste) population, according to 2001 Census, accounts for 16% of the country's total population. The strategy evolved for their upliftment includes: (i) special component plan of the States and central ministries, (ii) special central assistance, and (iii) assistance through the Scheduled Castes Corporations in the States. During the year 2012-13, as against the target of assisting 6,597 thousand SC families, 7,705 thousand SC families were assisted which is 117% of the target.

8.33 From the current year (2013-14), the item "Scheduled Caste Families Assisted" is monitored under two parameters, namely (i) SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC and (ii) SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship. During the period April – December 2013, 1009 thousand SC Families were assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC as against the target of 674 thousand which is 150 % of the target and 1,510 thousand SC Students were assisted under Post-Matric Scholarships against the target of 3,851 thousand which is 39 % of the target.

#### **(xv) Universalization of ICDS Scheme**

8.34 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived as the most viable vehicle for achieving holistic development with a focus on mother and child. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children - 1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are the main intervention packages offered under the scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral

services in the Anganwadi centres. The beneficiaries under ICDS scheme are drawn from the poorest families. During the year 2012-13, as against the target of making 7018 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 11,355 Block (cumulative) were made operational which is 162 % of the target. During the period April – December 2013 as against the target of making 7,045 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6,967 Block (cumulative) have been made operational which is 99% of the target.

**(xvi) Functional Anganwadis**

8.35 Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the Anganwadi is the primary unit which extends services such as supplementary feeding to bridge the calorie gap between the nationally recommended standards and average intake of children and women. In order to promote improved behavioural actions for the care of pregnant women and young children, the Anganwadi also provides an important contact opportunity with pregnant women and mothers of infants, who are 4 to 6 months of age. Throughout the country, the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been utilized for various programmes/ schemes related to health and family welfare. The target for the year 2012-13 was to make 13,44,498 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional and the achievement against it was 15,35,206 which is 114 % of the target. The target for April – December 2013 was to make 13,52,078 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional against which achievement has been 13,28,260 which is 98% of the target.

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

8.36 Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of

structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers, urban poor families are assisted under the seven point charter viz. (i) land tenure, (ii) housing at affordable cost, (iii) water, (iv) sanitation, (v) health, (vi) education and (vii) social security. For the year 2012-13, the target was to assist 3,00,000 poor families and against this, 10,16,417 families were assisted, which is 339% of the target. For the period April – December 2013, the target was to assist 1,12,470 poor families and against this, 2,71,171 families have been assisted, which is 241% of the target.

**(xviii) Afforestation:**

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

8.37 This programme has been conceived to increase the green cover of the country. Under this programme, two major items are being monitored on monthly basis i.e. (i) area covered under plantations in respect of public lands including forest lands and (ii) seedlings planted on public and forest lands. During the year 2012-13, as against the target to cover 1,542 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1,629 thousand hectares of land was covered, showing 106% of achievement. Similarly, the target for seedling plantation during the year was to plant 9,929 lakh seedlings on public and forest land and against it the planting of 13,035 lakh seedlings was achieved, which is 131% of the target. During the period April – December 2013 as against the target to cover 1,112 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1,420 thousand hectares of land has been covered making it 128% of the target. Similarly,

the target for seedling plantation during the period was to plant 7,226 lakh seedlings on public and forest land. The achievement of planting of 10,959 lakh seedlings has been made, which is 152% of the target.

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

8.38 The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25th February 2005, announced a major plan for rebuilding rural India called Bharat Nirman. The Government has identified Rural Roads as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and has set a goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road by 2009 through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads) has been added to give highest priority to the development and expansion of Rural Roads as through connectivity, the fruits of development can reach the rural areas. The target for the year 2012-13 was for construction of 30,000 Km of road in rural areas whereas the achievement was 24,487 Km of road constructed, which is 82% of the target. The target for the period April – December 2013 was construction of 14,435 Km of road in rural areas and the achievement against it has been of 15,362 Km of road constructed, which is 106% of the target.

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

8.39 This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity to all Rural Household in a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency for implementing the programme. The target for the year 2012-13 was electrification of 14,241 villages and against it, 8,825 villages were electrified, which is 62% of the target. The

target for the period April – December 2013 was electrification of 2,300 villages and the achievement of electrification of 2,128 villages has been made, which is 93% of the target.

**(xxi) Energization of Pump Sets**

8.40 Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic and agricultural purposes, but also for irrigation. Pumpsets are energized to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During the year 2012-13, 5,29,058 pump sets were energized against the target of energization of 3,36,948 pump sets which is 157% of the target. During the period April – December 2013, 4,30,889 pump sets have been energized against the target of energization of 2,48,012 pumpsets which is 174% of the target.

**(xxii) Supply of Electricity**

8.41 Government has notified the National Electricity Policy, which inter-alia aims at accelerated development of the power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and other stakeholders. The salient features of the policy are access to electricity and availability of power. During the year 2012-13, as against demand of 9,81,093 million units (MUs) of electricity, 8,94,911 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 91% of the demand. During the period April – December 2013, as against the demand of 7,41,139 million units (MUs) of electricity, 7,07,548 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 95% of the power demand.

## CHAPTER IX

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECTS MONITORING

#### Infrastructure Monitoring

9.1 The monitoring of important infrastructure sectors in the country is designed to provide an overview of the performance and highlighting slippages, if any, before the decision making authorities. This Ministry monitors the performance of the country's eleven key infrastructure sectors, viz., Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads, and Civil Aviation. The performance of these sectors is analyzed with reference to the pre-set targets for the month and for the cumulative period and the achievements during the corresponding month and cumulative period of the last year.

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

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

#### Overall Performance of Infrastructure Sectors

9.3 The production performance of the infrastructure sectors during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 (April- March) is at **Annexure - VII**.

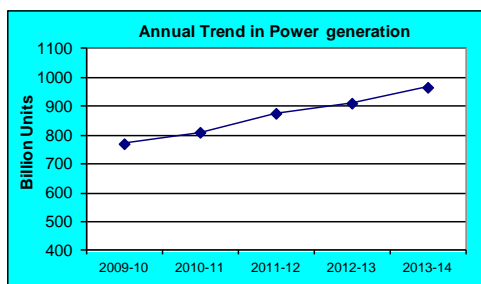
#### Infrastructure Performance during 2013-14 (April-March)

9.4 The overall infrastructure performance during 2013-14 (April - March) has shown mixed trend of the growth. All sectors except crude oil, natural



gas, up-gradation of highways by NHAI & State PWD & Border Road Organization (BRO) and import cargo handled at the airports recorded a positive growth over the performance for the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth rate in respect of power generation, production of fertilizers, cargo handled at major ports, export cargo handled at airports and passengers handled at both terminals (International & Domestic) of the airports was higher than the growth achieved during the corresponding period of the last year (April 2012–March 2013). However, as compared to the targets set for this period, most of the sectors except up-gradation of highways by State PWD & Border Road Organization (BRO) export cargo handled at airports and passengers handled at both terminals (International & Domestic) of the airports have lagged behind their targets for the period. The trend in the overall infrastructure performance during 2013-14 (April–March) as compared to the target set for the period and the performance for the year 2012-13 is at Annex.VI. Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

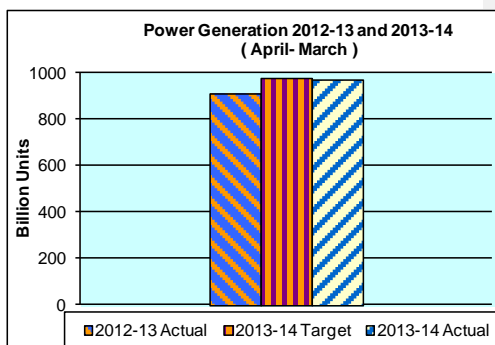
## Power



9.5 The overall power generation scenario during past five years has shown continuous growth as indicated in the adjoining graph. During 2012-13 the power generation at 912.06 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 4.01% over the power generation during

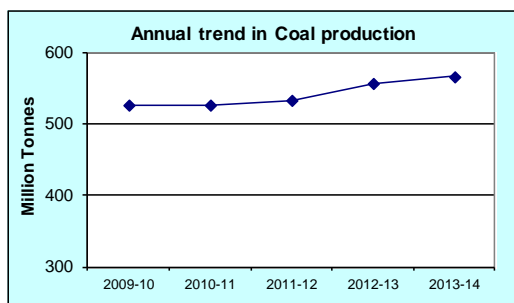
the year 2011-12. The growth of 4.01% was lower than the 8.11% growth achieved during the previous year (2011-12). The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) during 2012-13 was 70.13%, which was lower than the PLF of 73.47% achieved during 2011-12.

9.6 During 2013-14 (April-March), the power generation in the country at 967.15 Billion Units (BU) was 0.81% lower than the target of 975.00 BU for the year and it recorded a growth of 6.04% over the power generation during the previous year 2012-13. The adjoining chart shows the position of power generation vis-a-vis target and the achievement of the previous year. The Thermal generation at 792.48 BU recorded a growth of 4.18%, but it was 2.49% lower than the target of 812.74 BU for the year. The PLF was 65.55% compared to 70.13% achieved during the last year. So far as sector-wise thermal power generation is concerned, the central and state sector was lower than the targets during the last year, but private sector was higher than the target. The Hydro power generation at 134.85 BU was higher than the target as well as the generation during the previous year by 10.29% and 18.58% respectively. The Nuclear power generation at 34.23 BU was 2.76% lower than the target set for the year but it was 4.14% higher than the generation during the previous year.



## Coal

9.7 The coal production during 2012-13 at 556.40 Million Tonnes (MT) was 3.44% higher than the production of 532.75 MT during 2011-12. The trend of coal production during past five years is brought out in the adjoining graph.

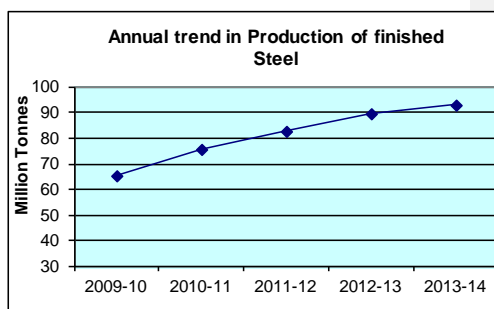


9.8 The overall coal production during 2013-14 (April-March) at

565.64 MT was 6.44% lower than the target for the period, but it recorded a growth of 1.66% over the production of 556.40 MT during the last year. The production of coking coal at 50.19 MT registered a growth of 14.97% but the production of washed coal at 2.43 MT was 10.32% lower than the production during the previous year (2012-13). The overall coal dispatches during 2013-14 (April-March) at 571.00 MT was 7.00% lower than the target of 613.97 MT for the period but it was also slightly higher (0.68%) than the dispatches during the previous year.

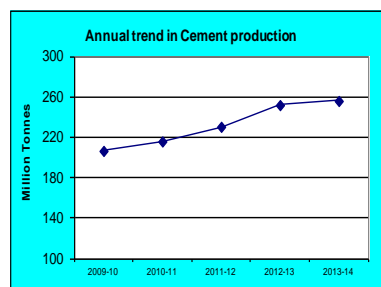
## Steel

9.9 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2012-2013 was 89.62 MT, which recorded a growth of 6.18% over the production of 84.41 MT during the year 2011-12. The production of finished steel during past five years indicated the trend as brought out in the adjoining graph.



9.10 During 2013-14 (April-March), the production of finished steel at 92.97 MT recorded a growth of 3.74% over the production of 89.62 MT during the last year. The capacity utilization of main producers (SAIL+VSP+Tata Steel) during the period was 103.30%, which was higher than the capacity utilization of 96.80% during the previous year.

## Cement



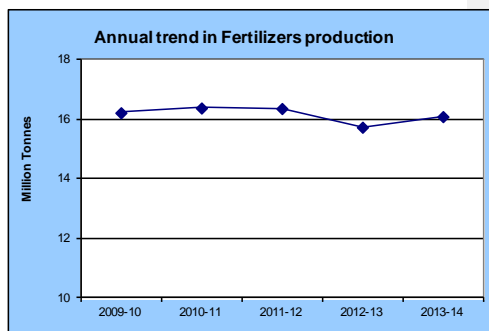
9.11 The production of cement during 2012-13 at 251.95 million tonnes (MT) was 9.31% higher than the production of 230.49 MT during the previous year. The growth rate has increased compared to 6.37% during 2011-12. The trend in cement production

during past few years is indicated in the side chart.

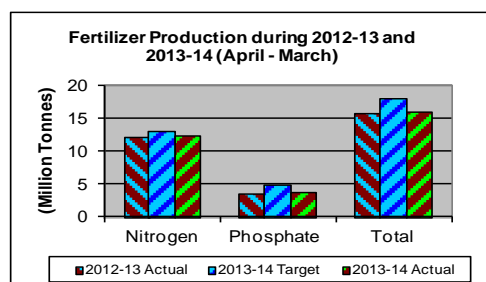
9.12 The production of cement during 2013-14 (April-March) at 256.04 MT was 1.63% higher than the production of 251.95 MT for the last year.

## Fertilizers

9.13 The overall production of fertilizers (Nitrogen and Phosphate) during 2012-13 at 15.73 MT was 3.83% lower than the production of 16.36 MT during the year 2011-12. During the year, the overall capacity utilization (Nitrogen + Phosphate) was 99.10%, which was higher than the achievement of 94.40% during 2011-12. The production trend during the past five years is given in the side chart.



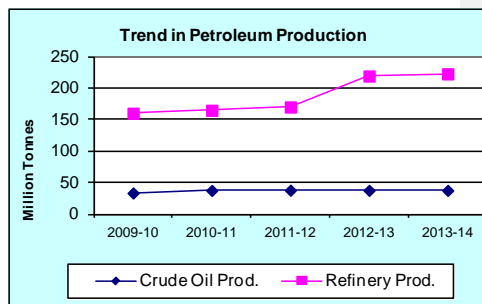
9.14 During 2013-14 (April-March), the production of fertilizers at 16.09 MT



was 10.47% lower than the target for the year but it was 2.27% higher than the production during the last year. The overall capacity utilization was 101.30% compared to the target of 113.10% and the achievement of 99.10% during the previous year.

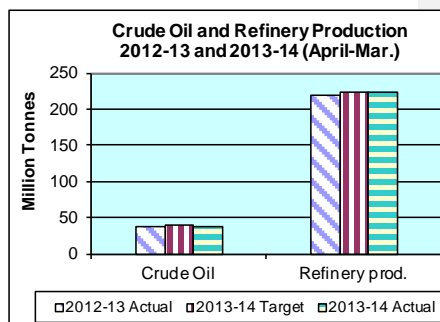
The production of nitrogen fertilizers at 12.38 MT was 5.98% lower than the target but it was 1.50% higher than the production during the previous year. The production of phosphate fertilizers at 3.71 MT was 22.75% lower than the target for the period but 4.89% higher than production during the last year.

9.15.1 **Crude Oil:** The production of Crude Oil during 2012-13 at 37.86 MT was lower than the target of 40.05 MT as well as the production of 38.09 MT during the year 2011-12 by 5.45% and 0.60% respectively. The trend in crude oil production during last five years is indicated in the side chart.



9.15.2 The production of Crude Oil during 2013-14 (April-March) at 37.78 MT was lower than the target of 39.40 MT for the period and the production of 37.86 MT during the last year by 4.11% and 0.23% respectively.

9.16.1 **Refinery Production:** The refinery production in terms of crude throughput during 2012-13 at 219.21 MT was 28.96% higher than the production of 169.99 MT during the year 2011-12. The overall capacity utilization at 102.90% during 2012-13 was higher than the achievement of 96.00% in the previous year. The production trend during last five years is given in the above chart.



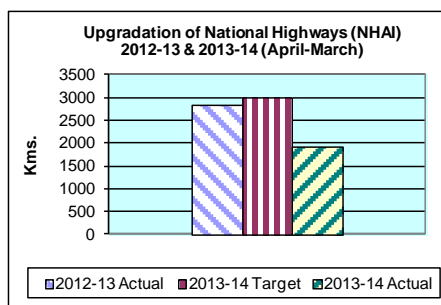
9.16.2 The refinery production during 2013-14 (April-March) at 222.70 MT was slightly lower (0.12%) than the target of 222.97 MT but it was 1.59% higher than the production of 219.21 MT during the last year. The overall capacity utilization was 103.50% compared to 102.90% achieved during the previous year. The above chart shows the target and the achievement of crude oil and refinery production.

9.17.1 **Natural Gas:** The overall natural gas production during 2012-2013 at 40,679 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was lower than the target of 41,308 MCM and the production of 47,559 MCM during 2011-12 by 1.52% and 14.47% respectively.

9.17.2 The Natural Gas production during 2013-14 (April-March) at 35,390 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 7.97% lower than the target of 38,454 MCM and it was also 13.00% lower than the production of 40,679 MCM during the previous year.

## Roads

9.18 In Road sector, the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and State PWD & Border Road Organization (BRO), in the Ministry of Road



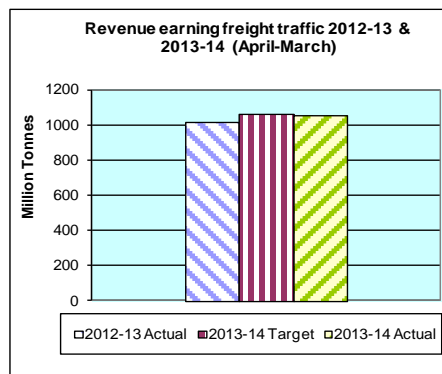
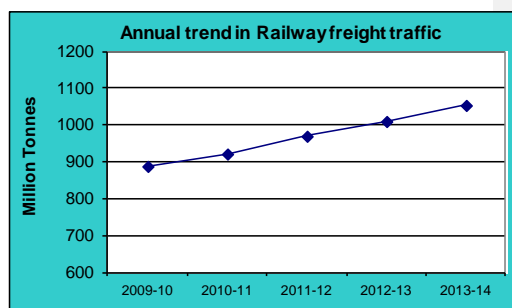
Transport and Highways are engaged in construction and up-gradation of highways. During 2012-13, the NHAI has constructed/strengthened 2844.00 Kms national highways to four/six/eight lanes against the target of 3000.00 Kms and the achievement of 2248.00 Kms during 2011-12. The State PWD and Border

Road Organization (BRO) have widened / strengthened 47.49 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 705.40 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 731.59 Kms of existing weak pavement. In addition, they have improved 28.39 Kms of

low-grade sections and riding quality of 2328.31 Kms highways. As part of up-gradation of highways 59 bridges were also reinforced / constructed against the target of 130 bridges.

9.19 During 2013-14 (April-March), the NHAI has widened/strengthened 1901.00 Kms highways against the target of 3000.00 Kms and the achievement of 2844.00 Kms during the last year. The trend in up-gradation of highways is indicated in the side chart. The State PWD and Border Road Organization (BRO) widened 78.53 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 661.70 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 697.99 Kms of existing weak pavement. They have also improved 19.34 Kms low grade section and 2494.99 Kms of riding quality of highways. As part of the up-gradation, during this period 76 bridges were also reinforced /constructed against the target of 100 bridges.

9.20 The revenue earning freight traffic moved by the Railways during 2012-13 at 1009.83 MT recorded a growth of 4.13% over the freight traffic movement for the year 2011-12 but it was slightly lower (0.04%) than the target of 1010.25 MT for the year. Railway booked 8602.12 million

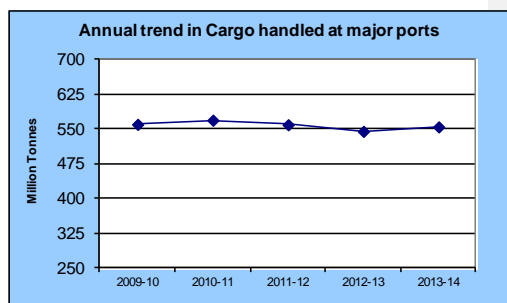


passengers during 2012-13, which was 3.56% higher than the 8306.17 million passengers booked in the last year (2011-12). The annual trend in freight traffic during last five years is as indicated in the side chart.

9.21 During 2013-14 (April-March), the freight traffic moved by the Railways at 1053.55 MT was slightly lower (0.17%) than the target of 1055.35 MT but it recorded a growth of 4.32% over the freight movement of 1009.89 MT during the previous year. The growth rate was higher compared to 4.14% during the corresponding period of previous year. Railway booked 8535.00 million passengers, which was 0.78% lower than the passengers booked (8602.12 Million) during the last year and it was also 4.46% lower than the targets for the year. The adjoining chart indicates the performance of Railways vis-a-vis target for the period and achievement during the corresponding period of the previous year.

### Shipping and Ports

9.22 The major ports in the country handled 545.79 MT cargos during 2012-13, which was 2.56% lower than the achievement for the previous year. The trend in cargo handled at major ports is indicated in the side chart.



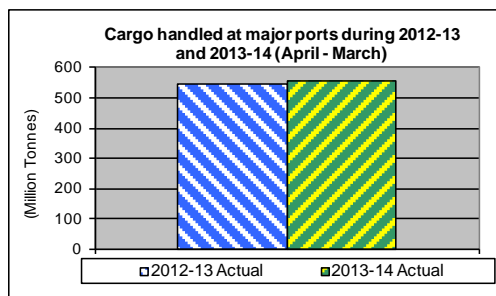
9.23 During 2013-14 (April- October), the major ports handled 555.50 MT cargo which recorded a growth of 1.78% over the handling of 545.79 MT cargo during the previous year.

9.24 The coastal shipment of coal (thermal and coking) during 2012-13 at 86.66 MT was 10.00% higher than the shipment during the previous year. During 2013-14 (April-March) the overall coastal shipment of coal was 104.73 MT which was 20.85% higher than the shipment of 86.66 MT during the previous year.



## Civil Aviation

9.25 During 2012-13, all the airports handled 8,24,711 tonnes of export

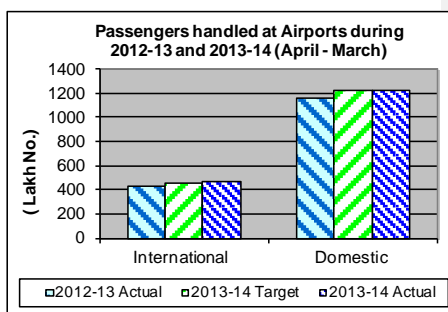


cargo, which was 18.67% lower than the targets for the period but 0.53% higher than the cargo handled during 2011-12. During the period, airports handled 5,81,510 tonnes of import cargo, which was 27.00% lower than the targets and 10.19% lower than the

import cargo handled during 2011-12.

9.26 During 2013-14 (April-March), all the airports handled 8,70,024 tonnes of export cargo, which was 0.56% higher than the target of 8,65,209 tonnes as well as 5.49% higher than the 8,24,711 tonnes of export cargo handled during the previous year. Further the airports handled 5,72,202 tonnes of import cargo during this period, which was lower than the target and cargo handled during the previous year by 6.42% and 1.60% respectively.

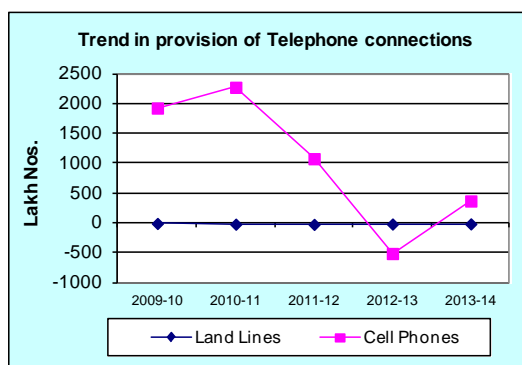
9.27 During 2012-13, all the airports handled 429.22 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was 2.93% lower than the target but 5.21% higher than the passengers handled during 2011-12. The domestic terminals of the airports handled 1161.21 lakh passengers during 2012-13, which was lower than the targets as well as the passengers handled during 2011-2012 by 12.27% and 4.35% respectively.



9.28 During 2013-14 (April-March), the international terminals of the airports handled 470.55 lakh passengers, which was 3.16% higher than the target of 456.15 lakh passengers and 9.63% more than 429.22 lakh passengers handled during the previous year. The domestic terminal of the airports handled 1224.73 lakh passengers during 2013-14 (April- March), which was higher than the targets for the period and the passengers handled during the last year by 0.23% and 5.47% respectively.

### Telecommunications

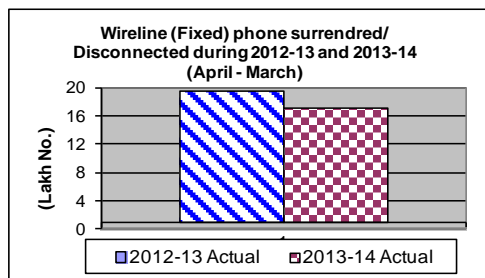
9.29 During 2012-13, at the national level 8.47 lakh lines were



deleted/disconnected from the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, but 4.74 lakh line were added during 2011-12. During 2012-13, private sectors provided 0.62 lakh new (net) wire line (Fixed) telephone connections, which was 69.94% lower than 2.05 lakh connections

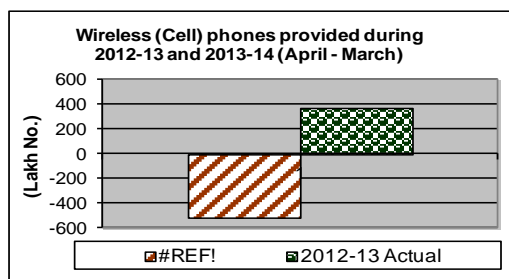
provided during 2011-12 whereas the public sector surrendered 20.19 lakh connections. During the year 2012-13, the public sector provided 18.61 lakh new (net) cell phone (Mobile) connections, which was 73.55% lower than the cell phone connections provided during 2011-12, but 532.30 lakh connections were disconnected in the private sector. Total 533.27 lakh connections (fixed + cell phones) were disconnected during 2012-13, but 1050.21 lakh phones provided during 2011-12. Annual trend in provision of landline and cell phone connections during last five years is indicated in the side chart.

9.30 During the year of 2013-14 (April–March), 20.54 lakh lines were added



in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges at the national level, but 8.47 lakh lines were deleted during the previous year. During the year, private sectors provide 1.61 lakh new (net) wire line (Fixed) telephone

connections, which was 161.26% higher than 0.62 lakh connections provided during the last year. The public sector surrendered 18.76 lakh connections during this year.



During the year, the private sector provided 448.95 lakh new (net) cell phone connections, while 532.30 lakh cell phone were disconnected during the previous year. During this year, 81.84 lakh cell phone were disconnected from the public sector, but 18.61

lakh connections were provided during the previous year.

9.31 During the year, total (fixed plus cellular) 349.96 lakh telephones connections were provided, but 533.27 lakh disconnected during the previous year.

### **Project Implementation Status During 2013**

9.32 As on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014, 749 projects with an anticipated cost of ₹11,28,566.37 crore were on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects have been grouped into two categories, viz (I) Mega projects, each costing ₹ 1000 crore and above and (II) Major projects, costing ₹ 150 crore and above but less than ₹ 1,000 crore. The details of projects in each category is given at Table-9.1 below:

**Table-9.1**  
**Sector wise summary of Mega and Major Projects**

S. No.	Name of the Sector	No of Mega Projects	Anticipated Cost (₹ crore)	Original Cost (₹ crore)	No of Major Projects	Anticipated Cost (₹ crore)	Original Cost (₹ crore)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	46,726.00	40,442.00	0	0.00	0.00
2	CIVIL AVIATION	2	4,608.13	3,750.51	6	2,337.87	2,284.95
3	COAL	10	32,502.58	22,576.00	46	16,056.94	16,161.38
4	STEEL	6	66,976.00	61,412.00	14	5,212.55	4,547.26
5	PETROCHEMICALS	1	8,920.00	5,460.61	0	0.00	0.00
6	PETROLEUM	40	183,960.59	167,034.41	45	20,701.69	21,130.72
7	POWER	65	252,180.54	233,336.06	39	18,219.63	17,689.16
8	RAILWAYS	69	160,972.63	79,506.84	215	96,789.26	69,210.65
9	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	35	55,097.97	53,917.97	117	53,267.25	52,394.45
10	SHIPPING AND PORTS	6	12,379.39	9,865.50	13	6,221.19	5,751.62
11	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	0	0.00	0.00	10	4,982.94	5,079.29
12	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	4	79,093.14	73,879.14	1	173.08	114.18
13	WATER RESOURCES	1	1,187.00	542.90	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>243</b>	<b>904603.97</b>	<b>751723.94</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>223962.4</b>	<b>194363.66</b>

### Project Completed

9.33 19 projects reported completion during the year 2013-14 (up to 31.03.2014). List of completed projects is given in the following table.

**Table-9.2**  
**Summary of projects completed during 2013-14**

(All cost/expenditure ₹ crore)

SN	SECTOR NAME	NO OF PROJECTS	COST ORIGINAL	COST ANTICIPATED	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE
1	FERTILISERS	1	1478.63	1478.63	1133.00
2	PETROLEUM	15	8248.10	11163.24	10101.16
3	POWER	17	19599.43	21644.96	13014.42
4	RAILWAYS	13	2416.31	5342.04	4881.56
5	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	22	10516.88	10453.62	13250.58
6	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1	231.38	176.00	86.11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>42490.73</b>	<b>50258.49</b>	<b>42466.83</b>

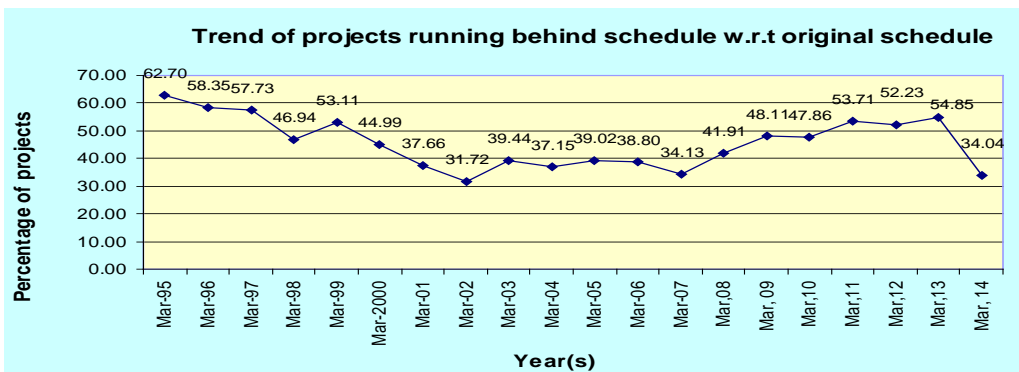
9.34 Sector-wise analysis of the cost and time overrun of projects under implementation on our monitoring system (excluding completed projects) is indicated in **Table-9.3**

**Table 9.3**

**Extent of the time overruns in projects with respect to original schedule**

S.No	Sector	No. of Projects	Total cost (₹ crore)			Projects with time overruns				Range (in months)
			Original	Anticipated cost	Cost overrun (%)	No.	Original cost (₹ crore)	Anticipated Cost (₹ crore)	COR * in Delayed Projects(%)	
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	40,442.0	46,726.0	15.5	4	40,442.0	46,726.0	15.5	3 - 72
2	CIVIL AVIATION	8	6,035.5	6,946.0	15.1	4	2,931.9	3,635.4	24.0	7 - 50
3	COAL	56	38,737.4	48,559.5	25.4	30	26,241.1	36,434.6	38.8	12 - 120
4	STEEL	20	65,959.3	72,188.6	9.4	15	64,670.3	70,855.5	9.6	10 - 67
5	PETROCHEMICALS	1	5,460.6	8,920.0	63.4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
6	PETROLEUM	85	188,165.1	204,662.3	8.8	60	145,769.7	162,258.5	11.3	3 - 122
7	POWER	104	251,025.2	270,400.2	7.7	53	149,329.5	168,293.8	12.7	1 - 113
8	RAILWAYS	284	148,717.5	257,761.9	73.3	46	30,057.8	77,232.7	156.9	2 - 240
9	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	152	106,312.4	108,365.2	1.9	27	9,981.8	10,797.8	8.2	2 - 114
10	SHIPPING AND PORTS	19	15,617.1	18,600.6	19.1	8	7,891.5	9,923.7	25.8	2 - 99
11	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	10	5,079.3	4,982.9	-1.9	6	3,263.0	3,166.6	-3.0	34 - 65
12	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	5	73,993.3	79,266.2	7.1	2	8,889.0	14,103.0	58.7	8 - 21
13	WATER RESOURCES	1	542.9	1,187.0	118.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Total		749	946,087.6	1,128,566.4	19.3	255	489,467.6	603,427.5	23.3	

9.35 An analysis of the 749 projects at the end of March 2014 shows that 255 projects were running behind their original schedule. The time overrun in these projects ranges from 1 to 240 months. The cost overrun in the delayed projects has resulted 19.29% increase in original cost. The anticipated cost for all delayed projects together is ₹ 6,03,427.50 crore. The chart below depicts the percentage of delayed projects during the last 19 years. This shows a decline in the delayed projects.



### Time and cost overrun in projects

9.36 Time and cost overruns have been a major problem affecting the implementation of Central Sector Projects. Due to close monitoring and improvement brought out mainly by the Ministries concerned with the support of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the time overrun in projects is coming down, resulting in reduction in the cost overrun of the projects. An analysis of the trend in the last 19 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 51.40% in March 1995 to 19.29% in March 2014. The Chart below depicts the trend of cost overrun during the last 19 years.





### Causes of Time and Cost Overrun

9.37 As reported by the project implementing agencies, the main reasons for delay in implementation are law and order problems, delay in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement problems, fund constraints, delay in forest and environment clearances, right of way/right of use issues, delay in supply of material, contractual issues, etc.

### Remedial Measures / Systemic Improvements

9.38 The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) from time to time has brought in systemic improvements to reduce delays in project implementation, which interalia includes:

- i) Regular monitoring of time & cost overruns in projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above,

- ii) Detailed review of projects on quarterly basis.
- iii) Setting up of Standing Committees by the Govt. in the respective Ministries/ Dept. headed by Addl. Secretaries to fix responsibility for time & cost overruns.
- iv) Stricter appraisal of projects.
- v) Adoption of computer network based monitoring, and
- vi) Emphasis on project management and imparting training to project managers of CPSUs.

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

##### **9.39.1 Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCC)**

To address the issues such as Land acquisition, forest / environment / wild life clearances, encroachment / law & order issues, etc which require State-level intervention, this Ministry had written to the State Governments to constitute the Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in each state under the respective Chief Secretaries. So far, twenty two states have constituted CSPCCs and are holding regular meetings.

##### **9.39.2 Taking up of Issues with Ministries / Reviews of Sectors**

During the year, the progress of implementation of projects in various sectors was taken up at different levels with the concerned administrative Ministries in quarterly review meetings.

### **9.39.3 Active Participation in MOU/Review/EBR Meetings**

The IPMD is actively raising the issues of time & cost overruns and capacity building of project managers in the meetings of the MOU negotiations conducted by the Dept. of Public Enterprises for assessing the performance of the CPSEs.

### **9.39.4 Support to Project Management Initiatives**

In its endeavor to promote best project management practices, IPMD had supported the knowledge sharing activities/ seminars organized by PMI, IPMA, CII, FICCI, Engineering Council of India, etc.

### **Trainings under Project Management**

9.40.1 With a view to promote project management and improve the implementation of central sector projects, the IPMD is conducting five days residential training programmes in Project Management at National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) for the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings. During 2013-14, three such trainings have been conducted, wherein over 105 executives and managers from different CPSUs have participated. IPMD is also conducting project management training for state level executives and this year more than 200 executives participated in these training programmes organized in Odisha and Arunachal Pradesh.

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

9.41 The IPMD has been making improvements in the OCMS as per the feedback received from the PSUs and also ironing out their difficulties

through OCMS training and clarifications during interactions. The focus is now more on persuading the PSUs to forward the information online. Due to constant persuasion by IPMD, in the MoU negotiation meetings, all the CPSUs were urged to supply the information on projects/milestones through OCMS on real time basis.

### **Irrigation Potential**

9.42 As on March 2014, 140 Medium and Major Irrigation Projects were completed and cumulative irrigation potential of 68.65 Lakh hectares created under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). Also, during the period, ₹ 54,350.48 crore has been released as Central Loan Assistance/Grants to the State Governments under AIBP.

## CHAPTER X

### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched by the Government of India on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1993 to provide a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets and for provision of basic facilities including community infrastructure, based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their Constituencies / States. Initially the MPLADS was under the control of Ministry of Rural Development. The subject relating to the MPLAD Scheme was transferred to this Ministry in October 1994. The scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines, which have been comprehensively revised from time to time. The present Guidelines were issued in August 2012.

#### 10.1 Salient features

The salient features of the MPLAD scheme are as follows:-

- (i) MPLADS is a Plan scheme fully funded by Government of India, under which funds are released in the form of Grant-in-aid, as special Central Assistance to States.
- (ii) In 1993-94, when the scheme was launched, an amount of ₹ 5 lakh per MP was allotted which was enhanced to ₹ 1 cr per MP per annum from 1994-95 and to ₹ 2 crore from 1998-99. This was further increased to ₹ 5 crore from 2011-12. MPLADS funds is released in two installments of ₹ 2.5 crore each by the Government of India directly to the District Authorities for

execution of the eligible works recommended by the MPs by following the State Government administrative, technical and financial rules.

- (iii) The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable i.e. the funds not released in a particular year will be carried forward for making releases in the subsequent years subject to eligibility.
- (iv) Examining the eligibility, sanctioning, funding, selection of implementing agencies, prioritization and overall execution and monitoring of the scheme at the ground level, is done by the District Authorities.
- (v) The Lok Sabha Members shall recommend works in their respective constituencies. The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the State from which they are elected. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can recommend works for implementation anywhere in the country.
- (vi) Right from the inception of the scheme, works for creation of durable assets of national priorities viz. drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads etc. have been given priority.
- (vii) MPs can also recommend community infrastructure and public utility building works for registered Societies / Trusts and Cooperative Societies up to a ceiling for ₹ 1 crore in a financial year. The Trusts / Societies and Cooperative Societies are eligible to receive only ₹ 50 lakh in their life time. However Trusts / Societies that runs charitable residential homes for orphans, old /

aged persons, widows, lepers, blind persons, spastic / mentally retarded children or for deaf and dumb children are eligible for receiving a maximum of ₹ 1 crore in their entire life time for creation of charitable and residential home. The structure constructed with MPLADS funds shall be the property of State / UT Government.

- (viii) Special attention is given for infrastructural development of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population by earmarking 15% and 7.5% respectively of MPLADS funds for those areas and in case there is insufficient tribal population in the area of Lok Sabha Member, they may recommend this amount for the creation of community assets in tribal areas outside of their constituency within their state of election. In case a state does not have ST inhabited areas, this amount may be utilized in SC inhabited areas and vice-versa.
- (ix) Also to encourage Trusts / Societies to work for the betterment of the tribal people, the ceiling of ₹ 50 lakh has been increased to ₹ 75 lakh where the additional amount of ₹ 25 Lakh should be used for the creation of public utility building assets primarily for the benefit of tribal people in tribal areas.
- (x) In order to undertake rehabilitation works in the areas affected by calamities in a state, Lok Sabha MPs from the non-affected areas of that state can recommend permissible works to the tune of up to ₹ 10 lakh per annum in those areas. In the event of calamity of severe nature in any part of the country an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of ₹ 50 lakh for the affected district.

- (xi) If an elected Member of Parliament, finds the need, to contribute MPLADS funds, to a place outside their State/UT, or outside the constituency within the states or both, the MP can recommend eligible works under the guidelines up to a maximum of ₹ 10 lakh in a financial year.
- (xii) MP can spend a maximum of ₹ 10 lakh per year for giving assistance to physically challenged persons for purchase of tri-cycles (including motorized tri-cycles), battery operated motorized wheel chair and artificial limbs.
- (xiii) Purchase of books for schools, colleges and public library are allowed subject to some financial restriction.
- (xiv) Purchase of computers and Visual Display Units (VDU) for government and government aided institutions are also allowed.
- (xv) Release of 1<sup>st</sup> instalment equal to 50% of annual entitlement in respect of MPs at the time of constitution of Lok Sabha and election to the Rajya Sabha is done automatically without waiting for any document from district authorities.
- (xvi) To bring in more financial accountability, Utilization Certificate and Audit Certificate for the previous financial year are also pre-requisites for the release of the second instalment. From financial year 2012-13, release of first instalment is made subject to the condition that second instalment of previous year was released for the MP concerned and also subject to furnishing of provisional Utilization Certificate of previous year covering at least 80% of the expenditure of the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of previous year.



- (xvii) Funds released by the Government of India are deposited by the District Administrations in nationalized banks.
- (xviii) 2% of the MPLAD fund which is part of the annual entitlement of the Hon'ble MP has been allowed to District /State Authorities for their administrative expenses.
- (xix) The normal financial and audit procedures prevalent in the states in which the works are executed apply with regard to the implementation of the works.
- (xx) The roles of Central Government, State Government, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies have been clearly demarcated for implementation of MPLAD Scheme.

## 10.2 Impact

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

### 10.3 Scheme Performance

#### 10.3.1 Physical Performance (As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014)

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

- ❖ 17,82,736 works have been recommended
- ❖ 15,77,237 works have been sanctioned.
- ❖ 13,88,495 works have been completed.
- ❖ **The percentage of work Completed to Sanctioned is 88.03%.**
- ❖ In the current financial year, 1,66,014 works have been recommended, 1,50,207 works have been sanctioned and 1,20,466 works have been completed.

#### 10.3.2 Financial Performance (As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014)

- ❖ **₹ 32,657.25 crore** have been released since inception of the scheme.
- ❖ Expenditure of **₹ 29,738.18 crore** incurred since inception of the Scheme.
- ❖ **The percentage of expenditure over release is 91.06%**
- ❖ **₹ 3,937.00 crore** has been released in 2013-14 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014) and expenditure of **₹ 4,471.26 crore** has been incurred during this period.

10.3.3 The year-wise funds released and cumulative releases so far under the scheme is furnished below:

**Table 10.1**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Funds Released (₹ in Crore)</b>	<b>Cumulative Release (₹ in Crore)</b>
1993-1994	37.80	37.80
1994-1995	771.00	808.80
1995-1996	763.00	1571.80
1996-1997	778.00	2349.80
1997-1998	488.00	2837.80
1998-1999	789.50	3627.30
1999-2000	1390.50	5017.80
2000-2001	2080.00	7097.80
2001-2002	1800.00	8897.80
2002-2003	1600.00	10497.80
2003-2004	1682.00	12179.80
2004-2005	1310.00	13489.80
2005-2006	1433.90	14923.70
2006-2007	1451.50	16375.20
2007-2008	1470.55	17845.75
2008-2009	1580.00	19425.75
2009-2010	1531.5	20957.25
2010-2011	1533.31	22490.56
2011-2012	2507.68	24998.25
2012-2013	3722.00	28720.25
2013-2014	3937.00	32657.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>32657.25</b>	

## 10.4 Achievements

### 10.4.1 Comparative performance of the Scheme

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

Year	2012-13	2013-14
Fund released during the period	3722.00 cr	3937.00 cr
Fund expenditure during period	3088.59 cr	4471.26 cr
Percentage utilisation of funds over release	82.98 %	91.06%
Sanction of works	116,575	150,207
Completion of works	81,666	120,466

### 10.4.2 Integrated Software on MPLAD Scheme

To bring in **greater transparency and accountability at the ground level** and to **promote e-governance**, an integrated software on MPLADS funds release, funds monitoring, monitoring of expenditure incurred at Macro and Micro level on real time basis has been developed through NICS. The new integrated system will be a dynamic user friendly web application and will be a single portal of reference for all the stake holders. The portal will ensure Micro (works), Macro (release and expenditure level) reporting and monitoring of timely utilization of funds.

## 10.5 Monitoring

- (i) The performance of the MPLAD Scheme has significantly improved due to visits to States/UTs by senior officials of the Ministry to review the implementation of the scheme. During the year 2013-14, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha and Karnataka have been covered.
- (ii) Meetings with the Secretaries of State Nodal Departments, to clarify policy initiatives, monitoring of release of funds and taking stock of the implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs, have been held 17 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and once in 2013-14).
- (iii) Financial and technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for District Officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme. The state-level trainings on 'Guidelines for District Authorities' were undertaken in Punjab, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Kerala during 2013-14.

## 10.6 Physical Monitoring of MPLADS Works

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

corrective action may be taken. 208 districts of the country have been covered in first four phases: 30 districts in 2007-08, 43 districts in 2008-09, 60 districts in 2009-10 and 75 districts in 2010-11. One hundred more districts were covered in North and West Zone of the Country through another independent organization viz. Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd (AFC). The AFC has submitted the monitoring reports during 2013-14. The Ministry has already requested all the District Authorities to take appropriate action on the findings of AFC.

## **CHAPTER XI**

### **PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE HINDI**

11.1 In accordance with the Official Language Policy of the Union and in pursuance of the annual programme issued by the Department of Official Language, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been making continuous and concerted efforts for propagation and promotion of Hindi as official language in the Ministry and in its attached and subordinate offices. Official Language section of the Ministry is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of various statutory provisions and policies as laid down in the Official Languages Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, out of 522 officers/employees, 521 were either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi and all 55 stenographers posted in the MOSPI are trained. One Assistant has been nominated for Hindi typing scheme. The training of Hindi typing is also being provided to the MTS of this Ministry.

#### **Official Language Implementation Committee**

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



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

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

#### **Awards and Incentives**

11.4 Like previous years the **incentive scheme** for original noting/drafting in Hindi continued during the year. Two employees were given first prize with cash award of ₹ 2000/- each and three employees were given second prize with cash award of ₹ 1200/- each for the year 2012-2013. During the month of September 2013, **Hindi Month/Pakhwara** was observed in the Ministry and also in its attached and subordinate offices. In the Ministry, the period from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2013 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 was observed as "**Hindi Month**". During the period, various competitions were organized and a total of 62 cash prizes were given to the winners of the competitions.

In order to motivate the office work in Hindi, this year, for the first time, with the active assistance and encouragement of the Shri



S.S.Badhawan, JS(A), competitions for Data Entry Operators and Daily Wages Employees of this Ministry were also organized separately and they were given a total of 29 awards. A special event "**Prashna Manch**" was also organized for staff and Data Entry Operators and Daily Wages Employees separately in which questions related to the Official Language Policy and activities of the Ministry were asked. For encouraging the progressive use of Hindi in the day-to-day official work, "**Rajbhasha Chal Vaijayanti**" shields are also awarded to two sections / divisions / units for doing maximum work in Hindi on quarterly basis and certificates are awarded to those officers/employees of the winner sections who contribute in winning "**Rajbhasha Chal Vaijayanti**".



*Chairman of Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) of the Ministry Shri Ajay Mehra, DG and CEO (NSSO) awarding 'Rajbhasha Chal Vaijayanti' Shield to Administration-II Section*



*Employees of Administration-IV Section with “Rajbhasha Chal Vajrayanti Shield”*

For promoting the progressive use of Hindi in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> prize of **Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield** is awarded annually to the offices doing maximum work in Hindi. **Computer Centre, New Delhi, Field Operations Division, New Delhi and SDRD, Kolkata** respectively were awarded 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> prize of Kshetriya **Rajbhasha Shield** for the year 2012-13.





***Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary (MoSPI) offering Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield to the Computer Centre, New Delhi, FOD, New Delhi and SDRD, Kolkata***

Ministry of Statistics & programme Implementation was awarded the first prize in the “Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Puruskar Yojna”. Shri T.C.A. Anant, Secretary, MoSPI took the prestigious award from Hon’ble President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee in a function organised on Hindi Diwas on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2013 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.



*Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary, MoSPI receiving the "Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Puraskar Yojna" award from the Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee*

### **Hindi Salahkar Samiti**

11.5 The duration of Hindi Salahkar Samiti expired this year and the re-constitution process of the Samiti has already started after the constitution of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.

### **Hindi Training and Workshops**

11.6 During 2013-14, one stenographer was sponsored for training in Hindi stenography under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language. Workshops were organised for the officers and staff of the Ministry having working knowledge of Hindi or proficiency in Hindi to solve their problems and removing hesitation in using Hindi in their day-to-day official work.

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

11.7 During 2013, 7th issue of the in-house Journal “Paridrishya” was released with a new design and look. This in-house publication has no doubt given a good platform to the staff members of the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices to bring forth their creative writing talent in Hindi. The work relating to publication of 8th issue of the in-house journal is in progress.

## **CHAPTER XII**

### **OTHER ACTIVITIES**

12.1 The Vigilance Cell in the Ministry is presently headed by Director (MPLADS) who as Chief Vigilance Officer (Part time), deals with the following work:-

- Dealing with vigilance cases i.e., cases of corruption, misconduct, malpractices and lack of integrity in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' officers;
- Processing / issuing of vigilance status certificates in respect of officers of various grades;
- Implementation of Conduct rules;
- Furnishing of CVO's monthly statistical report giving status of pending vigilance cases to the Department of Personnel & Training and
- Work related to grant of permission under the provision of the Conduct Rules.

12.2 Vigilance Cell also handles the following activities:

- Review and streamlining of procedures, which appear to afford scope for corruption or misconduct and for initiating other measures for the prevention, detection of corruption and other malpractices and punishment to the corrupt in the Ministry as well as its attached and subordinate offices;
- Preparation of a list of officers of "Doubtful Integrity"/Agreed list and their postings to non sensitive areas and
- Providing advice to the attached / subordinate offices regarding appointment of Vigilance Officers.

12.3 The complaints received from individuals and other organizations like CBI / CVC / PMO / UPSC etc. are examined on the basis of the factual

report obtained from the concerned administrative divisions, attached and subordinate offices. The preliminary inquiries are made to look into the merit of the complaints and if the complaints have any substance then a regular departmental action is initiated. During the period April 2013 – January 2014, twelve reports regarding action taken by the Ministry in respect of various representations forwarded by CVC/PMO, were sent to CVC. In addition to this, one case referred by the CBI was processed and a compliance report was sent to CVC seeking its advice.

12.4 During the year 2013-14 (April 2013 - March 2014), 17 new cases / complaints were received and 8 of them have been disposed. On the basis of inquiry proceedings in various cases, total thirty five cases in various Divisions of the Ministry were processed. Out of these, two minor and twelve major penalties were imposed in the attached and subordinate offices and the Ministry. The remaining cases have either been disposed off or are under various stages of investigation. During the period (April 2013 - March 2014) more than 1100 vigilance clearance were processed / issued and 17 RTI applications were received and disposed off within stipulated time.

12.5 Vigilance Awareness Week was observed during the period 28<sup>th</sup> October 2013 to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2013 to create awareness amongst officers and staff. It began with a pledge taking ceremony. The theme of the year was “***Promoting Good Governance-Positive Contribution of Vigilance***”. Banners regarding observance of Vigilance Awareness Week were placed at vantage locations of the building.

## Redressal of Public Grievances

12.6 The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and its attached / subordinate offices have negligible public interaction. However, a grievance redressal machinery is functioning in this Ministry under the supervision of a Nodal Officer (Public Grievances). The particulars of the Nodal Officer have been displayed at the Reception Office of S.P. Bhawan for the convenience of public including serving and retired persons of MoSPI so as to enable them to visit Nodal Officer without any difficulty. The grievances are received through P.G. Portal of MoSPI or through Department Of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. The P.G. Portals of MoSPI and Department of A.R. and P.G. are regularly monitored by the Nodal Officer of MOSPI. There were 111 grievances pending as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014. During the year 2013 and 2014 (Upto 31<sup>st</sup> march), a total number of 159 grievances have been received and 148 grievances have been settled. All the aforesaid pending cases are being followed up on priority basis by reminding the concerned subordinate offices/divisions of MOSPI for early disposal.

## Court Cases

12.7 The number of court cases pending in various courts during 2013 and 2014 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> March) is as under:-

Month	Jan 2013	Feb 2013	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug 2013	Sep 2013	Oct 2013	Nov 2013	Dec 2013	Jan 2014	Feb 2014	Mar 2014
Number	136	148	152	151	158	158	159	162	161	170	164	176	180	176	176



### **Information and Facilitation Counter**

12.8 The Ministry has Information and Facilitation Counter (IFC) situated at the main gate of Sardar Patel Bhawan. The Information pertaining to the functions of the Ministry is available at the counter. In addition to this, the Statistical data for use by the Research Scholars, Economists, Financial Institutions, Educational Institutions, Universities, etc. is available at the Information and Facilitation Counter and the Citizen's Charter of this Ministry is also on display at the counter. A person conversant with the work has been placed at IFC for handling the queries of visitors.

### **General Administration**

12.9 The Ministry is custodian of proper maintenance of Sardar Patel Bhawan through regular liaison with the CPWD. Besides this Ministry, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, National Security Council Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, and Public Grievances Wing of Cabinet Secretariat are also accommodated in this building. An interdepartmental Co-ordination Committee looks into the needs of each of department for proper upkeep of the building. Regular liaison is also maintained with CISF on Security matters of the building. Offices of this Ministry are also located in Jeevan Prakash Building and R.K.Puram. During year 2013-14, an exercise has been carried out for:-

- (a) Awarding of AMC DG-Set to CPWD installed at S. P. Bhawan and J.P. Building.
- (b) Work has been completed for linking of UPS with computers installed in the Ministry.
- (c) Fresh contract awarded to reputed vendor for improvement of services / facilities in Departmental Canteen in S.P. Bhawan.

(d) The renovation work has been completed at J.P. Building and the shifting order of PCL unit has also been issued, which will take place shortly. This will resolve the issue of shortage of office space at S.P. Bhavan.

(e) The handing over of newly constructed office building exclusively for this Ministry at CBD Shahdara is under process.

### **RTI Matters**

12.10 RTI applications/appeals are normally received in PIGR Section and then forwarded to concerned CPIOs for their disposal. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has designated 11 First Appellate Authorities and one RTI Nodal Officer of the level of Director/Deputy Secretary under the RTI Act. The Ministry has also designated 23 Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and 25 Assistant Central Public Information Officers (ACPIOs) for main Ministry and one First Appellate authority and one CPIO for Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), an Autonomous Body under the control of this Ministry. The number of requests and appeals received in 2013 under the RTI Act 2005 is as under:

**No. of Requests/Appeals/Notices of CIC received during 2013 and 2014 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> March)**

**Under the RTI Act 2005**

Sl. No.	Name of Month	Requests/Applications				Appeals				Notices received from CIC
		Cf	Recd.	Disp.	Pending	Cf	Recd.	Disp.	Pending	
1	January-13	44	63	77	30	4	5	5	4	0
2	February-13	30	67	53	44	4	2	4	2	1
3	March-13	44	79	69	54	2	6	5	3	0
4	April-13	54	70	89	35	3	4	3	4	8
5	May-13	35	87	86	36	4	6	7	3	2
6	June-13	36	66	70	32	3	1	2	2	0
7	July-13	32	79	78	33	2	5	4	3	1
8	August-13	33	77	62	48	3	2	2	3	0
9	September-13	48	115	98	65	3	3	4	2	0
10	October-13	65	158	135	88	2	6	3	5	0
11	November-13	88	113	118	83	5	7	7	5	0
12	December-13	83	118	111	90	5	12	8	9	0
13	January-14	90	163	142	111	9	13	9	13	4
14	February-14	111	282	268	125	13	12	12	13	0
15	March-14	125	120	153	92	13	21	19	15	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>

Cf =Carry forward from prev.month pending

Recd. =Received during the month

Disp. =Dispose off during the month

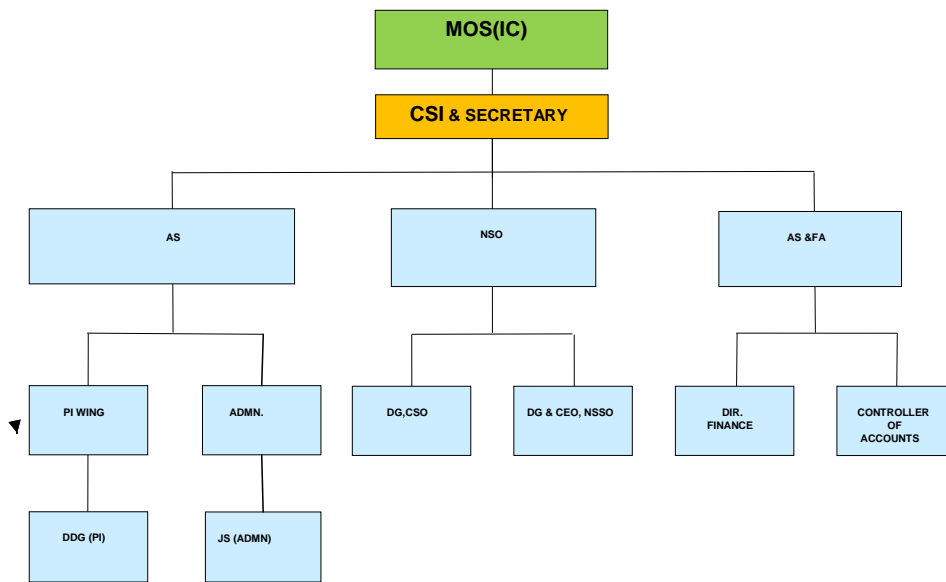
## **International Coordination & Training**

12.11 International Coordination and Training Unit maintains liaison with international agencies such as the United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the International Labour Office (ILO) on various statistical matters which cover exchange of statistical intelligence, participation in international conferences, seminars, workshops and trainings for the development of statistical system capabilities and serving as clearing house for statistical matters. India is also ex-officio member of International Statistical Organization, Voorburg, Netherlands.

12.12 The officers of this Ministry have attended 20 International Workshops / Training Programme and 30 meetings/conferences during the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

ORGANISATION CHART

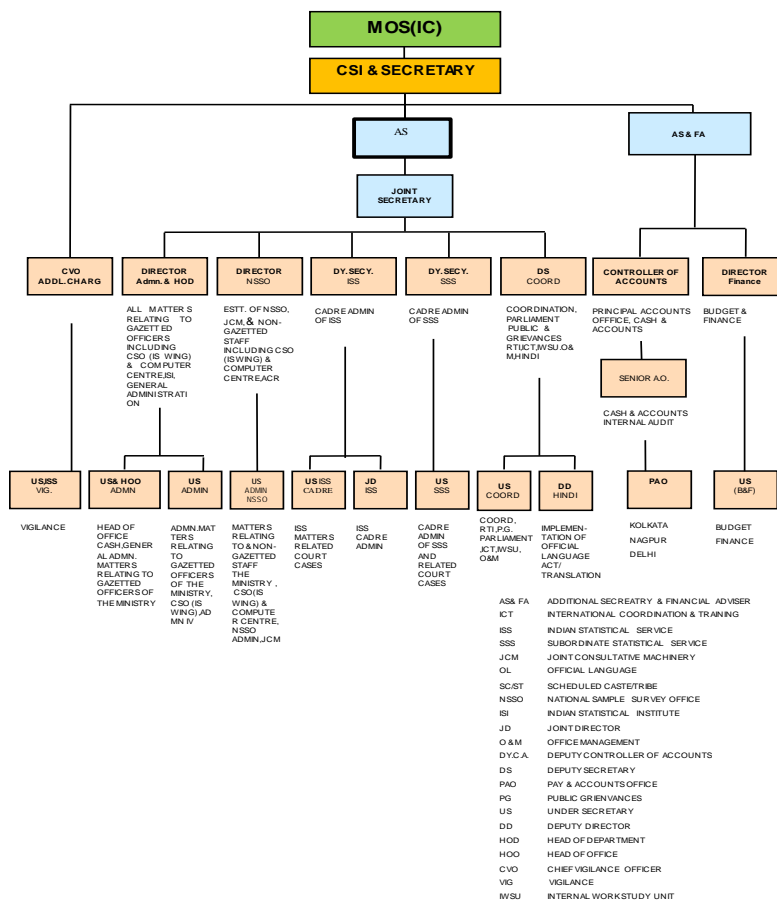
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



## Annexure-IB

### ORGANISATION CHART

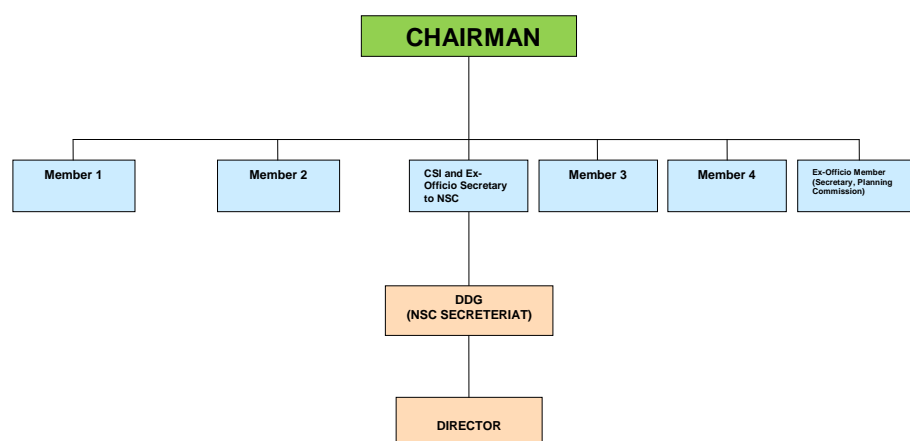
#### MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION ADMINISTRATION



ORGANISATION CHART

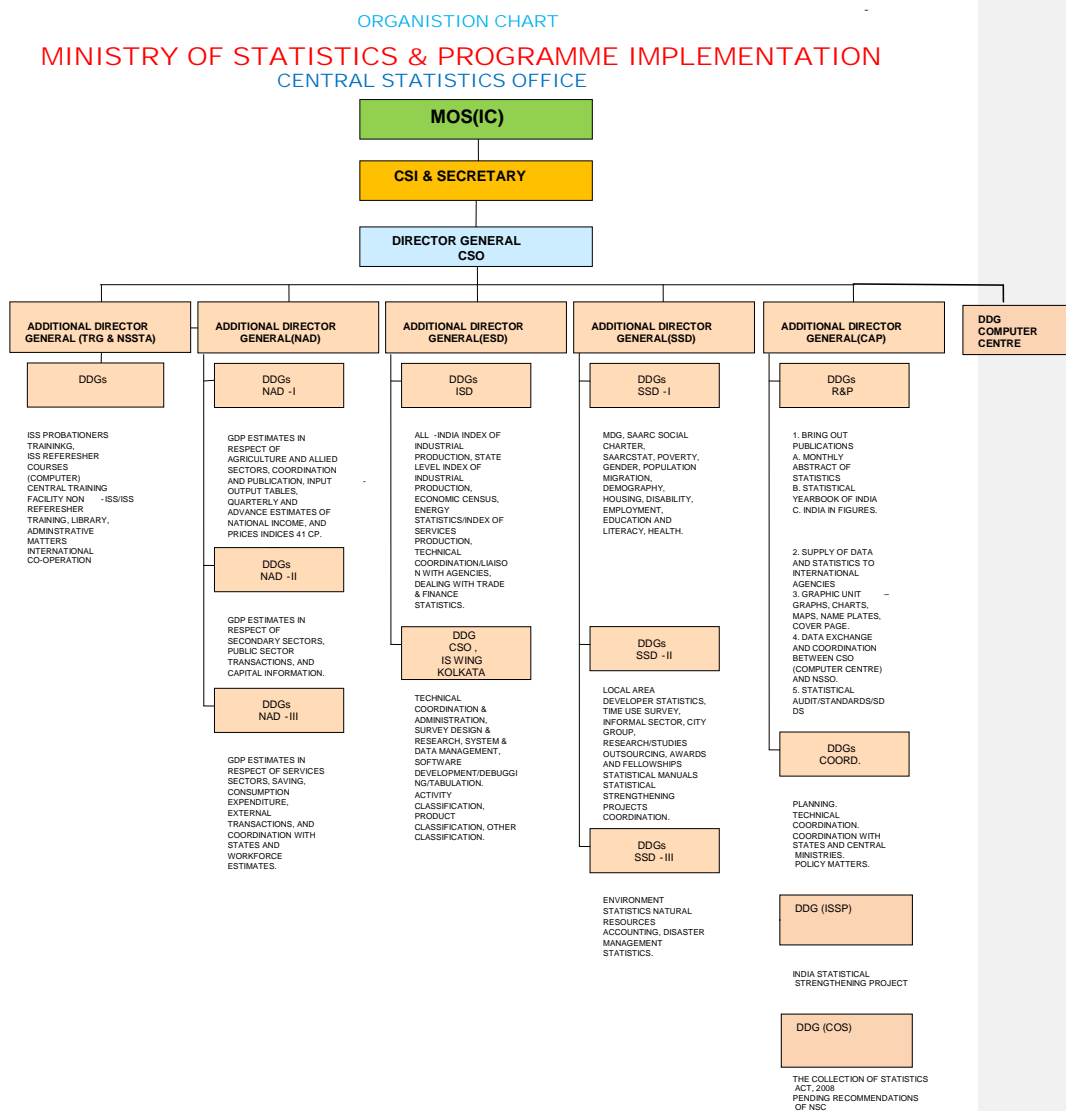
Annexure-IC

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION



NSC NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION  
CSI CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA

## Annexure-ID

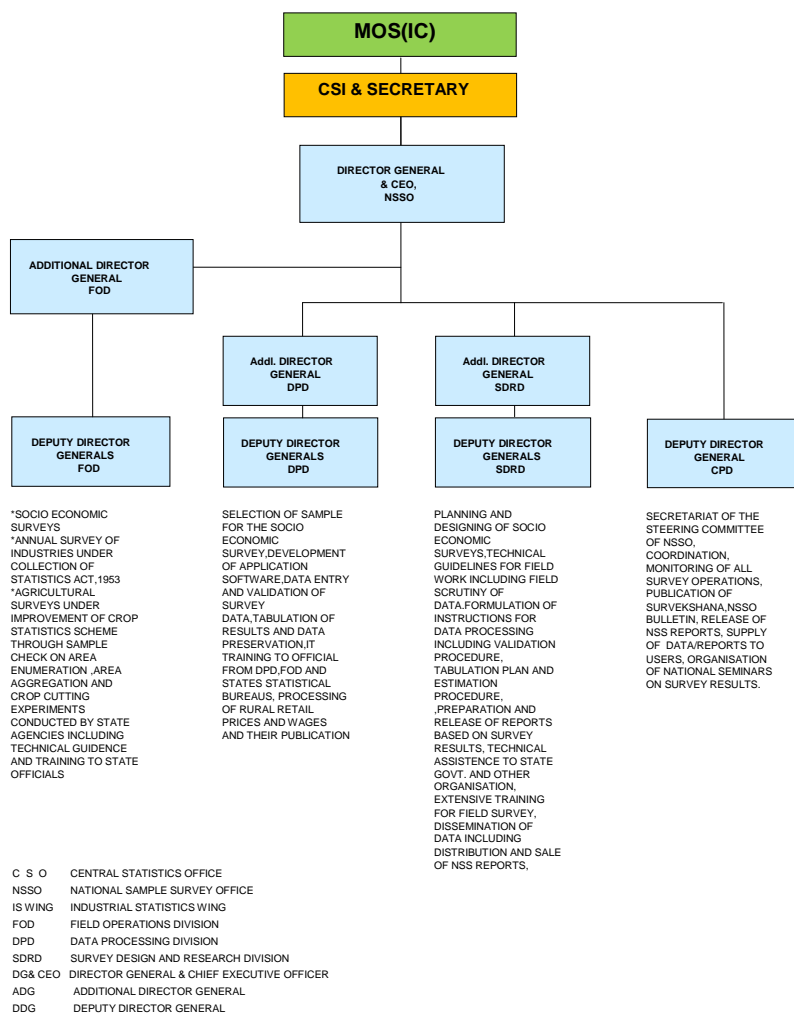




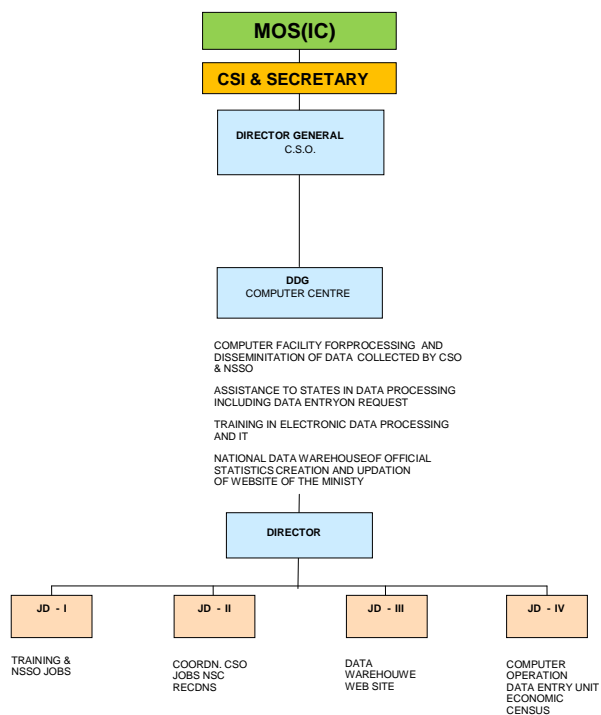
ORGANISATION CHART

Annexure-IE

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE



ORGANISATION CHART  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
COMPUTER CENTRE

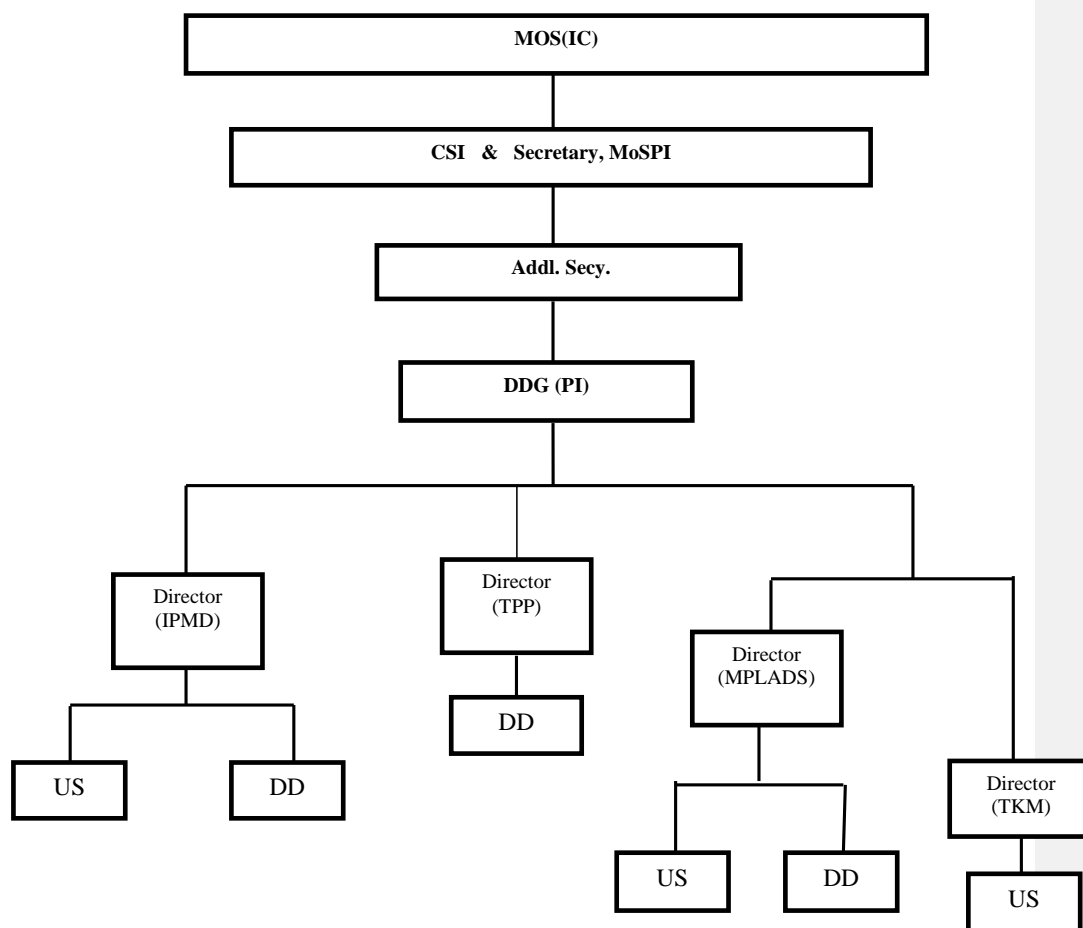


C.S.O. CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE  
JD JOINT DIRECTOR  
FOD FIELD OPERATION DIVISION  
DPD DATA PROCESSING DIVISION  
SDRD SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION  
NAD NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIVISION  
PCL PRICE & COST OF LIVING

**Annexure-IG**

**ORGANISATION CHART**

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
(PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING)**



IPMD - Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division

TPP - Twenty Point Programme

MPLADS - Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

US - Under Secretary

DD - Deputy Director

**ABBREVIATIONS USED**

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

## Annexure-II

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

#### **I STATISTICS WING**

1. Acts as the nodal agency for planning integrated development of the statistical system in the country.
2. Coordination of statistical work with a view to identify gaps in data availability or duplication of statistical work in respect of Departments of the Government of India and the State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs) and to suggest necessary remedial measures.
3. Laying down and maintenance of norms and standards in the field of statistics, evolving concepts, definitions and methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results.
4. Advising the Departments of the Government of India on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data.
5. Preparation of National Accounts as well as publication of Annual Estimates of National Income, Gross / Net Domestic Product, Government and private final consumption expenditure, capital formation, savings, capital stock and consumption fixed capital, quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product, preparation of National Input-Output Transactions Table, State level estimates of Domestic Product and fixed capital formation of supra-regional sectors, preparation of comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices.
6. Compilation and release of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month in the form of Quick Estimates, conducting Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and providing statistical information, to assess and

evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing (factories) sector.

7. Development of Environment Statistics, development of methodology, concepts and preparation of National Resource Accounts for India.
8. Organization and conduct of periodic All India Economic Census and follow-up sample surveys.
9. Conducting nation-wide sample surveys on various socio-economic aspects, such as, employment, consumer expenditure, housing conditions, debt and investment, land and livestock holdings, literacy, education, health, family welfare, un-organised manufacturing and services etc, to provide the database needed for development, research, policy formulation and economic planning.
10. Conducting quality checks and auditing of statistical surveys and data sets through technical scrutiny and sample checks and generate correction factors and alternative estimates, if required.
11. Undertaking the processing of survey data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow up surveys of Economic Census and Annual Survey of Industries by the National Sample Survey Organisation and the Central Statistical Organisation.
12. Dissemination of statistical information through a number of regular or adhoc publications to Government, semi-Government or private data users / agencies and dissemination of data, on request, to United Nations Agencies like United Nations Statistics Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organisation and other relevant international agencies.
13. Giving grants-in-aid to registered non-governmental organizations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports and finance seminars, workshops or conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.

14. Functioning as the Cadre Controlling Authority and dealing with all aspects of managing the Indian Statistical Service including all matters pertaining to training, career planning and manpower planning.
15. The Indian Statistical Institute and ensuring its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).
16. Compilation and release of monthly Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees.
17. Undertaking methodological studies and pilot surveys for evolving better sampling techniques and estimation procedures including small area estimates.

## **II PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING**

18. Monitoring of Twenty Point Programme.
19. Monitoring of projects of ₹ 150 crores and above.
20. Monitoring of the performance of Infrastructure Sectors.
21. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).
22. Coordination and policy issues relating to National Common Minimum Programme excluding sectoral policies allocated to other Ministries / Departments.

**Annexure-III A****Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance  
Sanctioned during 2012-13**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization/ Beneficiary	Purpose	Amount (₹) / Sanctioned
1.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	Project on "Determinants of Women's Empowerment and its Impact on Standard of Living" Total Cost: ₹ 13,84,950/-	₹ 3,46,237/- (1 <sup>st</sup> instalment)
2.	Development Initiatives, Industrial Estate, Jharsuguda, Odisha	Project on "The impact of Remittances from Migrant Workers on their Families and Local Economy Development in Odisha" Total Cost : ₹ 14,62,000/-	₹ 3,65,500/- (1 <sup>st</sup> instalment)
3.	National Institute of Public Finance, Satsang Vihar Marg, Special Institutional Area, New Delhi	48 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the 'Indian Econometric Society' at Pondicherry University	₹ 2,00,000/-
4.	Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam, Tamil Nadu	3 <sup>rd</sup> National Conference on 'Issues and Trends in Advanced Computing' (NITAC-2012)	₹ 1,00,000/-
5.	Shyam Institute of Public Cooperation and Community Development, Datia, M.P.	9 <sup>th</sup> Bhopal Seminar on 'Population and Reproductive and Child Health in India'	₹ 1,00,000/-
6.	Department of Statistics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, U.P.	Recent Trends in Official Statistics	₹ 1,00,000/-
7.	Dept. Of Statistics, Ramanujan School of Mathematical Sciences, Pondicherry University, Kalapet, Puducherry	XI Biennial Conference of the International Biometric Society	₹ 2,00,000/-
8.	Dept. Of Statistics, Calicut University, Calicut, Kerala	Recent Trends in Statistics and Related Areas	₹ 1,00,000/-
9.	Dept. Of Statistics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P.	Seminar on New Dimensions in Statistics Concepts and Issues	₹ 2,00,000/-
10.	Dept. Of Statistics, University of Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	National Symposium on Statistics and its Applications for Young Researchers (NSSAYR-2012)	₹ 1,00,000/-



11.	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai, Maharashtra	International Conference on 'Urban Biodiversity and Climate Change, Mitigation and Adaptation'	₹ 5,00,000/-
12.	Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi	Conference in memory of Late Prof Suresh Tendulkar, Dept of Economics, DSE	₹ 2,00,000/-
13.	Dept. Of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi	International Conference on 'Asian Meeting of the Econometric Society 2012' (AMES)	₹ 5,00,000/-
14.	Dept. Of Statistics, S.V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	Official Statistics for college teachers and research scholars in conjunction with golden jubilee celebration of Dept. Of Statistics	₹ 2,00,000/-
15.	Dept. Of Statistics & Biostatistics, St. Thomas College, Pala, Arunapuram, Pala, Kerala	International conference on 'Epidemiology Special Focus to Modelling of Infectious and Chronic Disease Data using Time Series and Spatial Data Analysis'	₹ 3,00,000/-
16.	Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab	30 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Society for Medical Statistics (ISMS CON 2012)	₹ 2,00,000/-
17.	Indian Society for Agricultural Statistics, IASRI Campus, Library Avenue, PUSA, New Delhi	International Conference on Statistics and Informatics in Agricultural Research	₹ 5,00,000/-
18.	Banaras Hindu University, Dept. Of Statistics, Varanasi, U.P.	Bayesian Theory and Applications (IWCBTA)	₹ 5,00,000/-
19.	Dept. Of Statistics, University of Calcutta & Calcutta Statistical Association, Kolkata, West Bengal	8 <sup>th</sup> International Trinennial Calcutta Symposium on Probability and Statistics	₹ 3,25,000/-
20.	Pondicherry University, R. Vankatraman Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry	International Conference on 'Frontiers of Statistics and its Applications'	₹ 3,25,000/-
21.	Dept. Of Statistics, St. Xavier's College, Kolkata, West Bengal	National Seminar on 'Applications of Statistics and Statistical Computing'	₹ 1,00,000/-

22.	IASP, IIPS, Deonar, Mumbai, Maharashtra	34 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population	₹ 2,00,000/-
23.	Dept. Of Operational Research Faculty of Mathematical Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi	International Conference on Optimization Modelling and Applications (OPTIMA 2012)	₹ 2,00,000/-
24.	Dept. Of Statistics, University of Burdwan, Burdwan, West Bengal	Young Statisticians Meet – an International Conference	₹ 1,40,000/-
25.	Tropical Forest Research Institute (Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education), Jabalpur, M.P.	National Seminar on Recent Advances in Applied Statistics and its Application in Forestry (RAASAF)	₹ 1,00,000/-
26.	Dept. of Statistics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.	7 <sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Optimization and Statistics	₹ 1,00,000/-
27.	Dept. Of Statistics, Guwahati University, Guwahati, Assam	International Conference on Recent Advances in Mathematical Statistics and its Applications in Applied Statistics	₹ 3,25,000/-
28.	RCA Girls (PG) College, Mathura, U.P.	International Conference on 'Agenda for Inclusive Growth the Millennium Development Goals & Beyond'	₹ 2,00,000/-
29.	Dept. of Statistics, Patna University, Patna, Bihar	49 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society	₹ 2,00,000/-
30.	Dept. of Statistics, Punjab University, Patiala, Punjab	21 <sup>st</sup> International Conference of Forum for Interdisciplinary Mathematics (FIM)	₹ 2,00,000/-
31.	Arindam Chatterjee, Theoretical Statistics & Mathematics Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi	Travel Grant Assistance to provide paper in IMS Asia Pacific Rim Meeting, Japan	₹ 85,969/-
32.	Dr. Amitava Mukherjee, Dept. Of Mathematics, IIT Madras	Travel Grant Assistance to provide paper in ' The Sixth Workshop on Applied Probability IWAP 2012'	₹ 1,20,825/-

33.	Dr. P. G. Sankaran, Dept. Of Statistics, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	Travel Grant Assistance to provide paper in 'International Symposium on Business and Industrial Statistics'	₹ 1,12,267/-
34.	Dr. Prajneshu, IASRI, Pusa, New Delhi	Travel Grant Assistance to provide paper in 'Advances in Interdisciplinary Statistics and Combinatorics'	₹ 17,412/-
35.	Dr. Prasun Das, ISI, Kolkata	Travel Grant Assistance to provide paper in 'International Conference on Mathematics, Statistics and Education'	₹ 32,360/-
36.	Dr. M. Sivaram, Dept. Of Forest Statistics, Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Thrissur, Kerala	Travel Grant Assistance to provide paper in 'International Statistical Ecology Conference'	Rs, 1,01,618/-
37.	Dr. K. Manjunatha Prasad, Dept of Statistics, Manipal University, Manipal, Karnataka	Travel Grant Assistance to provide paper in 'LINSTAT 2012, International Conference on Trends and Prospective in Linear Statistics Conference'	₹ 1,20,571/-
38.	Dr. Rajender Parsad, Division of Design of Experiments, IASRI, Pusa, New Delhi	Travel Grant Assistance to provide paper in '2 <sup>nd</sup> Institute of Mathematical Statistics Asia Pacific Rim Meeting'	₹ 84,139/-

**Annexure-III B****Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance  
Sanctioned during 2013-14**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization/ Beneficiary	Purpose	Amount (₹)/ Sanctioned
1.	Sri Shyam Sundar Shyam Institute of Public Cooperation and Community Development, Datia, M.P.	11 <sup>th</sup> Bhopal Seminar 2013: Contemporary Issues in Mortality and Health in India	₹ 1,50,000/-
2.	Dept. Of Statistics, University of Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	International Conference on Statistics, Science and Society: New Challenges and Opportunities	₹ 5,00,000/-
3.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	7 <sup>th</sup> Statistics Day Celebrations	₹ 2,00,000/-
4.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	5 <sup>th</sup> Statistics Olympiad	₹ 2,00,000/-
5.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	International Conference on 'Applications of Game Theory in Policies and Decisions'	₹ 5,00,000/-
6.	Gandhian Unit for Integrated Development Education (GUIDE), Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Livelihood and related issues of fisher communities in India	₹ 1,45,000/-
7.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk, Rajasthan	National Conference on 'Advanced Development and Applications in Statistical Science'	₹ 2,00,000/-
8.	Centre for Child Welfare and Social development (CCWSD), Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Seminar cum Workshop on 'Towards Implementing Strategy for Tribal Economic Development Statistics and Data Gaps in Odisha'	₹ 1,50,000/-
9.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P.	Statistics and Informatics in Agricultural Statistics	₹ 2,00,000/-
10.	Department of Biostatistics, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	31 <sup>st</sup> Annual National Conference of Indian Society for Medical Statistics (ISMS 2013)	₹ 2,00,000/-
11.	The Indian Society For Ecological Economics, New Delhi	Global Change, Ecosystems, Sustainability	₹ 5,00,000/-
12.	Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, Mysore, Karnataka	Development in Statistical Methods for Data Analysis of Excluded Groups	₹ 1,51,000/-

13.	Voluntary Integrated Multiple Orphan & Children Human Activities Need Action (VIMOHANA), Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	Voluntary Integrated Multiple Orphan & Children Human Activities Need Action (VIMOHANA)	₹ 1,50,000/-
14.	The University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	International Conference on 'Operations Research for Data Analytics and Decision Analysis Methods'	₹ 5,00,000/-
15.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Recent Advances in Statistics and their Applications	₹ 5,00,000/-
16.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	International Conference on Socio-Economic Challenges and Sustainable Solutions	₹ 5,00,000/-
17.	Institute for Mathematics, Bioinformatics, Information Technology and Computer Science (IMBIC), Kolkata, West Bengal	Mathematical Sciences for Advancement of Science and Technology (MSAST 2013)	₹ 1,00,000/-
18.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala	8th International Conference and Instructional Workshop on 'Matrix Analytic Methods in Stochastic Models (MAM8 2014)'	₹ 5,00,000/-
19.	Ashutosh College, Kolkata, West Bengal	Advances in Statistics :Techniques and Applications	₹ 1,50,000/-
20.	Rayalaseema University, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Modeling and Analysis of Statistical Design of Experiments (DOE) through Taguchi Philosophy	₹ 2,00,000/-
21.	Kerala Statistical Institute, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Official Statistics System in India	₹ 2,00,000/-
22.	Sri Shyam Sunder Shyam Institute of Public Cooperation and Community Development, Datia, M.P.	Bhopal Seminar 2014 Contemporary Issues in Population and Development in India	₹ 2,00,000/-
23.	Central University of Rajasthan, Rajasthan	Recent Advances in Statistics and their Applications in Finance, Actuarial Sciences and Other Areas	₹ 1,00,000/-

**Annexure-IVA****Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) -2013-14****Ministry/Department: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation****(in ₹ crore)**

Sl.No	Scheme	Annual Plan 2013-14(BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North East 2013-14 BE
		GBS	IEBR	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(A) Central Sector Schemes(CS)</b>					
1	Capacity Development	123.00	00.00	123.00	12.30
2	Grants-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute	43.00	00.00	43.00	4.30
3	Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes	7.00	00.00	7.00	0.70
4	Economic Census	405.00	00.00	405.00	25.80
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>578.00</b>	<b>00.00</b>	<b>578.00</b>	<b>43.10</b>
<b>(B)Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS)</b>					
1	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	50.00	00.00	50.00	20.00
2	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	3.00	00.00	3.00	0
<b>Total(B)</b>		<b>53.00</b>	<b>00.00</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>631.00</b>	<b>00.00</b>	<b>631.00</b>	<b>63.10</b>

Note: ₹ 3955.00Crore is earmarked for Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) during Annual Plan 2013-14 (BE).

## Annexure-IVB

### B. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2013-14 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2013-14			NE States	Remarks
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2. Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	2000.00	1790.00	266.60		
3. Capacity Development (Total)	1230.00	1090.00	957.10		
3(a). Capacity Development (Capacity Development of CSO & Institutional Development & Capacity Building)	5.00	5.00	0.00		
3.(b) Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO - Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	1225.00	1085.00	957.10	Arunachal Pradesh	246.10
				Manipur	298.10
				Mizoram	72.00
				Sikkim	62.30
				Tripura	138.60
				Kolkata for NER region	140.00
6th Economic Census	2580.00	2580.00	990.58	Meghalaya	241.39
				Mizoram	89.07
				Manipur	176.41
				Arunachal Pradesh	197.12
				Tripura	155.71
				Nagaland	130.88
Institutional Development & Capacity Building (P.I. Wing)	70.00	60.00	0.00		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6310.00</b>	<b>5950.00</b>	<b>2480.10</b>		

(\*) State wise details not received

## Annexure-IVC

### A. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2012-13 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2012-13			NE States	Remarks
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000.00	1700.00	1119.63		
3 Capacity Development (Total)	1110.00	1090.00	891.15		
3(a). Capacity Development (Capacity Development of CSO & Institutional Development & Capacity Building)	275.00	20.00	100.00		
3.(b) Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO - Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	835.00	1070.00	791.15	Arunachal Pradesh	260.55
				Manipur	271.00
				Mizoram	68.00
				Sikkim	65.60
				Tripura	126.00
6th Economic Census	2937.00	2937.00	1661.85	Assam	1591.44
				Sikkim	59.03
				Meghalaya	11.38
Institutional Development & Capacity Building (P.I. Wing)	0.00	0.00			
Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata (*)	420.00	420.00	420.00		420.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6467.00</b>	<b>6147.00</b>	<b>4092.63</b>		

(\*) State wise details not received



### Annexure-V

Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006 during the period April 2012 to March 2013					
ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE					
Sl. No.	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target
			April 2012- March 2013	April 2012- March 2013	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Employment generated under MGNREGS					
1	No. of Job cards issued	Numbers	@	6327592	-
2	Employment generated	Thousand Mandays	@	3019851	-
3	Wages given	Lakh ₹	@	2637172	-
Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana					
4	No. of Individual Swarozgaries assisted - SGSY*	Number	98101	332196	339
Self Help Groups					
5	No. of SHGs formed	Number	@	232445	-
6	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY*	Number	178937	176834	99
Distribution of waste land to landless					
7	Land distributed	Hectare	@	354885	-
Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)					
8	No. of Inspections made	Number	@	6696	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	Number	@	1335	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	Number	@	1363	-
11	No. of Claims filed	Number	@	329	-

12	No. of Claims settled	Number	@	489	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases pending	Number	@	427	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	Number	@	2	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	Number	@	8	-
Food Security					
16	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)*	Tonnes	50468574	44876123	89
17	Food Security:Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)*	Tonnes	10216596	10015644	98
18	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System for Only BPL*	Tonnes	17461314	17961651	103
Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)					
19	Houses constructed *	Number	3009700	2657682	88
EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas					
20	Houses constructed - EWS/LIG*	Number	200000	148199	74
Rural Areas –National Rural Drinking water Programme (NRDWP)					
21	Habitations covered (Partially covered & slipped back) NRDWP	Number	75000	112849	150
22	Coverage of water quality affected habitations (NRDWP)	Number	25000	17794	71
Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas					
23	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	Thousand Nos.	@	4559	-
Institutional Delivery					
24	No. of deliveries in Institutions	Thousand Nos.	@	17286	-
SC Families Assisted					
25	SC Families Assisted*	Number	6597231	7704565	117
Universalisation of ICDS Scheme					
26	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)*	Number	7018	11355	162
Functional Anganwadis					

27	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)*	Number	1344498	1535206	114
No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter					
28	Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter*	Number	300000	1016417	339
Afforestation					
29	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)*	Thousand Hectares	1541670	1629066	106
30	Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)*	Lakh Number	992926000	1303476530	131
Rural Roads- PMGSY					
31	Length of Road Constructed*	Kilometer	30000	24487	82
Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)					
32	No. of Villages Electrified*	Number	14241	8825	62
Energized Pump sets					
33	No. of Pumps sets energized*	Number	336948	529058	157
Supply of Electricity					
34	Electricity supplied*	Million Units	981093	894911	91
	* Items having monthly targets.				
	@ No targets were fixed.				

Some of items under TPP-2006 namely *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*, *Self help Groups formed under SGSY*, *Sanitation Programme in Rural Area* and *Institutional Delivery* are demand driven and no targets are assigned by concerned nodal Ministries whereas for items like *Distribution of Wasteland to the landless* and *Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)*, concerned administrative Ministries are not in position to provide State/UT-wise targets; as such all these items are being monitored on monthly basis without any targets.

## Annexure-VI

### Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006 during the period April 2013 to December 2013

ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE					
Sl. No.	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Perce nt
			April 2013-December 2013	April 2013-December 2013	Achievements w.r.t. the Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Employment generated under MGNREGS</b>					
1	No. of Job cards issued	Thousand Nos.	@	2452	-
2	Employment generated	Thousand Mandays	@	1273286	-
3	Wages given	Lakh ₹	@	1727676	-
<b>Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>					
4	No. of Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY*	Number	73536	211081	287
<b>Self help Groups</b>					
5	No. of SHGs formed	Number	@	135462	-
6	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY*	Number	134168	263765	197

Distribution of waste land to landless					
7	Land distributed	Hectare	@	43266	-
Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)					
8	No. of Inspections made	Number	@	242	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	Number	@	0	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	Number	@	0	-
11	No. of Claims filed	Number	@	0	-
12	No. of Claims settled	Number	@	0	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases pending	Number	@	0	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	Number	@	0	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	Number	@	0	-
Food Security					
16	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)*	Tonnes	37435935	33703168	90
17	Food Security:Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)*	Tonnes	8439905	8230697	98
18	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)*	Tonnes	12797021	12916087	101
Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)					
19	Houses constructed – IAY*	Number	1244339	1228624	99
EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas					
20	Houses constructed – EWS/LIG	Number	74992	77581	103
Rural Areas –National Rural drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)					
21	Habitations covered (PC and Slipped back) – NRDWP*	Number	69878	56234	81

22	Coverage of water quality affected habitations- NRDWP*	Number	15219	7196	47
<b>Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas</b>					
23	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	Thousand Nos.	@	3658	-
<b>Institutional Delivery</b>					
24	No. of deliveries in Institutions	Thousand Nos.	@	12461	-
<b>SC Families Assisted</b>					
25	SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	674119	1008637	150
26	SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship	Number	3850584	1510318	39
<b>Universalisation of ICDS Scheme</b>					
27	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)*	Number	7045	6967	99
<b>Functional Anganwadis</b>					
28	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)*	Number	1352078	1328260	98
<b>No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter</b>					
29	Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter*	Number	112470	271171	241
<b>Afforestation</b>					
30	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)*	Thousand Hectares	1112	1420	128
31	Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)*	Lakh Number	7226	1095 9	152
<b>Rural Roads- PMGSY</b>					

32	Length of Road Constructed*	Kilometer	14435	15362	106
<b>Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)</b>					
33	No. of Villages Electrified*	Number	2300	2128	93
<b>Energized Pump sets</b>					
34	No. of Pumps sets energized*	Number	248012	43088 9	174
<b>Supply of Electricity</b>					
35	Electricity supplied*	Million Units	741139	70754 8	95

\* Items having monthly targets

@ No targets were fixed

Some of items under TPP-2006 namely *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*, *Self help Groups formed under SGSY*, *Sanitation Programme in Rural Area* and *Institutional Delivery* are demand driven and no targets are assigned by concerned nodal Ministries whereas for items like *Distribution of Wasteland to the landless* and *Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)*, concerned administrative Ministries are not in position to provide State/UT-wise targets; as such all these items are being monitored on monthly basis without any targets.

The item 'SC families assisted' has been bifurcated and with effect fr. September 2013 is monitored on two parameters. In items where quarterly/ annual targets have been provided by the Ministries concerned, monthly targets have been worked out on prorata basis.

## Annexure – VII

### Infrastructure Sector Performance ( April 2013 - March 2014)

(Figures are quick estimates and provisional)

Sl. No.	Sector	Unit	April 2013 - March 2014		April 2012- March 2013 Actual	% Variation Over	
			Target	Actual *		April 2013- March 2014 Target	April 2012- March 2013 Actual
1	Power	BU	975.00	967.15	912.06	-0.81	6.04
2	Coal	MT	604.55	565.64	556.40	-6.44	1.66
3	Finished Steel	MT	NA	92.97	89.62	-	3.74
4	Cement	MT	NA	256.04	251.95	-	1.63
5	Fertilizers	Lakh Tonne	179.72	160.91	157.35	-10.47	2.27
6	Petroleum						
	i) Crude oil	MT	39.40	37.78	37.86	-4.11	-0.23
	ii) Refinery	MT	222.97	222.70	219.21	-0.12	1.59
	iii) Natural Gas	MCM	38454	35390	40679	-7.97	-13.00
7	Roads - Upgradation of NH						
	i) NHAI	Km	3000.00	1901.00	2844.00	-36.63	-33.16
	ii) State PWD & BRO #	Km	1291.60	1438.22	1484.48	11.35	-3.12
8	Railways	MT	1055.35	1053.55	1009.89	-0.17	4.32
9	Shipping & ports	MT	NA	555.50	545.79	-	1.78
10	Civil Aviation						
	i) Export Cargo handled at major Airport	Tonne	865209	870024	824711	0.56	5.49
	ii) Import Cargo handled at major Airport	Tonne	611438	572202	581510	-6.42	-1.60
	iii) Passengers handled at International Terminal	Lakh	456.15	470.55	429.22	3.16	9.63
	iv) Passengers handled at Domestic Terminal	Lakh	1221.86	1224.73	1161.21	0.23	5.47
11	Telecommunications						
	i) Addition in switching Capacity(Fixed+wireless)	Lakh line	NA	20.54	-8.47	-	-
	ii) Provision of net new wire line connections	Lakh No.	NA	-17.15	-19.58	-	-
	iii) Provision of net new wireless connections	Lakh No.	NA	367.11	-513.70	-	-

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

\* : Provisional BU : Billion Units MT: Million Tonnes NA : Not Available  
MCM : Million cubic metre BRO : Border Road Organisation Km : Kilometre



### Annexure - VIII

Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹150 Crore and above during 2013-14				
Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
	<b>April 2013</b>			
	<b>Power</b>			
1	NORTHERN REGION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME-XXII(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000091]	209.78	08/2013	52.2
	<b>Railways</b>			
2	REINGUNTA-GUNTAKAL(RE)(RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.) - [220100260]	168.34	04/2003	343.36
3	BILASPUR-URKURA (DL)(RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.) - [220100321]	151.52	-	315
	<b>May 2013</b>			
	<b>Fertilisers</b>			
4	NANGAL - AMMONIA PLANT FEEDSTOCK PROJECT(NATIONAL FERTILISER LIMITED) - [N08000006]	1,478.63	01/2013	1133
	<b>Power</b>			
5	765 KV SYSTEM FOR CENTRAL PART OF NORTHERN GRID PA(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000068]	1,347.32	02/2012	1206.1
6	765KV SYSTEM FOR CENTRAL PART OF NORTHERN REGION G(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000078]	1,736.36	06/2012	1240.75
	<b>Road Transport And Highways</b>			
7	ORAI TO JHANSI (UP-5),NH-25, KM.220.0 TO KM.170.0(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106250]	340.68	03/2008	400.56
	<b>June 2013</b>			
	<b>Railways</b>			
8	PALWAL-BHUTESWAR 3RD LINE DOUBLING(NCR)(RVNL)(RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.) - [N22000027]	240.00	03/2009	334.59
9	PANSPURA-KHARAGPUR 3D LINE(RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.) - [N22000076]	252.50	02/2010	249.36

	<b>July 2013</b>			
	<b><u>Petroleum</u></b>			
10	North Tapti Gas Field Development(OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000096]	589.70	03/2011	912.53
	<b><u>Power</u></b>			
11	TEESTA LOW DAM STAGE III HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJE(NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION) - [180100222]	768.92	03/2007	1467.53
12	CHUTAK HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT (NHPC)(NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION) - [N18000007]	621.26	02/2011	731.93
	<b>August 2013</b>			
13	INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN ELECTTRICAL GRIDS OF INDIA AND B(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000089]	160.32	10/2012	87.63
	<b><u>Railways</u></b>			
14	Madurai-Rameswaram-GC(SOUTHERN RAILWAY) - [N22000200]	240.00	-	367.21
15	Krishnanagar-Bethua Dahri doubling(EASTERN RAILWAYS) - [N22000226]	151.65	03/2015	90.21
16	Dharmavaram-Pakala GC(SAOUTH COST RAILWAY) - [N22000284]	294.99	-	658.53
	<b>September 2013</b>			
	<b><u>Petroleum</u></b>			
17	BUTADIENE EXTRACTION UNIT (BDEU) AT PANIPAT(INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000108]	341.50	02/2013	198.81
	<b><u>Power</u></b>			
18	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH SASAN ULTRA ME(POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000046]	7,031.88	12/2012	4591.9
	<b>Road Transport And Highways</b>			
19	GWALIOR BYPASS, NH-75,3(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000088]	300.93	10/2009	302.7

## **Annexure-IX**

### **List of publications being brought out by various Divisions of CSO/NSSO**

#### **A. Twenty Point Programme Division**

1. Annual Review Report of Twenty Point Programme-2006
2. Monthly Progress Report on Twenty Point Programme-2006
3. Monthly Capsule Report on Twenty Point Programme-2006

#### **B. National Sample Survey Office**

NSS Report No. 552(66/10/7)	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India
NSS Report No. 553(66/10/8)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India
NSS KI (68/10)	Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India 2011-12
NSS KI (68/10)	Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India 2011-12
NSS Report No. 554 (68/10/1)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India
NSS Report No. 555 (68/1.0/1)	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure 2011-12
NSS KI (69/1.2)	Key Indicators of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India
NSS KI (69/0.21)	Key Indicators of Urban slums in India

#### **II. Sarvekshana**

1. 97<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana has been published.
2. 98<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana has been finalised for publication.

#### **C. Social Statistics Division**

1. Women and Men in India 2013,
2. Statistics related to Climate change in India (first issue) 2013.
3. Millennium Development Goals –India Country Report 2014.
4. 'SAARC Development Goals – India Country Report 2013.
5. Compendium of Environment Statistics 2014.

#### **D. Research and Publication Unit**

The Research and Publication Unit regularly brings out the following publications:

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

The volumes of publications released during the year by the unit are:

1. Monthly Abstract of Statistics: July-Dec 2013 released on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2014
2. Statistical Year Book-2014 released on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014
3. India in Figures-2013 released on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2013

#### **E. National Accounts Division**

1. National Accounts Statistics-2013
2. Sequence of National Accounts- India, 2013
3. State wise Estimates of Value of Output from Agriculture and Allied Activities 2013

#### **F. Economic Statistics Division (CSO)**

1. Infrastructure Statistics, 2013
2. Energy Statistics, 2014

**Annexure-X**

**POSITION OF ACTION TAKEN NOTE (ATN) FOR THE YEAR 2012-13**

S.No	Year	No. of Paras /PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC.
1.	Performance Audit of MPLADS Union Government (Civil) No. 31 of 2010-11.	None	First ATN submitted 20 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2011 and Second ATN on 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2012. (In both the ATNs, complete replies on 18 paras and part replies on 41 paras have been submitted.)	Nil	Nil
2.	PAC 55 <sup>th</sup> Report (15 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on MPLADS.		ATN on all the 33 paras was submitted on 13 <sup>th</sup> September 2013.	33	Final ATN in respect of all 33 paras duly vetted by the DG (Audit) with comments of the Ministry has been forwarded to Lok Sabha Secretariat (PAC) Branch on 13 <sup>th</sup> September 2013 with a copy to all concerned.



Government of India

Results-Framework Document  
Performance Evaluation Report

For  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme  
Implementation  
(2012-13)

















