



# **Annual Report 2014-15**



**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). CSO is an attached Office and NSSO is subordinate Office under the control of Ministry of S&PI. 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 IB**. Abbreviations used in this report are at **Annexure –IC**.

1.2 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. 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 website 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



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 Day to be celebrated at the national level. The objective of this Day is to create public awareness, among the people specially the younger generation for drawing inspirations from (Late) Prof. Mahalanobis about the role of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation.

1.5 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 availability of reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for informed decision making and good governance. The 22<sup>nd</sup> COCSSO was organized during 13-14 November 2014 in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. The theme of the 8<sup>th</sup> Statistics Day and 22<sup>nd</sup> COCSSO was “**Services Sector Statistics**” and concerted efforts are being made throughout the year to bring improvements in the quality of data in this field for objective planning, policy making and good governance.

1.6 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.

1.7 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).

1.8 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).

1.9 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.

1.10 The total budget allocation of the Ministry for the year 2014-15 was **₹4923.88** crore (Plan and Non-Plan), out of which **₹3950.00** crore was for MPLADS, **₹4478.00** crore for Plan (including MPLADS) and **₹445.88** crore was for Non-Plan. 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, more 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 2014-15 are listed below:

### 2.1 National Accounts

- The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has released Press Notes on the New Series of National Accounts, revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and Advance Estimates of National Income, 2014-15 on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2015 and 9<sup>th</sup> February 2015 respectively. A brief note on the major changes incorporated in the new series is given in Chapter IV.
- The GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices in 2014-15 has registered a growth of 7.4% against a growth of 6.9% in 2013-14.
- The GDP at current market prices for the year 2014-15 is estimated to be ₹126.5 lakh crore, while the estimate of the National Income is ₹112.2 lakh crore. The per capita income during 2014-15 at current prices is estimated at ₹88533.
- At current prices, the Gross Saving Rate is estimated to be 30.6% of GDP at market prices in 2013-14 with public corporations, private corporations, General Government and household contributing 2.6 %, 10.9 %, -1.0% and 18.2% respectively.
- The rate of Gross Capital Formation has reached a level of 32.3% in 2013-14.

### 2.2 Price Statistics

- **Consumer Price Index(Rural/Urban):**The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation releases Consumer Price Indices(CPI) on base 2010 = 100 for All India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined every month since January 2011 and annual inflation rates from January 2012 onwards. 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). The base year of this series has been revised to 2012=100.
- **International Comparison Programme-2011:** India participated in International Comparison Programme (ICP) 2011. The World Bank was the coordinator for all the participating countries under this programme. For this, The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation got price data of consumable and non-consumable items collected from different organizations and submitted to the Asian Development Bank, which was the regional coordinator of the programme in the Asia Pacific Region. The World Bank has released summary of results of ICP – 2011. India's PPP (US\$ = 1.00) is 15.109 in 2011 against the exchange rate of ₹ 46.67. India is the third largest economy in terms of the PPP based GDP, having the share of 6.4 % of the world GDP. The top two largest economies are USA with the share of 17.1% and China with the share of 14.9%. On the basis of ranking by GDP per capita (PPP based), India is at 127<sup>th</sup> position.

### 2.3 Economic Statistics:

- The provisional results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2012-13 have been released on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014 and the final results of ASI 2012-13 (Vol. I & II) will be released in March 2015. 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 2014 to October 2014 have been released.
- Publication “Energy Statistics 2014” has been released and placed on the website of the Ministry.
- The third issue of the publication “Infrastructure Statistics 2014” has been released and placed on the website of the Ministry.
- The Provisional (Quick) Results of Sixth Economic Census were released on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 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.

## 2.4 Social Statistics

- The Social Statistics Division, CSO released important statistical publications ‘Women and Men in India 2014’, ‘SAARC Social Charter 2014’ and ‘Compendium of Environment Statistics India 2014’ during 2014-15.
- **National Award in memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme:** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has instituted two National Awards to be conferred 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 2014, the National Award in Statistics in memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme was conferred on Dr. Nittala Subrahmanya Sastry, former Director General & Chief Executive Officer, National Sample Survey Office for his outstanding and meritorious contribution to the official statistical system in India. The National Award was conferred on Dr. Nittala Subrahmanya Sastry, by Hon’ble Minister of State(Independent Charge), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during the Statistics Day celebration on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2014 at Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi. The award carried a prize money of ₹ 5 lakhs, a citation and a memento.

## 2.5 Training

### Details of Training Programmes at NSSTA:

#### (i) Probationary Training for the direct recruits of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS)

ISS probationary training curriculum has, over the past few years, undergone a significant shift, with more emphasis being now laid on on-the-job training, project and field work. Accordingly, the Two Years ISS Probationary Training Programme has been reduced to one and half years training from the year 2011-12 and the remaining period of six months of probation is devoted to on-the-job training, where these probationers are posted to various Ministries. The whole period of two years has been divided into four semesters, each containing more than one structured module and each semester ending with a written examination. The examination is compulsory and each probationer is required to pass these examinations with a specified minimum percentage of marks. Presently, three batches of ISS Probationers i.e. the 35<sup>th</sup>, 36<sup>th</sup> and 37<sup>th</sup> batches are undergoing training at NSSTA and other associated institutes. The training of these batches of probationers is now in progress, in accordance with the advice of TPAC. The ISS officers of the 34<sup>th</sup> batch completed their two years probation on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

## **(ii) Refresher Training for In-service Indian Statistical Service (ISS) Officers**

Refresher training courses for in-service Indian Statistical Officers are conducted as per the recommendations of Training Programmes Approval Committee (TPAC). The objective of the in-service refresher programmes is to provide an exposure to the officers on the latest / recent developments in the field of Official Statistics and related Methodology and also, at the same time, to help them to refresh their knowledge of various subjects of official statistics. The entire set of such training programmes is classified into two groups:

- i) Mandatory Training; and
- ii) Domain Specific Optional Refresher Training

The Mandatory Refresher Training Programmes are exclusively meant for in-service ISS officers, whereas domain specific Optional Training Programmes are meant for statistical officers from ISS Cadre, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, and International/Foreign Governments/Agencies. The Mandatory Training Programmes also include three Management Programmes being conducted for different levels of ISS officers viz. Deputy Director, Joint Director/Director, Deputy Director General/Additional Director General. These management programmes, except that for Deputy Director level, also have an Overseas component in selected countries, where the ISS officers undergo training at reputed Management Institutions as well as in the National Statistics Offices of the countries visited. In order to receive exposure to International Practices, during 2014-15, the NSSTA planned to organize at least 14 (7 Mandatory + 7 out of 9 Optional) Refresher Training Programmes for a batch of 20-25 officers for each programme. Out of these, the NSSTA has so far viz., up to 9<sup>th</sup> January 2015 organized eleven refresher training programmes, including 4 mandatory training programmes.

## **(iii) In-Service and Induction training programmes for the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) Officials:**

The NSSTA has been entrusted with the task of conducting training programme for in-service SSS officials, JTS officers promoted from SSS Cadre and new recruits of SSS officers every year. Total Cadre strength of SSS officials is about 4,000. Approximately, 500-600 SSS officers are recruited every year. NSSTA conducts a seven-weeks, including one week at NSSO (FOD), Induction Training Programme (ITP) for the newly recruited Subordinate Statistical Service(SSS) officials. However, in the case of the Non-FOD participants, the course duration is six weeks. Induction Training Programmes are designed to facilitate the transition of new recruits from that of students background to that of working in a typical government environment. The induction programme is also designed to make them aware of the rules and procedures of Government; polishing the technical knowledge to orient them to specific job requirement, team work and leadership. Keeping in view the time and pace of recruitment, NSSTA generally plans to conduct 10 training programmes during a year. Accordingly, NSSTA planned to conduct 10 training programmes for SSS new recruits during 2014-15. Out of these, NSSTA could organize only four induction training programmes for new recruits of SSS Officials during 2014-15 due to non-availability of adequate number of candidates.

NSSTA also organizes a one-week Refresher Training Programmes for the in-service SSS officials, working in various Central Ministries/Departments, including NSSO (FOD). The objective of these programmes is to expose the officers to the latest developments in the field of Official Statistics and also at the same time refresh their knowledge with regard to the basics of the domain areas. These programmes are conducted at the NSSTA itself. During the year 2014-15, the Academy scheduled to organize ten such programmes viz. five each on “Official Statistics” and “Computer Applications”. All the ten programmes have been successfully organized.



NSSTA also conducts a 6 weeks training programmes for Junior Time scale (JTS) Officers, promoted from the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS). JTS induction training prepares the officers for effective managerial & decision making roles required of them in future. During the training, the officers are provided adequate exposure to the existing set up and also with opportunities to upgrade and sharpen their knowledge and skills in Statistics and Computer and Data Processing related topics. During 2014-15, NSSTA planned to organize one programme for JTS officers but it could not be conducted due to lack of adequate number of candidates.

**(iv) Training Programmes for State DESs and line Departments**

NSSTA also conducts domain specific training exclusively for officers/officials working in the Directorates of Economics & Statistics as well as Line Departments of the State/UT Governments. The major subject areas covered in these training programmes include Computer Training, Agriculture, National Accounts, Social Statistics, Industrial, Trade and Services Statistics, Index Numbers & Price Statistics, Basic Statistics, Sample Surveys and organizing large sample surveys. Keeping in view the State Governments' financial constraints and to enhance participation from the States/UTs, NSSTA has also started conducting 6 or 7 State Training Programmes in a year for the State Government Officials free of cost since 2011-12. Through this measure, more participation from the States/UTs Government to undergo State Training Programmes at NSSTA is being encouraged. During the year, viz., 2014-15, the NSSTA has scheduled to conduct seven Training Programmes, out of which, five training programmes have been completed so far viz., up to 9<sup>th</sup> January 2015. The remaining programmes are proposed to be organized before the end of March 2015. Besides regular training programmes, one request based training programme for officials of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), J&K was also conducted during this financial year viz., 2014-15. One more request based training programme from Ministry of Labour and Employment just concluded on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2015 at NSSTA.

**(v) International Training Programmes/Activities for SAARC and Other Developing Countries:-**

NSSTA organizes specialized statistical training courses on Statistical Methodology and Official Statistical System for statisticians from SAARC and other Developing Countries, as per the needs identified by SAARCSTAT and other countries. One programme on "System of National Accounts" for UN SIAP officials was conducted at NSSTA. One more programme for ISEC has also been recently organized. 14 participants from 9 countries, namely, Mongolia, Niger, Myanmar, Togo, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Gambia, Tanzania and Ghana took part in the training programme. An EU-India Seminar on "Data Quality Matters in National Accounts" was organized at NSSTA during 25-26 November 2014. One Regional Workshop on "Statistical Quality Management and Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics: National Quality Assurance Frameworks in National Accounts" was conducted in collaboration with UN SIAP during 27-28 November 2014 at the NSSTA.

**(vi) Training Programmes for M. Stat Students of ISI:**

NSSTA conducts a three week training programme on Official Statistics including project work for M.Stat Students of Indian Statistical Institute regularly. One training programme in this category was conducted at the NSSTA during the year (2014-15) in May 2014.

**(vii) Awareness programmes about Official statistics among University faculty and Students:**

The awareness of Official and Applied Statistics among students and faculty members of Universities in India has been found to be some what inadequate, as most of the faculty members have been found to be primarily focusing on theoretical statistics. During the past few years, the NSSTA

has made substantial efforts to increase the participation of University faculty through organizing programmes at NSSTA for faculty members and students from Department of Statistics of various Universities. Besides such one week training programmes conducted by the NSSTA, the Academy has also started organizing one day workshops/seminars at the selected Universities. These efforts have so far yielded some encouraging results, as now the intake of students who take part in the ISS Examination has increased, and the number of candidates qualifying in the ISS & SSS examinations has also increased. During this year, viz., 2014-15, one programme on 'Official Statistics' for the Heads of the Department/Professors of Statistics Department was organized at NSSTA. Similarly, one programme for M.Sc students/Scholars was also conducted during 2014-15. Three one day workshops/seminars have so far been conducted during 2014-15, one each at Sri Venkateswara University, Central University of Rajasthan and University of Manipal.

### **Internship Programme for Post-Graduate Students and Research Scholars**

The Training Division is implementing a scheme for internship for post-graduate students/research scholars of recognized universities/institutes with the objective to create awareness amongst the students about statistical system of India. During 2014-15, 210 intern slots were offered on all India basis.

### **Nomination for Foreign programmes and visit of delegation:**

The Training Division also undertakes the work pertaining to the nomination of officers to the various training programmes, workshops, meetings and conferences being conducted by International Organizations and other countries and maintains liaison with the concerned agencies. It also handles the work relating to International Statistical Cooperation/MOUs proposed by other countries or International Agencies. The Division also facilitates the official visits of foreign delegations to India on Statistics and related subjects.

### **Training Needs Assessment:**

Pursuant to the recommendations made in one of the Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organization (COCSSO), Training Division/NSSTA has undertaken the "Training Needs Assessment" exercise, the process of determining the training requirements for bridging the gap between "What Is" and "What Should Be" for the large sized statistical personnel working at various levels in the State/UTs. For this purpose, an Expert Group constituted under the Chairmanship of DG, CSO had recommended collection of detailed information from the States/UTs for assessing training needs of personnel at various levels in the States/UTs, identification of core subject areas and existing training institutions/universities/resource persons who could be trained as Trainers by NSSTA. In this endeavour, NSSTA has been conducting a series of One-Day Regional Workshops to explore possibilities for working out optimal and best feasible modalities by resorting to the well-known method/technique of "Training of Trainers (TOT)". During this year, viz 2014-15, NSSTA planned to hold three one-day Regional Workshops and out of these, two such one day Regional Workshops covering – Western Region and Eastern Region, have been conducted so far and the third one is scheduled to be held in the month of February 2015.

### **Preparation of Manuals on core statistical subjects**

The Training Division is also engaged in the task of preparation of Manuals on various selected / identified Statistical Subjects. Currently, viz., as of 16<sup>th</sup> February 2015, a draft Manual on "Health Statistics for India" is at an advanced stage of finalization and approval. The draft Manual in this regard was discussed and approved by the concerned Committee of the CSO, functioning under the Chairmanship of the Director General, CSO at its Meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2015.

## 2.6 COMPUTER CENTRE

- Substantial Data 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 figures of website usage during 2014-15 (April-December 2014) :

Number of visitors to the site	= 12 Lakhs
Viewing/ Downloading of meta data pages/reports	= 88190
Users registering for downloading publications	= 1196
Number of Publications downloaded	= 6865

- Unit level data for Annual Survey of Industries, National Sample Surveys and Economic Censuses are disseminated to National/International users. During the year 2014-15(April-December 2014) average monthly revenue received from users amounted to ₹15 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 meta data of over 125 surveys and censuses available with the Ministry. The metadata provided in the archive include, 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 users along with case summaries.
- The Centre also provided training in survey data analysis using STATA and SPSS software to ISS officers.
- Data processing of 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2012 project has been started.

## 2.7 National Sample Survey Office

### I. NSS Reports/ Documents

Besides release of the Unit Level Data of NSS 70<sup>th</sup> Round on “Land and livestock holdings, Debt and investment and Situation assessment survey of agricultural households, during the year 2014-15, NSSO brought out the following 9 Reports based on NSS 68<sup>th</sup>, 69<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> Rounds:

NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round on “Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Unemployment” (July 2011- June 2012)

1. NSS Report No. 557- Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India: 2011-12
2. NSS Report No. 558- Household Consumption of various Goods and Services in India
3. NSS Report No. 559- Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties
4. NSS Report No. 560- Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12

NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round on “Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing Condition including Slums” (July 2012- Dec. 2012)

5. NSS Report No. 556- Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India
6. NSS Report No. 561- Characteristics of Urban Slums

NSS 70<sup>th</sup> Round on “Land and livestock holdings, Debt and investment and Situation assessment survey of agricultural households”:

7. NSS KI (70/18.1) - Key Indicators of Land and Livestock Holdings in India
8. NSS KI (70/18.2) - Key Indicators of Debt and Investment in India
9. NSS KI (70/33) - Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India

Besides above releases of reports and data, a Manual covering all methodological aspects on Pooling Central and State sample data has been released for use of all stakeholders.

## **II. Sarvekshana**

1. 98<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana is under print.
2. Draft manuscript of 99<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana has been prepared.

## **2.8 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.

## **2.9 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.

## **2.10 Infrastructure Performance (April - October 2014)**

- The overall performance in the infrastructure sectors during 2014-2015 (April-October) has shown positive trend of growth.
- Power generation, production of coal, finished steel, cement, up gradation of highways by State PWD & Border Road Organization (BRO), goods traffic carried by railways, cargo handled at major ports, export & import cargo handled at the airports and passengers handled at both terminals (international & domestic terminals) of the airports, switching capacity and cell phone connections have recorded positive growth. While the production of crude oil, refinery, natural gas and up gradation of highways by NHAI recorded negative growth over the production/performance during the corresponding period of last year (April – October 2013).
- As compared to the targets set for the period, all sectors lagged behind except power generation, export cargo handled and passengers handled at both terminals (international & domestic terminals) of the airports.

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

- 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 five States have constituted CSPCCs and are holding regular meetings.
- Taking up of issues with Ministries/reviews of Sectors:- During the year, the progress of implementation of projects in various sectors and highlighting of delayed projects, were taken up at the different level with the Ministry of Railways and Road Transport & Highways.
- Active participation in MOU/Review/EBR Meetings:- The IPMD is actively raising the issues of time & cost overruns in the project implementation item of the draft MOUs in the meetings of the MOU Task forces conducted by the Dept. of Public Enterprises for assessing the performance of the CPSEs.
- Support to Project Management initiatives:- The IPMD supported the “Global Symposium on Project Mindset – The Key to Competitiveness” jointly organized by PMA and IPMA at New Delhi during the year.

## **2.12 Twenty Point Programme**

- During the year 2013-14 the performance in respect of 15 parameters of the total 20 monthly monitored parameters of Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006) has been very



Good (i.e. over 90% achievement). The parameter of Individual Swarozgaries Assisted SGSY has achieved the highest performance rate of 997% followed by the parameters “SHG provided income generating activities” 267%. Among the States, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have performed very well in implementing schemes/programmes covered under monthly monitored items of TPP-2006.

- During the current financial year 2014-15 (for the period April –September 2014), the performance of 13 parameters of Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006) has been very Good (over 90% achievement) with the highest performance achievement rate recorded for the parameter of Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter (441%). Among the States Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan Uttarakhand, Goa and West Bengal have performed very well so far in implementing schemes/programmes covered under monthly monitored items of TPP-2006.

### **2.13 Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme.**

- ₹ 35164.75 crore has been released since the inception of the scheme up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.
- As reported from the districts, an expenditure of ₹31658.55 crore has been incurred under the scheme upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014. The percentage of expenditure over release is 90.03%.
- ₹ 2507.5 crore has been released in the current financial year up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014 and an expenditure of ₹ 1920.37 crore has been made.
- Remarkable improvement in scheme performance has been made, since April 2004, as shown below.

(v) Improved utilisation of funds: - Percentage of utilization over release has increased from 82.18 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 to 90.03 as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

(vi) Faster completion of works: - Percentage of works completed to sanction has increased from 80.14 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 to 90.2 as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 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 15 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and in August 2012 and in February 2013 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 was undertaken in the State of Kerala during this year. In addition to this two training programmes for District Officials were conducted in National Statistical System Training Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida (U.P) on the newly created website on MPLADS.

## 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 a recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The NSC was initially constituted on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2006 and it has been functioning since then. The NSC has a part-time Chairperson and four part-time Members, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. Besides, Secretary of the Planning Commission (now Niti Aayog) is the ex-officio member of the NSC. The maximum tenure of a part-time Chairperson/Member is three years. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the NSC. He is also the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

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

- |      |                          |  |
|------|--------------------------|--|
| i.   | Dr. Pronab Sen,          | Chairperson                                |
| ii.  | Prof. S. Mahendra Dev,   | Member                                     |
| iii. | Prof. Rahul Mukerjee,    | Member                                     |
| iv.  | Shri Ramesh Kolli,       | Member                                     |
| v.   | Prof. Bishwanath Goldar, | Member till 23 <sup>rd</sup> November 2014 |

3.3 The functions of the NSC are laid down in the Government of India Resolution dated 1<sup>st</sup> June 2005. The Resolution provides for submission of Annual Report on its activities by the NSC 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 Commission 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 of training in Official Statistics. The CSO also assists in the development of statistics in the States and Union Territories and disseminates Energy Statistics, Social and Environment Statistics and prepares the National Industrial Classification.

#### **National Accounts**

**4.2** The National Accounts Division (NAD) of the CSO is responsible for the preparation of national accounts, which include the estimates of Gross Domestic Product, National Income, Government/Private Final Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Savings along with details of Public Sector transactions. The Division brings out an annual publication, entitled “National Accounts Statistics”, containing these statistics. In compliance with the Special Data Dissemination Standards of IMF, the Division also releases quarterly estimates of GDP as per a well publicized Advance Release Calendar.

**4.3** The mandate for release of State Accounts, including estimates of State Domestic Product lies with the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS). NAD provides the necessary guidance and support to the State DESS for compilation of these estimates including supply of state wise estimates of GVA & GFCF of the supra regional sectors viz. Railways, Communication, Banking & Insurance and Central Government Administration.

**4.4** In order to ensure comparability between the national and state level estimates, 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 Directorates of Economics and Statistics of States/UTs.

**4.5** The Central Statistics Office (CSO) 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.

**4.6** During the current year, this Division released the publication, “National Accounts Statistics, 2014”, giving out estimates of the National Income, 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 2012-13. This publication also includes the estimates of factor incomes for the years 2004-05 to 2012-13, Advance Estimates of National Income for the year 2013-14, statements giving value added from livestock sector, Quarterly Estimates of GDP and an analytical write-up.

**4.7** During the year, the Division also released the New Series of National Accounts, revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. The base year of national accounts was last revised in January 2010. The following are the major changes incorporated in this base year revision:

- **Headline growth rate will now be measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices**, which will henceforth be referred as “GDP”, as is the practice internationally. Earlier,

growth was measured by GDP at factor cost. Industry wise estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) will now be given at basic prices instead of factor cost. The relationship between GVA at factor cost, GVA at basic prices and GDP (at market prices) is given below:

- a.  $\text{GVA at basic prices} = \text{CE} + \text{OS/MI} + \text{CFC} + \text{Production taxes less Production subsidies}$
- b.  $\text{GVA at factor cost (earlier referred to as GDP at factor cost)} = \text{GVA at basic prices} - \text{Production taxes less Production subsidies}$
- c.  $\text{GDP} = \sum \text{GVA at basic prices} + \text{Product taxes} - \text{Product subsidies}$

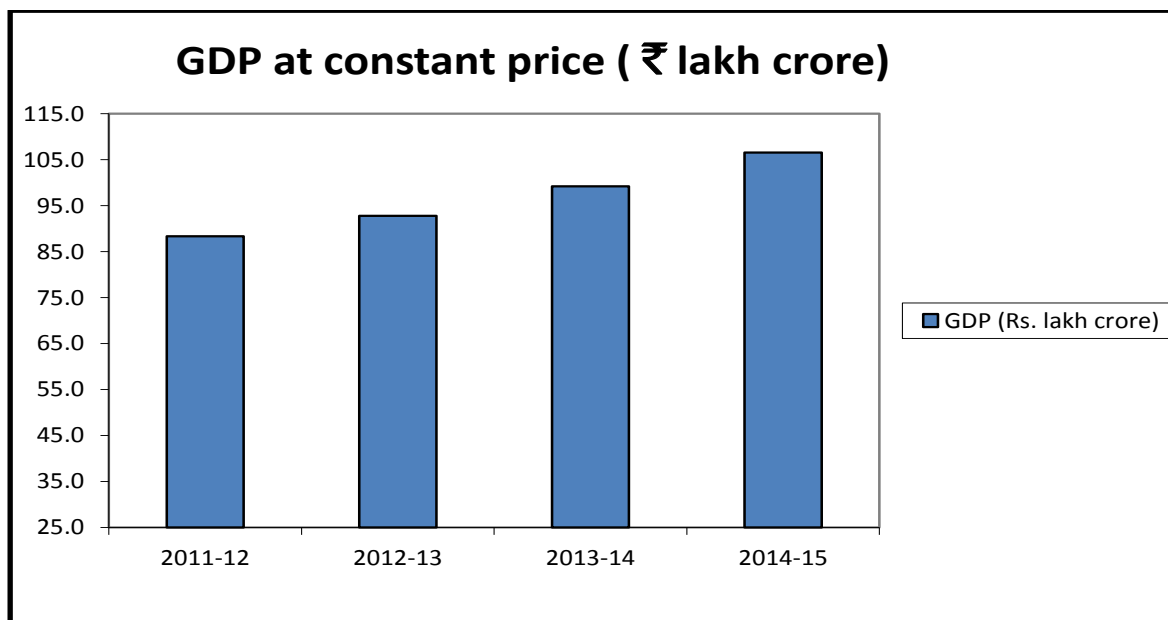
where,

- i. CE : Compensation of Employees
  - ii. OS: Operating Surplus
  - iii. MI: Mixed Income
  - iv. CFC: Consumption of Fixed Capital
  - v. Production taxes or production subsidies are paid or received with relation to production and are independent of the volume of actual production. Some examples are:
    - Production Taxes - Land Revenues, Stamps and Registration fees and Tax on profession
    - Production Subsidies - Subsidies to Railways, Input subsidies to farmers, Subsidies to village and small industries, Administrative subsidies to corporations or cooperatives, etc.
  - vi. Product taxes or subsidies are paid or received on per unit of product. Some examples are:
    - Product Taxes: Excise Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax and Import and Export Duties
    - Product Subsidies: Food, Petroleum and Fertilizer subsidies, Interest subsidies given to farmers, households etc through banks, subsidies for providing insurance to households at lower rates
- **Comprehensive coverage of Corporate Sector** in mining, manufacturing and services by incorporation of annual accounts of companies as filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) under their e-governance initiative, MCA21. Use of MCA21 database, in the case of manufacturing companies has helped to account for the activities other than manufacturing undertaken by these companies.
  - **Comprehensive coverage of financial sector** by inclusion of information from the accounts of stock brokers, stock exchanges, asset management companies, mutual funds and pension funds, as well as the regulatory bodies like SEBI, PFRDA and IRDA.
  - **Improved coverage of activities of local bodies and autonomous institutions**, covering around 60% of the grants/transfers provided to these institutions.

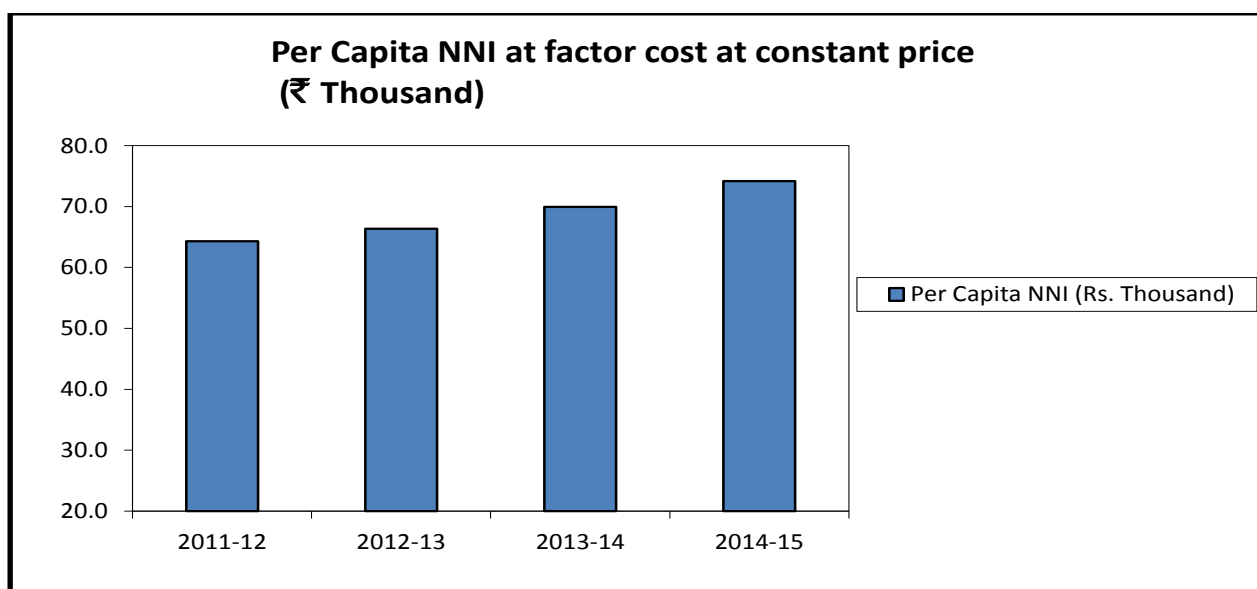
Due to the above-mentioned changes, estimates of GVA both at aggregate level and by industry have undergone change. The industry-wise share in aggregate GVA have undergone significant revision especially in the case of ‘manufacturing’ and ‘services’. Changes have also been observed in the growth rates in GVAs of individual industry and contribution of each industry to overall GVA due to use of Sales Tax and Service Tax data for estimation in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Caution has to be exercised while comparing estimates and growth rates from earlier series to the new series.

**4.8** According to the Advance Estimates of National Income, 2014-15, released on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2015, the GDP at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2014-15 is likely to attain a level of ₹106.6

lakh crore, as against the New Series Estimate of GDP for the year 2013-14 of ₹99.2 lakh crore, released on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2015. The growth in real GDP during 2014-15 is estimated at 7.4 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 6.9 per cent in 2013-14.

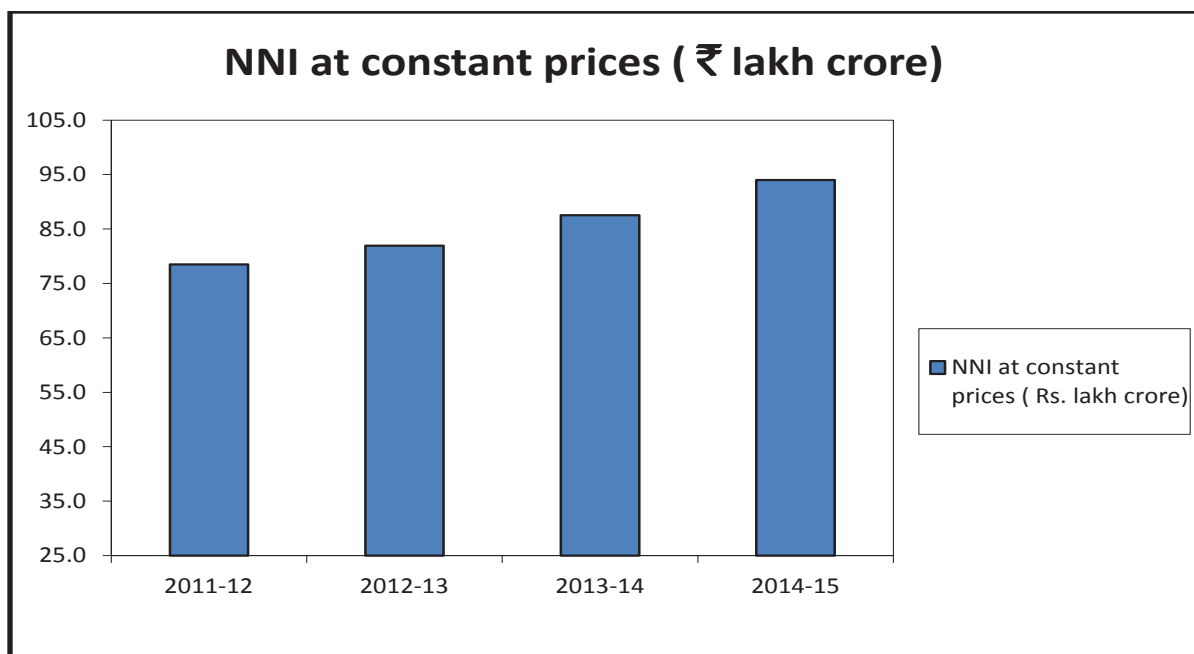


**4.9** The per capita real income, i.e. per capita net national income at constant (2011-12) market prices, as per the advance estimates for 2014-15 turns out to be ₹74193 as against the New Series estimate of ₹69959 for 2013-14. This indicates a growth in per capita real income of about 6.1 per cent during 2014-15. The per capita income at current prices during 2014-15 is estimated at ₹88533 as compared to ₹80388 in 2013-14 showing a rise of 10.1 per cent.



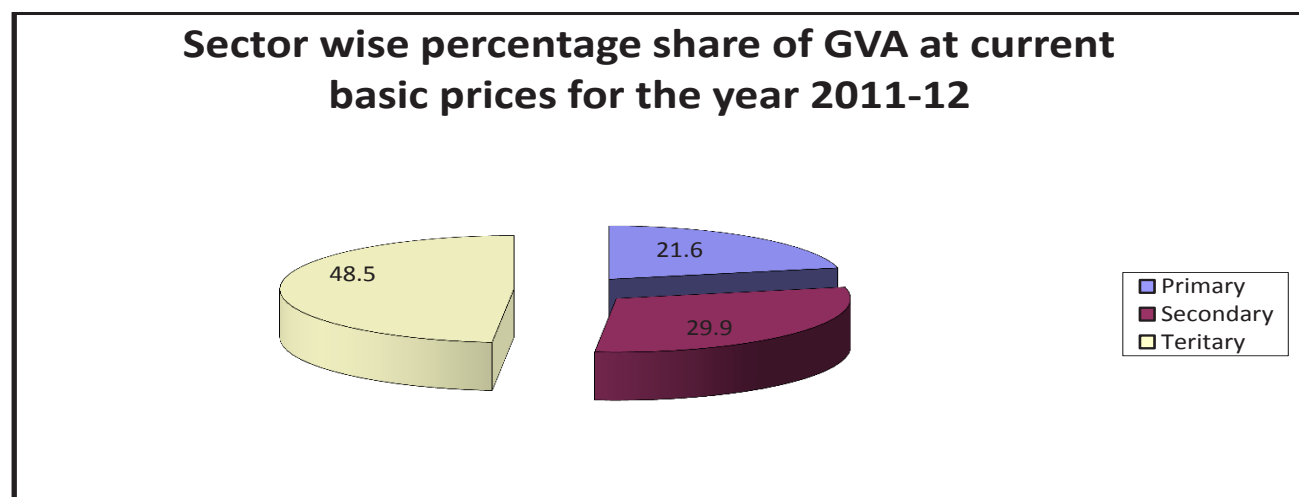


**4.10** The National Income of the country (measured as the net national income at market prices) during 2014-15 is estimated at ₹112.2 lakh crore at current prices, and ₹94 lakh crore at constant (2011-12) prices. The real National Income has shown growth rate of 7.4 per cent while at current prices, the growth rate of National Income is 11.5 per cent.

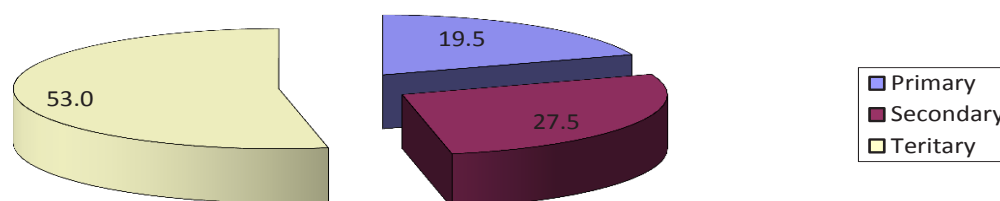


**4.11** The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in GDP is estimated at 60.4 per cent in 2014-15 as against 59.7 per cent during the year 2013-14.

**4.12** The changes in the structure of the economy during the recent years can be observed by changes in the composition of GVA in 2011-12 and 2014-15. Sectoral representation in the form of pie-charts for years 2011-12 and 2014-15 is shown below, wherein agriculture and allied activities and mining constitute the primary sector, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction constitute the secondary sector and services is tertiary sector.

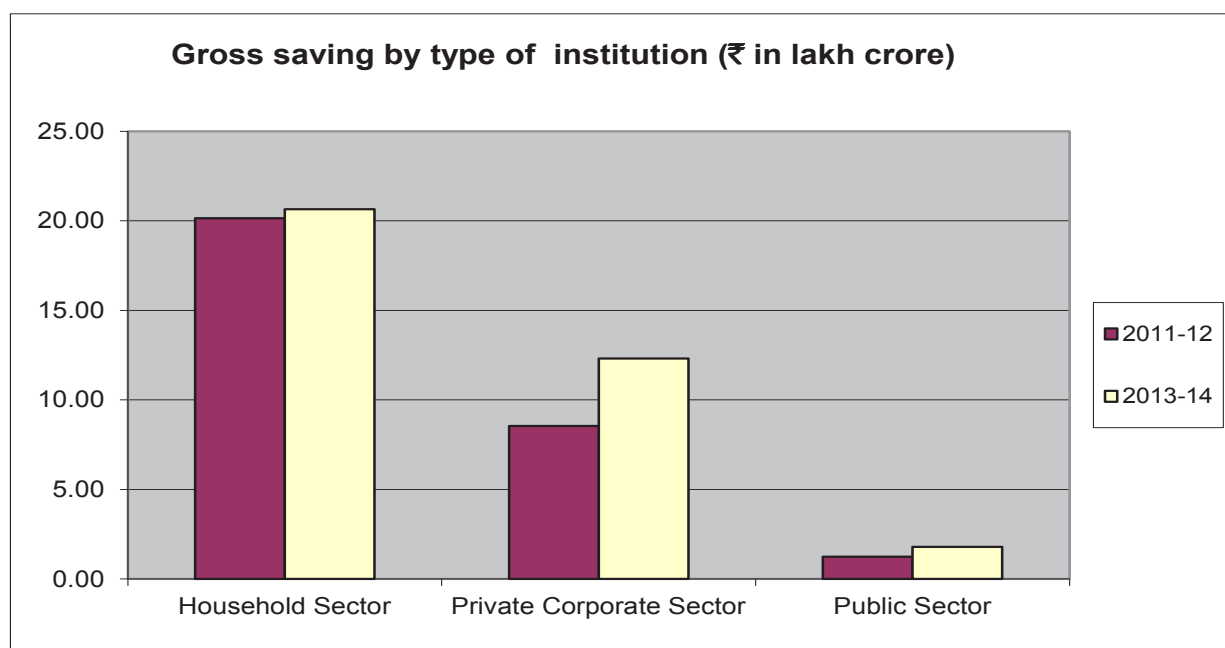


### Sector wise percentage share of GVA at current basic prices for the year 2014-15



**4.13** During the first three quarters of the current financial year 2014-15, namely Q1 (April-June), Q2 (July-September) and Q3 (October-December), the real GDP registered growth rates of 6.5%, 8.2% and 7.5 % respectively over the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

**4.14** The rates of Gross Savings and Gross Capital Formation in 2013-14 are estimated at 30.6 per cent and 32.3 per cent respectively as compared to 31.8 per cent and 36.6 per cent in 2012-13. The sectoral changes in the total Gross Savings in 2013-14 over 2011-12 can be observed in the following chart.



**4.15** Gross Capital Formation at current prices has remained at ₹36.6 lakh crore in the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 and at constant (2011-12) prices, it decreased from ₹34.6 lakh crore in 2012-13 to ₹33.2 lakh crore in 2013-14. The rate of Gross Capital Formation at current prices is 32.3 per cent in 2013-14 as against 36.6 per cent in 2012-13. The rate of Gross Capital Formation at constant (2011-12) prices

decreased from 37.2 per cent in 2012-13 to 33.4 per cent in 2013-14. The rate of Net Capital Formation at current prices in 2013-14 was 22.2 per cent as against 26.3 per cent in 2012-13.

**4.16** In the year 2014-15, the public sector, comprising General Government (of administrative departments), departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises contributed 19.7 percent in the GVA and 25.5 per cent in Gross Capital Formation. In Gross Savings, on the other hand, the public sector had a contribution of 5.2 per cent.

**4.17** During the year, the comparable estimates of State Domestic Product for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13, 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 to 2013-14 with base year 2011-12 for use of State/UT Governments.

**4.18** Meetings of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics which deliberates and advises on the methodological aspect of compilation of “National Accounts Statistics”, were held on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2014, 5<sup>th</sup> December 2014 & 19<sup>th</sup> January 2015.

### **Price Statistics**

**4.19 Consumer Price Index(Rural/Urban):**The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation releases Consumer Price Indices(CPI) on base 2010 = 100 for All India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined every month since January 2011 and annual inflation rates from January 2012 onwards. 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).

**4.20** Collection of monthly retail price data for CPI(Rural) from selected 1,181 villages spread over all the 35 States/UTs is done by the Department of Posts, whereas the Field Operation Division of National Sample Survey Office [NSSO(FOD)] and specified Directorates of Economic and Statistics are engaged for collection of retail price data for CPI(Urban) from selected 1,114 markets of 310 towns spread over all the 35 States/UTs.

**4.21** All India monthly general Consumer Price Indices (Rural/Urban/Combined) and the inflation rates, based thereon, for the last two years, i.e., from January 2013 to November 2014 are given in Table 1 and 2, respectively. These indices and respective inflation rates have been graphically represented below in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

**Table 1: Statement of All India General (All Group) CPI**

<b>Month</b>	<b>CPI(Rural)</b>	<b>CPI(Urban)</b>	<b>CPI(Combined)</b>
<b>Jan-13</b>	127.3	124.9	126.3
<b>Feb-13</b>	128.1	125.8	127.1
<b>Mar-13</b>	128.3	126.5	127.5
<b>Apr-13</b>	128.7	127.4	128.1
<b>May-13</b>	129.8	128.4	129.2
<b>Jun-13</b>	132.1	130.5	131.4
<b>Jul-13</b>	133.8	132.1	133.1
<b>Aug-13</b>	135.4	133.6	134.6
<b>Sep-13</b>	137.8	134.0	136.2
<b>Oct-13</b>	139.5	135.1	137.6
<b>Nov-13</b>	141.7	136.4	139.4
<b>Dec-13</b>	140.1	135.3	138.0
<b>Jan-14</b>	139.2	135.0	137.4
<b>Feb-14</b>	138.9	135.3	137.3
<b>Mar-14</b>	139.7	136.0	138.1
<b>Apr-14</b>	140.5	137.2	139.1
<b>May-14</b>	141.3	138.1	139.9
<b>Jun-14</b>	142.5	139.4	141.2
<b>Jul-14</b>	145.0	141.9	143.7
<b>Aug-14</b>	146.6	143.0	145.0
<b>Sep-14</b>	147.0	142.5	145.0
<b>Oct-14</b>	147.2	142.7	145.2
<b>Nov-14*</b>	147.5	142.8	145.5

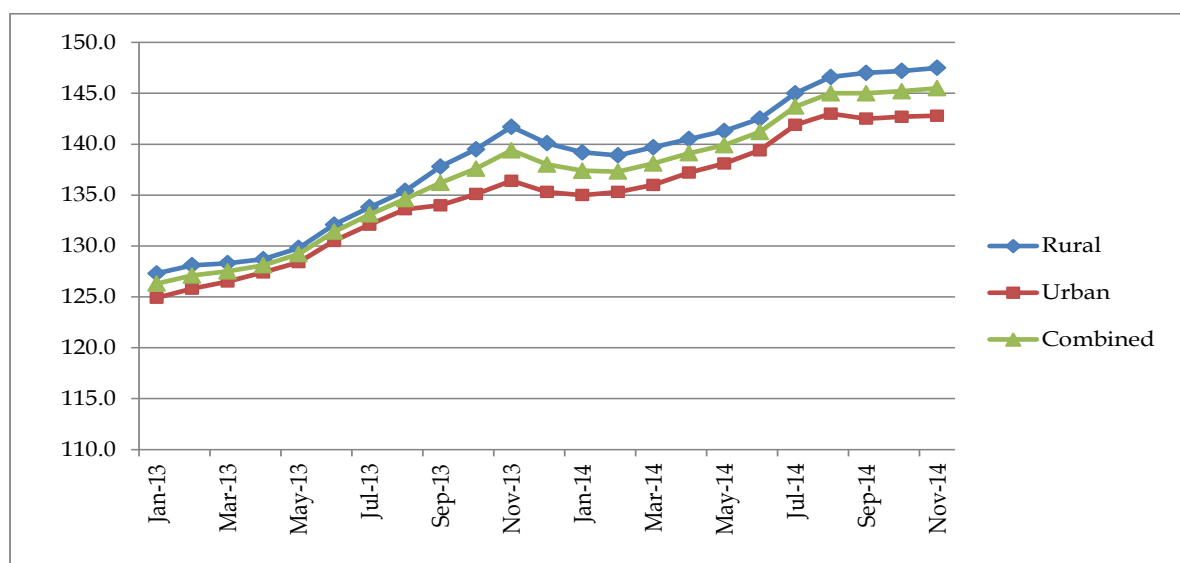
\*Figures for November 2014 are provisional.

**Table 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	10.20	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
Apr-14	9.17	7.69	8.59
May-14	8.86	7.55	8.28
Jun-14	7.87	6.82	7.46
Jul-14	8.37	7.42	7.96
Aug-14	8.27	7.04	7.73
Sep-14	6.68	6.34	6.46
Oct-14	5.52	5.63	5.52
Nov-14*	4.09	4.69	4.38

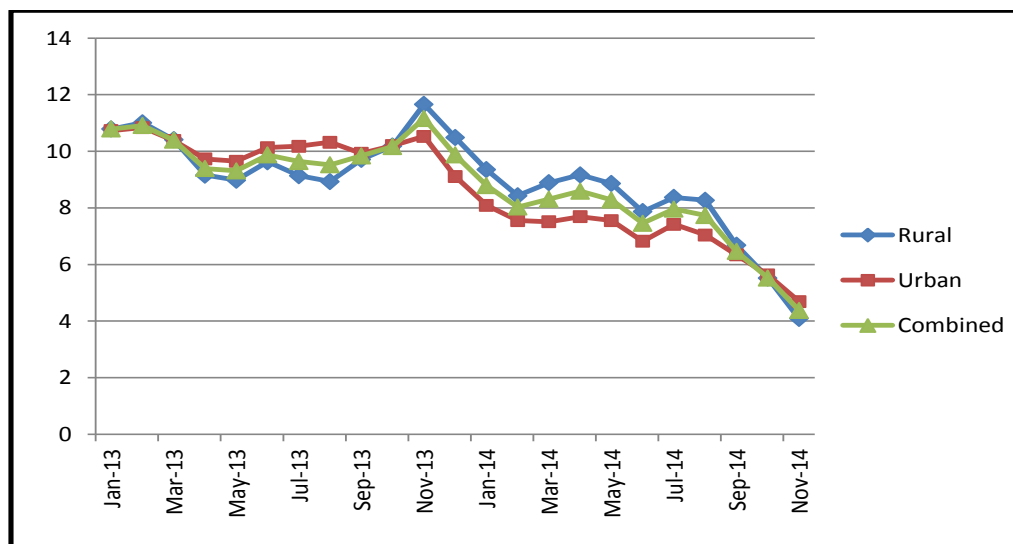
\*Inflation rates for November 2014 are provisional

**Figure1: All India General Indices based on CPI**





**Figure 2: All India Annual Inflation Rates based on CPI**



From Figure 2, it is obvious that the inflation rates have generally declined during last two years. Average annual inflation rate based on general Consumer Price Index (Combined), which was 10.07% during 2013, has declined to 7.41% during 2014 (Average annual inflation rate is based on data from January 2014 to November 2014). It is obvious from the graph that during 2014, the inflation rate remained in single digit and reflected continuous declining trend. During November 2013, highest inflation of 11.16% was registered, whereas, November 2014 witnessed the lowest level of inflation (4.38%) during the year 2014.

**4.22** The base year of CPI has been revised from 2010=100 to 2012=100 and the revised series would be released starting from the index of January 2015. In the revised series, many methodological changes have been incorporated, in order to make the indices more robust. The weighting diagram, which was based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (2004-05) in the old series (base 2010), has been updated using the Mixed Modified Reference Period (MMRP) data of NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round (2011-12) in the revised series (base 2012). The elementary/item level indices are to be computed using the Geometric Mean (GM) of the price Relatives of current prices to base prices. In old series, Arithmetic Mean was used for this purpose. Sample size of dwelling units for compilation of House Rent Index has been doubled in the revised series, compared to the old series.

### **International Comparison Programme-2011**

**4.23** India participated in International Comparison Programme (ICP) 2011. The World Bank was the coordinator for all the participating countries under this programme. For this, The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation got price data of consumable and non-consumable items collected from different organizations and submitted to the Asian Development Bank, which was the regional coordinator of the programme in the Asia Pacific Region. The World Bank has released summary of results of ICP – 2011. India's PPP (US\$ = 1.00) is 15.109 in 2011 against the exchange rate of ₹ 46.67. India is the third largest economy in terms of the PPP based GDP, having the share of 6.4 % of the world GDP. The top two largest economies are USA with the share of 17.1% and China with the share of 14.9%. On the basis of ranking by GDP per capita (PPP based), India is at 127<sup>th</sup> position.

## **ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES (ASI)**

**4.24** The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the change in the growth, composition and structure of the organized manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission etc. of electricity, gas and water supply and cold storage. The survey is statutory under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953/ 2008.

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 Authorities (CEA) were covered under ASI up to 1997-98 irrespective of their employment size. Certain services and activities like cold storage, water supply, repair of motor vehicles and other consumer durables like watches, etc. are covered under the survey. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, café and computer services and also the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the survey. The electricity undertakings registered with the CEA are not being covered under ASI w.e.f. 1998-99. However captive units not registered with CEA are continued to be covered under ASI.

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

**4.26** The major objectives in respect of ASI are:

- i. To improve the quality of ASI data processing.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Assistance to state DESs for participating in ASI survey.
- iv. Assistance to state DESs for construction of state IIP with changed base year 2004-05.

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

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

**4.29** An action plan has been drawn up to reduce the time lag in releasing the ASI results. Final results of ASI 2012-13 will be released in two volumes: Vol-I in e-media and Vol-II in 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)). Vol. II CDs for data are available on payment basis.

## Glimpses of the ASI Results

**4.30** Provisional Results for factory sector of ASI 2012-13 have been released in e-media in December 2014 through Ministry's website. Some of the highlights of ASI 2012-13 as per the provisional results are given below:

- i. During 2012-13, an estimated 2,22,120 factories were found to be in operation.
- ii. Nearly 129.47 lakh persons were engaged by these factories
- iii. All the factories taken together had an invested capital of worth ₹ 31,39,02,807 lakh
- iv. Total net value added by the factories was ₹ 8,60,24,349 lakh

**Table 1: Principal Characteristics**

Characteristics	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)
Factories	Number	155321	158877	211660	217554	222120
Fixed Capital	₹ Lakh	105596614	135218367	160700652	194955088	217626309
Productive Capital	₹ Lakh	136719912	173992820	222736937	253834534	278665592
Invested Capital	₹ Lakh	153517773	193305395	239358002	284009510	313902807
Workers	Number	8776745	9157802	9901970	10438365	10049588
Employees	Number	11327485	11792055	12694853	13429956	12946928
Wages to workers	₹ Lakh	5977184	6894071	8564552	9985579	11091923
Emoluments	₹ Lakh	12944123	14700696	18329574	21473349	23861675
Total input	₹ Lakh	266148638	303585334	385108361	479866558	502694243
Output	₹ Lakh	327279786	373303593	467621696	577602354	604232486
Depreciation	₹ Lakh	8354590	10506872	12055754	14065505	15513893
Net value added	₹ Lakh	52776558	59211387	70457581	83670291	86024349
NFCF	₹ Lakh	14240111	16323196	16309792	20316875	20114409
Net income	₹ Lakh	44932732	50679104	60306166	69985130	70588247
Rent paid	₹ Lakh	975778	1200490	1349336	1619529	1641862
Interest paid	₹ Lakh	6868048	7331793	8802079	12065632	13794240
Profit	₹ Lakh	29699112	33293065	39016161	45162950	43032109

## ASI Web-Portal

**4.31** For the first time, updation of sampling frame, sample selection and compilation of ASI schedules has been carried out online for the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2012-13 with the help of Annual Survey of Industries Web-Portal which has been developed by Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Kolkata, in association with the NIC. The ultimate objective of the portal is submission of ASI data at the source aided with built-in validation to ensure data accuracy and saving of time. 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 extended model for State DESs will be developed after successful implementation of the central module.

## State Participation in ASI

**4.32** The State DESs have been given necessary technical assistance and training for the purposes of participation in ASI. The participating States along with other desiring States have been provided residual frame to take part in ASI survey work. From ASI 2012-13, the sampling design has been changed to be able to generate district level estimates. The CSO (IS Wing) provides the entire database

as well as tables needed by State Governments for generating estimates at sub-state level, if necessary, by augmenting samples. Around 18 States have participated in ASI so far and a few more are likely to join shortly.

## **ANNUAL SURVEY OF SERVICES SECTOR**

**4.33** An Annual Survey of Services Sector (ASSS) has been envisaged in the line of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) to meet the data gaps on non-agricultural and non-manufacturing sector (i.e., service sector). An innovative pilot survey on Services Sector 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. A report on the findings of the pilot survey was brought out to demonstrate the technical merit and parametric framework of a full-fledged survey. The Working Group on ASSS accepted the conclusions of the report. The results of the pilot survey have been further examined by the National Statistical Commission (NSC) and on the basis of recommendations of the NSC, additional results of the pilot survey have been compiled to establish/substantiate some of the critical elements of the survey framework for appropriate planning. A full-fledged all-India Survey of Services sector has been proposed in the XII Plan of the Ministry. The main survey plan and actual coverage will be designed on the basis of availability of Directory of Establishments as per the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census data.

## **The Journal of Industrial Statistics**

**4.34** 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 issue has been brought out in September 2014 and the next issue is due on March 2015. The Journal volumes are available in Ministry’s website. The journal is registered with the Controller of Publications, RNI and ISSN.

## **National Seminar on Industrial Statistics**

**4.35** Fifth national seminar on Industrial Statistics was organized on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 in Kolkata. Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, NSC and Dr. T. C. A. Anant, CSI & Secretary, MoSPI were present on the occasion. In the seminar many eminent economists, Statisticians, researchers and official statisticians participated and presented papers.

## **INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)**

**4.36** 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 IIP is compiled for the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity Sectors as per international recommendations prescribed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The estimates are also simultaneously released as per Use-based categories viz., Basic Goods, Capital Goods, Intermediate Goods, Consumer durables and non-durables. These estimates are revised subsequently on receipt of updated production data from designated sources/agencies in various Ministries/Departments/Attached/Subordinate Offices. The major source of data for IIP is, however, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that supplies data for 268 item groups out of a total of 399 item groups in the basket, sharing a total weight of 45.6% in overall IIP.

**4.37** Till December 2014, IIP has been released upto the month of October 2014 as per the actual release calendar. The sector-wise annual indices of industrial production from 2005-06 to 2013-14,

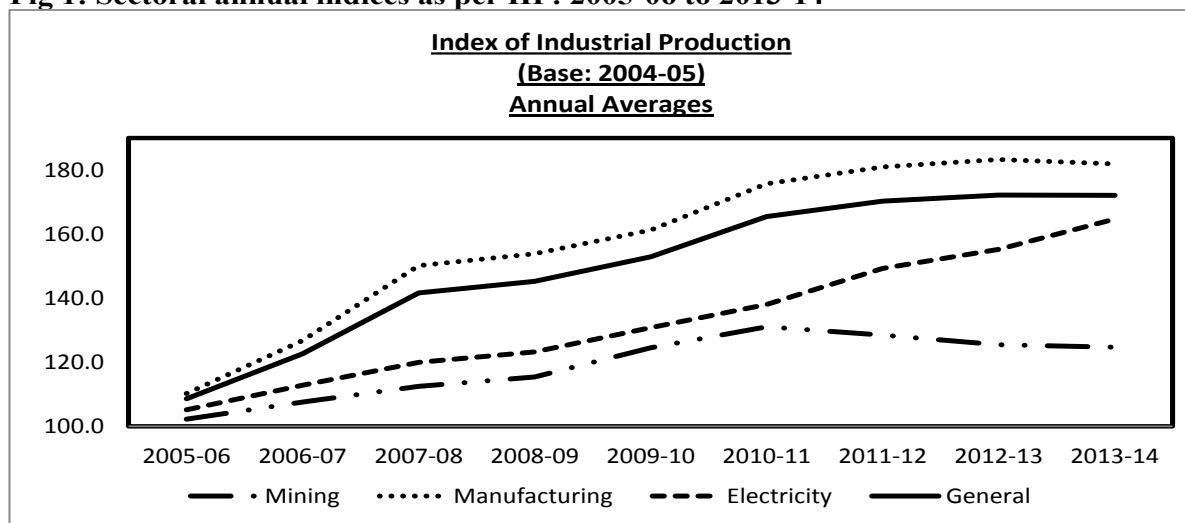
monthly indices from November 2013 to October 2014 and the annual growth rates from 2005-06 to 2012-13 are given in the table below. The figures are also depicted in the subsequent charts.

<b>Sector-wise Index of Industrial Production &amp; Growth Rates</b>				
<b>(Base: 2004-05)</b>				
<b>Period</b>	<b>Mining</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>General</b>
<b><u>Annual Indices (April - March)</u></b>				
2005-06	102.3	110.3	105.2	108.6
2006-07	107.5	126.8	112.8	122.6
2007-08	112.5	150.1	120.0	141.7
2008-09	115.4	153.8	123.3	145.2
2009-10	124.5	161.3	130.8	152.9
2010-11	131.0	175.7	138.0	165.5
2011-12	128.5	181.0	149.3	170.3
2012-13	125.5	183.3	155.2	172.2
2013-14	124.7	181.9	164.7	172.0
<b><u>Monthly Indices</u></b>				
Nov-13	123.7	171.8	158.5	163.6
Dec-13	135.9	189.0	169.4	179.5
Jan-14	139.2	194.1	171.1	184.0
Feb-14	127.5	183.3	156.7	172.7
Mar-14	147.2	204.7	173.0	193.3
Apr-14	122.6	181.4	178.1	172.7
May-14	125.3	183.5	183.9	175.3
Jun-14	122.1	180.1	181.6	172.0
Jul-14	116.2	182.2	183.8	173.0
Aug-14	115.9	173.2	184.1	166.2
Sep-14	115.6	182.3	175.6	172.2
Oct-14	125.0	166.4	184.2	162.4

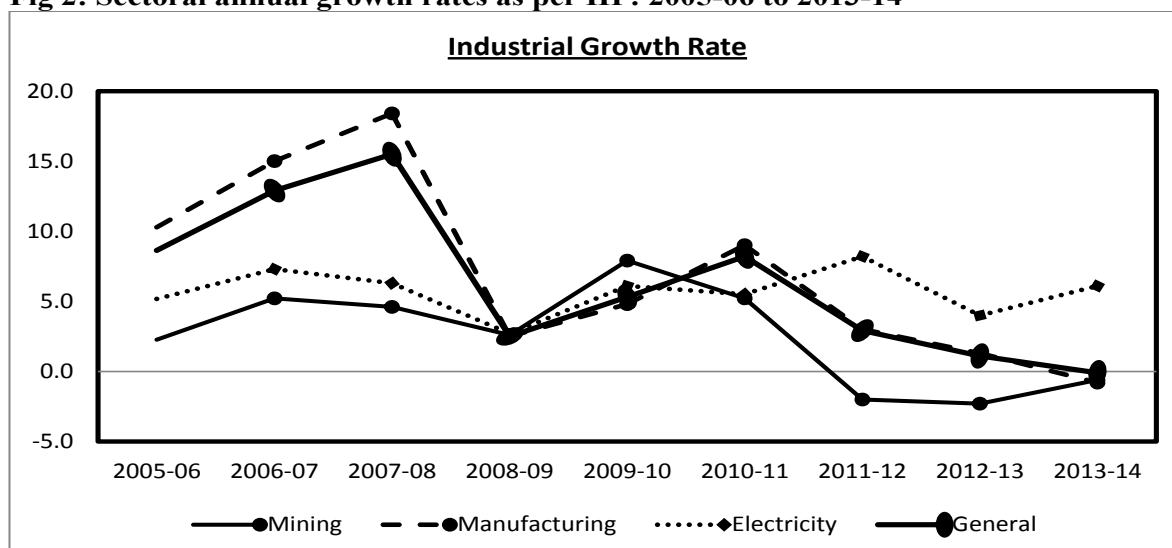
<b>Annual Growth (April - March)</b>				
2005-06	2.3	10.3	5.2	8.6
2006-07	5.2	15.0	7.3	12.9
2007-08	4.6	18.4	6.3	15.5
2008-09	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5
2009-10	7.9	4.8	6.1	5.3
2010-11	5.2	9.0	5.5	8.2
2011-12	-2.0	3.0	8.2	2.9
2012-13	-2.3	1.3	4.0	1.1
2013-14	-0.6	-0.8	6.1	-0.1
<b>Cumulative Indices (April - October)</b>				
2005-2006	97.6	104.5	104.3	103.5
2006-2007	101.2	118.2	111.7	115.1
2007-2008	105.5	143.2	119.7	135.4
2008-2009	109.2	155.3	123.0	145.5
2009-2010	116.6	154.4	130.8	146.6
2010-2011	124.7	168.9	136.7	159.3
2011-2012	121.9	175.3	148.8	165.0
2012-2013	120.7	177.2	155.8	167.0
2013-2014	117.6	177.1	164.0	167.3
2014-2015*	120.4	178.4	181.6	170.5
<b>Cumulative Growth (April-October)</b>				
2005-2006	-2.4	4.5	4.3	3.5
2006-2007	3.7	13.1	7.1	11.2
2007-2008	4.2	21.2	7.2	17.6
2008-2009	3.5	8.4	2.8	7.5
2009-2010	6.8	-0.6	6.3	0.8
2010-2011	6.9	9.4	4.5	8.7
2011-2012	-2.2	3.8	8.9	3.6
2012-2013	-1.0	1.1	4.7	1.2
2013-2014	-2.6	-0.1	5.3	0.2
2014-2015*	2.4	0.7	10.7	1.9

\*Cumulative indices (Apr-Oct 2014-15) and their corresponding growth rates are provisional and subject to change.

**Fig 1: Sectoral annual indices as per IIP: 2005-06 to 2013-14**



**Fig 2: Sectoral annual growth rates as per IIP: 2005-06 to 2013-14**



#### **Workshop with Data Users of Industrial Statistics, National Accounts and Price Statistics**

**4.38** A workshop was organized by the Economic Statistics Division (ESD) and National Accounts Division (NAD) of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to engage with the data users of industrial statistics, national accounts and price statistics at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 2<sup>nd</sup> of July 2014. The Workshop was organized in four sessions dedicated to specific topics namely Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI).

**4.39** The objective of holding such a conference was not only to familiarize the users of statistical data with the intricacies of generating the same but also to facilitate an interaction between the users and producers of such data to bring to the fore difficulties faced while accessing and using the data.



The workshop was also aimed at assessing the requirement of the data users and come up with possible solutions.

**4.40** The Workshop was well attended by data users across various cross-sections including participants from various research institutions, industry associations, financial institutions, government departments and ministries/ departments including state governments. The Workshop was also attended by senior officers of the Ministry of Statistics & PI along with retired officers of the Indian Statistical Service.

## **INDEX OF SERVICE PRODUCTION**

**4.41** 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.

**4.42** 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. 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.

**4.43** 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**

**4.44** The publication titled "Energy Statistics" is brought out every year by CSO and the "Energy Statistics- 2014" (21<sup>st</sup> 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.

**4.45** 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.

**4.46** 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.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS**

**4.47** The publication "Infrastructure Statistics - 2014" (third issue) was released in electronic form during September, 2014. The third issue is in two volumes – Volume 1 includes metadata and key indicators on Infrastructure Statistics and Volume 2 gives state profiles for each Infrastructure sub-

sector with time series data for latest five years alongwith graphical analysis, wherever possible. The infrastructure sub-sectors covered in the publication are – Transport, Energy, Communication, Irrigation, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation and Storage. The statistics for these sub-sectors are compiled under five indicators viz access, quality, fiscal and revenue, affordability and utilization. The data contained in the publication would enable to assess the status of current infrastructure, its adequacy and project the future requirements. It will also help in effective infrastructure planning and investment decisions.

## **SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS**

**4.48** The Sixth Economic Census (EC) was conducted on All India basis covering all the States and UTs in the country. The fieldwork was completed during January 2013 - April 2014. It is a Central Sector Scheme, with 100% central assistance and 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 were 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. were collected, which would 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).

### **All-India Conference**

**4.49** 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 their scheme was organized on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2011.

### **Schedules being Canvassed**

**4.50** Three schedules namely (i) House and Establishment Listing Schedule, (ii) Establishment Abstract, (iii) Directory of Establishment Schedule were canvassed in Sixth Economic Census. All the schedules were designed by National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

### **4.51 Salient Features of Sixth EC**

- The total cost of Census as approved by EFC is ₹ 763.49 crore.
- The scheme covered 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) were covered.
- Nearly 5.48 Crore Schedules (Covering 14 Regional Languages) of EC and 12.61 lakhs kits were supplied to all States/UTs at district level.

- A total of 4000 Instruction Manuals of Sixth Economic Census in Hindi and English were 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 was 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, about 8 lakh field staff were deployed and trained through 20785 training programmes.
- In the Census, about 2.25 Crore ICR enabled Schedules were canvassed.

#### **4.52 What was 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 was prescribed for enumerators and supervisors. Enumerator should be at least higher secondary passed whereas supervisor should be at least graduate;
- Collection of Statistics Act 2008 was invoked for collection of information for Sixth EC.

### **Training**

**4.53** 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 trained to 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, thereafter.

### **Field Operation**

**4.54** Field work of Sixth Economic Census was completed in the entire country during January 2013 - April 2014.

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

**4.55** The Provisional (Quick) Results were released on 30.07.2014. The highlights of the results are as under:

- Data for handicraft/handloom establishments were collected for the first time.
- Total number of establishments counted is about 58.5 million.
- Nearly 59.9% of the establishments belong to rural areas.

- About 20.5% of the establishments operate from outside household without fixed structure.
- About 3.8% of the establishments are engaged in handicraft/ handloom activities.
- Growth rate in number of establishments over Fifth EC (2005) is 41.7%.
- Total number of persons employed is about 128 million with rural share of 51.9%.
- Percentage of hired workers is about 45.7%.
- Percentage of female workers is 25.6%.
- Growth rate in total employment over Fifth EC (2005) is 34.4%.

## Social Statistics

**4.56** 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 and release of Grants- in –Aid to Research Institutions / Organisations/ individuals for organization of Seminars/ Workshops and Research Studies on Statistics and its application and conduct ‘On the spot Essay Competition’ for Post Graduate Students of Statistics on subjects of topical interest in Statistics, with a view to popularise it in the public, under the scheme of Capacity Development of CSO. During 2014-15, the Division also implemented the pilot scheme for collection of Basic Statistics for Local level Development (BSLLD) in the Urban Areas of the Country.

## Gender Statistics

**4.57** Social Statistics Division brings out an annual publication “Women and Men in India” since 1995. The publication focuses on gender perspective related to socio-economic indicators. It highlights the presence of gender disparity in the society, in the economy; share of health and education facilities for both the genders. The publication attempts to collate and portray gender-disaggregated data from various source agencies on various aspects. The latest publication, sixteenth in the series, has been electronically published on the Ministry’s website.



The MOSPI participates in Conferences/forums on gender statistics to understand its development in international scenario and to put forth the India’s line of thought. This year also a representative from Social Statistics Division of the Ministry participated in the 5<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Gender Statistics at Aguascalientes, Mexico held during 2-7<sup>th</sup> November, 2014. The officials of the Social Statistics Division of the Ministry are members in the Technical Advisory Committee constituted by UNESCAP and other agencies for determining the core set of indicators for Gender Statistics and are consulted through different consulting routes.

The Social Statistics Division is also engaged in identifying the data sources and the data gaps in respect of various social indicators on gender, children and other vulnerable classes. In this regard, as advised by NSC, theme papers on Gender statistics, Education statistics and Health statistics were invited from subject matter experts to highlight availability of data and data gaps in respective areas. The theme papers submitted by the experts have been uploaded on the Ministry’s website.

## Monitoring of Millennium Development Goals

**4.58** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the nodal agency for statistical tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in India. The Social Statistics Division of the ministry prepares India Country reports on the basis of official statistics available at national level. The Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2014 is the latest monitoring report which is available in the web page of the Ministry. The next report is scheduled for release in March 2015.

## SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter

**4.59** 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 and SAARC Social Charter measures the extent of achievements of the Government policies for poverty alleviation, enhancement of income levels, providing better healthcare facilities, raising the literacy levels and thereby raising the standards of living of its citizens. The publications - SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter, being published in alternate years provide the statistical tool to quantify success in achieving the objectives of social and economic development that are in conformity with the principal goals of SAARC. The latest publication “SAARC Social Charter – 2014” has been electronically published.



An officer from SSD participated in the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of Heads of SAARC Statistical Organisations (SAARCSTAT) at Kathmandu, Nepal from 12-13<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 to discuss the status of statistical monitoring of the SAARC Member nations.

## National Data Bank on Socio-religious Categories

**4.60** A National Data Bank (NDB) has been created on Ministry's website for placement of all relevant data pertaining to Socio-Economic parameters for all Socio-religious Categories. More than 100 tables have been incorporated in it on various subjects.

## Time Use Survey

**4.61** 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.

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

As a follow up action on recommendations of the Expert Group, a modified/revised National Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS) was prepared based on the experience gained from the pilot survey and data analyzed. In addition, a draft sampling design was formulated by



Group of Officers comprising the officers from SDRD, DPD, FOD and CSO(SSD), constituted under the Chairmanship of ADG(SSD) for conducting the nation-wide Time Use Survey. Both modified /changed NCATUS and draft sampling design was discussed in the sixth meeting of Expert Group held on 31.7.2014. Expert Group has approved the modified/changed NCATUS and sampling design with modifications.

As per the directions given by the Chairman in its sixth meeting of Expert Group held on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2014, an agenda note on Nation-wide Time Use Survey was prepared and presented in the 72<sup>nd</sup> meeting of National Statistical Commission held on 25<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> November 2014. (As recommended by National Statistical Commission), a Group of Officers under the Chairmanship of DG, CSO was constituted in February 2015 to look into the various aspects of conducting nation wide Time Use Survey.

## **Environment Statistics**

**4.62** 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 wellbeing. 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 wellbeing depends on the environment has resulted in a growing list of environmental issues, such as climate change, bio-diversity loss and natural resources management.

The Social Statistics Division is publishing ‘Compendium of Environment Statistics- India’ since 1997 every year. 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 – India 2014 has been released.

## **Environmental-Economic Accounting**

**4.63** As a follow up action of the recommendations of the Report of an Expert Group constituted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on Green National Accounting and based on the System of Environmental Economic Accounting(SEEA) Central Framework adopted as an International Statistical Standard by UN Statistical Commission, the Social Statistics Division, CSO has prepared a list of Indicators/statistics related to Environmental Economic Accounting. Draft frameworks for trial compilation of Asset Accounts of certain sectors (water, timber, aquatic resources and minerals) have also been prepared.

Data source agencies for compilation of accounts under the Environmental Economic Accounting are various Ministries/ Organisations under Government of India and state governments. These Ministries/Organisations were requested to assess the status of availability of data, their periodicity etc. The first meeting of designated nodal officers from the Ministries/Organisations was held in September 2014. In the meeting, it was suggested that the Ministries/Departments would

examine the status of availability of data for the respective sectors based on the identified indicators/statistics.

As part of India's efforts in coordination with International agencies on Environmental Economic Accounting, the 20<sup>th</sup> meeting of London Group on Environmental Accounting was held in New Delhi during 15<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> October 2014. The meeting was attended by 37 international delegates and experts. The Indian participants included the senior officers of Central Statistics Office (CSO) and various Ministries of Government of India.

Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation inaugurated the 20<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the London Group on Environmental Accounting. The three day meeting had detailed deliberations on implementation of SEEA Central Framework, current initiatives related to harmonizing and integrating national and environmental accounts, development of indicators in the context of Post 2015 Development agenda, current developments in Eco system Accounting and how countries and international agencies can work together more effectively to build capacity for Environmental-Economic Accounting.

The Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance sanctioned for 2013-14 is at Annexure-III A and for the Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance sanctioned for 2014-15 is at Annexure-III B.

**4.64** In India, as of now, there is no uniform and unique platform and framework for collection of data on different aspect of disaster. Data on disasters are collected by various agencies but there is no system of compilation, validation and publication of such data at one place in a uniform format. Data on disasters is frequently required by the Disaster Managers to make an effective plan for taking corrective measures to minimize the damages that can be caused by a disaster. The Social Statistics Division (SSD), Central Statistics Office (CSO) has initiated efforts for regular compilation of disaster statistics. In 2007, CSO in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) organized a brainstorming workshop on Development of a National Disaster Statistical System. Subsequently in consultation with MHA, CSO has developed a framework for compilation of disaster statistics at district level to be aggregated at the state level and further consolidated at the Centre level. Formats for the data collection were also prepared and finalized in consultation with MHA. As suggested by MHA, CSO initiated preparation of software to capture disaster related data in the specified format by NIC offices all over the country. However, the matter could not progress. CSO has therefore requested assistance of NIDM for the above purpose. NIDM has agreed to the proposal for providing free of cost web link for data entry purpose in their web portal relating to "NDRRP".

Under the Plan Scheme 'Capacity Development', the Social Statistics Division implements a Grant-in-Aid component to encourage independent and high quality research work and conduct of conferences / seminars, 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. A Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation assisted by an Expert Committee approves the proposals for research studies/conferences/travel grants. During the year, eleven new proposals for conducting Seminar/ Workshops/ Conferences were approved by the Ministry during 2014-15 (upto January 2015).





### National and International Awards in Statistics.

**4.65** 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 years. The Prof. P.V. Sukhatme award is given to senior Indian statisticians for their life time contribution. Prof. CR Rao award is for young statistician for his/her significant work in the field of statistics.



Dr. Nittala Subrahmanya Sastry receiving the Prof. P.V. Sukhatme National Award from Hon'ble MOS(IC), MoSPI during the Statistics Day celebration on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2014

In 2014, the National Award in Statistics in the memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme was conferred on Dr. Nittala Subrahmanya Sastry, former Director General & CEO, National Sample Survey Office for his outstanding and meritorious contribution to the official statistical system in India. The National Award was conferred by Hon'ble MOS(IC), MoSPI during the Statistics Day celebration on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2014 at Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi. The award carried a prize money of ₹5 lakhs, a citation and a memento. Dr. Nittala Subrahmanya Sastry is an eminent Indian Statistician who has made significant and meritorious contribution to the Indian Official Statistics System. Selection of Dr. Sastry as the

winner of this years' recipient of the prestigious national award put the emphasis on the importance of official statistical system and acknowledges the contribution of all official statisticians in the country.

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. The Mahalanobis Committee on International Award in Statistics (MCIAS) constituted by International Statistics Institute is supervising all aspects of the Award. In the year 2013, the Mahalanobis Award was conferred on Lamine Diop of Senegal. The next award is due for the year 2015. The ISI Netherlands have initiated the selection process. The award money has been enhanced to 10,000 USD from the year 2015.

### **On the Spot Essay Writing Competition**

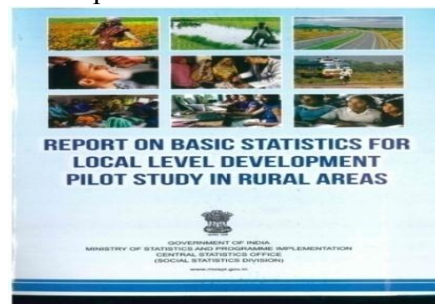
**4.66** As a part of celebration of Statistics Day 2014, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation organizes a national level On-the-Spot Essay Writing Competition on subjects relevant to Official Statistics. Post Graduate Students of Statistics currently studying in recognized University/Colleges are invited to participate in the competition. The exercise sees participation from students belonging to various parts of the country. 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)

This year there were two first prize winners and six consolation prize winners. The prizes and certificates to the thirteen winners of the competition were given away on the occasion of Statistics Day celebrated on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2014 at New Delhi. The competition increases awareness of students on the Indian Official Statistics System and encourages them to be insightful about the role of statistics in making correct policy decisions.

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

**4.67** With a view to exploring the possibilities of availability of data and data sources, to pre-test some common-to-all data-capturing schedules and identification of compilers, for creation of databases required for local level planning in rural areas, a pilot study on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) was undertaken during 2008-09 to 2013-14. The pilot was conducted in three phases. In the first phase around 500 Village Panchayats per State/ UT, comprising altogether nearly 33,800 villages in 30 States/ UTs (at least one complete district), were covered. In the second phase 24 States/ UTs (covering nearly 30800 villages) and in the third phase, 4 States (covering 5056 villages) participated. In the pilot scheme, efforts were made to compile village level statistics from the secondary sources i.e. the records maintained by village level functionaries such as Anganwadi workers, ANMs, Village Chowkidar, Village Headman, Patwari etc.



Based on the experience of the study, feedbacks received from the States/UTs and discussions with stakeholders, the Social Statistics Division (SSD), Central Statistics Office (CSO) brought out a

feasibility report on compilation of the Basic Statistics for Local Level Development Scheme in Rural Areas. The report, inter alia, gave a rural annual schedule comprising 234 indicators in 16 blocks and recommendations for making the scheme operational.

To carry the study forward, a similar pilot study on BSLLD in urban areas also was commissioned in 2013-14, and is currently underway. In urban pilot, availability and sources of information are being identified/ explored at ward level and town level with the help of a schedule having around 850 indicators, developed in consultation with stakeholders. The pilot is covering 1198 wards spread over 82 towns in 26 participating States/ UTs. The data is being processed at Computer Centre, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Based on the findings of the pilot, feedbacks from the States/UTs and the inputs provided by SSD officers from their visits, a draft report on the feasibility of BSLLD in urban areas was prepared and was discussed in the stakeholders' workshop, organised in January 2015. Based on the discussions in the workshop, the report is being finalised along with the instrument (schedule) and the instructions. It is expected that the reports on the pilot studies will pave the way for putting into place a mechanism to cater the data needs of micro level planning in India.

## **Human Resource Development**

**4.68** To equip the country's huge statistical personnel updated 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 of training, a calendar of training programmes and to implement it. The strategy entails conducting both induction and refresher training 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.

**4.69** 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)**

**4.70** National Statistical Systems Training Academy, earlier known as the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), is a premier Institute primarily fostering human resource development in Official Statistics at National and State level. The Academy is actively engaged in building capacities in the area of Official Statistics and related disciplines at the National / Sub-National as also at the International level, particularly amongst developing & SAARC countries. The Academy viz., NSSTA, confronted with the challenge of keeping the statistical work force abreast with the dynamics of the socio-economic environment and technological advance, has been continuously striving not only to develop updated course material, revise course curriculum etc but also to implement effective delivery mechanisms by focusing on pedagogy, all encompassed in its focused training strategy directed at both newly inducted as well as in-service statistical personnel of Central and State/ UT Governments. The main aims and objectives of the Academy are as under:

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

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

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

3. The NSSTA has also been making efforts to sensitize the potential human resources through awareness programmes in Official Statistics, both at its campus and at various Universities. These programmes also include training of faculty and students from various Universities at NSSTA as well as organizing awareness programmes at selected Universities by the officers of the Academy & CSO. NSSTA continues to organize this activity every year, as it has been found very useful for the user community of official statistics.

4. The Training Division has introduced internship programme for post-graduate students/research scholars of recognized universities/institutes, with an objective to create awareness amongst the students about Official Statistics and their production in India. The scheme has been expanded across the country since 2012-13. The operation of the scheme now takes place not only through the Central Ministries but also through the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics. During the past few years, on an average, about 210 interns were offered slots annually to benefit from this scheme. The Scheme benefits a large number of Post Graduate students from Statistics & Economics disciplines in terms of working on data sets generated by Official Statistical system.

**4.71** National Statistical Systems Training Academy located at Greater Noida functions along with the Training Division of the CSO located at Jeevan Prakash Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi. The NSSTA came into existence on 13th February 2009, initially as the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA). The Training Division, including the NSSTA is headed by an Additional Director General, supported by four SAG level officers in the rank of Deputy Director General, along with other officers, besides supporting staff and contractual employees.

### **Regular Training Scheduled at NSSTA**

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

- (i) One and a half year Induction Training for the Probationary Officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS);
- (ii) Induction and integrated training programmes for the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) Officers, including Training of Trainers (TOT's) for these courses;



- (iii) Refresher Training Courses/Seminars/Workshops for the in-service ISS Officers and senior Officers of Central Ministries/Departments, State/UT directorates of Economics & Statistics & other Line Departments;
- (iv) Request-Based Refresher Training programmes for officers from Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments/ UTs.
- (v) 3 weeks exposure programme on Official Statistical System to the M. Stat. Students from the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata and other centres;
- (vi) Awareness Programmes in Official Statistics for students and faculty Members from the Statistics Departments of various Universities and colleges there under.

#### **4.73 International Training Programmes:**

- (i) A 6 weeks Training Programme on “Official Statistics”, out of the 10- month duration International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC) course for the international participants, conducted by ISI, Kolkata;
- (ii) International Conferences, Seminars and Workshops on emerging areas of Official Statistics;
- (iii) Short term, that is, 1 or 2 weeks training programmes and study visits for the statistical personnel/participants from countries in the SAARC region, Asia & Pacific region, Africa and other countries, conducted at the request of SIAP, UNESCAP, FAO, World Bank or the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of other countries;

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

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

### **Computer Centre**

**4.74** 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 Government Ministries/Departments/Organisations and Public Sector Undertakings located in and around Delhi. The Centre has now installed a sophisticated PC-based computer system under Client/Server Architecture using WINDOWS 2000/NT as the operating system and ORACLE 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**

**4.75** 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 NADA 4.0 software provided by the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and the Micro data Management Toolkit software. These data sets can be exported into different formats like SPSS, SAS, STATA, CSV and delimited text file.

The Centre also provides services to the Ministry in designing 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 centers and compiles the CPI for release by CSO. Computer Centre has developed the CPI Archival Web Portal Software for easy retrieval of CPI data.

It conducts training programs 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 2014 to December 2014**

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

**4.76** The Center has developed all the necessary software for extracting the Economic Census Data from files received after scanning and digitization of the schedules, auto-correction and tabulation of the data.

The work is in progress and will be concluded during 2015-16.

### **Video Conferencing**

**4.77** Video Conferencing facility is provided at 19 different locations of the Ministry to improve communication among various offices of the Ministry.

### **4.78 Survey Data cataloguing using IHSN Toolkit software**

- i) Web based Survey Data Catalogue/ Micro data Archive for the unit level data in the Ministry was created for the 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 one lakh users viewed/downloaded the meta data in 2014.
- ii) CD ROM of micro data is customized and prepared for 125 surveys for dissemination.

#### 4.79 Consumer Price Index

Processing and compilation of Consumer Price Index (Rural/ Urban/ Combined) on the base of Base Year 2010 for States/UT's and All India continued on monthly basis.

New software is being prepared for compiling the CPI with the new base year which is expected to be released in 2015-16.

#### Web Site of the Ministry

4.80 The present Web-site of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is designed, developed and maintained by the Computer Centre. All the reports brought out by various Divisions of the Ministry are uploaded on 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 Center for access through Ministry's website.

#### Data Preparation, Dissemination and Processing:

4.81 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 from dissemination of different survey unit level data during 2014-15.

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	277	7089522	47108	2196
ASI		75	3742056	92751	15033
EC		13	454627	4478	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>365</b>	<b>11286205</b>	<b>144337</b>	<b>17229</b>
NSSO	2014-15 Apr-Dec 2014	144	3001755	58902	3753
ASI		71	3280258	56930	4408
EC		2	21163	3249	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>217</b>	<b>6303176</b>	<b>119081</b>	<b>8161</b>

#### Security Audit of Website Applications

4.82 The Center has also taken up the security audit of Devinfo 7.0 and the microdata archive through a NICSI empanelled vendor. This will enable the hosting of these two applications in the NIC server.



## **Training:**

**4.83** Conducted training programmes on various IT related subjects for officers sponsored by NSSTA. Following training programmes were conducted during 2014-15

- Two days training on 'Analysis of NSS Unit Level Data' from 24<sup>th</sup> -25<sup>th</sup> April 2014
- One Week Training on 'Computer and IT Applications with Advance Excel and Access for SSS Officers from 7<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> July 2014
- One Week Training on 'Computer and IT Applications with Advance Excel and Access for SSS Officers from 4<sup>th</sup> -8<sup>th</sup> August 2014
- One Week Training on 'Computer and IT Applications with Advance Excel and Access for SSS officers 13<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> October 2014.
- One week Training on 'Data Analysis and Report Writing using SPSS and STATA for ISS Officers from 24<sup>th</sup> -28<sup>th</sup> November 2014.
- One Week Training on 'Computer and IT Applications with Advance Excel and Access for SSS officers 8<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> December 2014.
- One Week Training on 'Computer and IT Applications with Advance Excel and Access for SSS officers 5<sup>th</sup> -9<sup>th</sup> January 2015.

## **Maintenance of Data Centre:**

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

## **Coordination and Publication (CAP)**

**4.85** The Coordination and Publication (CAP) Division is mainly responsible for coordinating the statistical activities of various Divisions of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and maintaining a liaison with Central Government Ministries/Departments and also with State Governments and other Statistical Agencies. The Division is also responsible for Plan Coordination for the Ministry as a whole and formulation of Five Year and Annual Plans of the Ministry. 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 bringing out regular publications, besides ad hoc publications like "Statistical System in India" and "Directory of Major Sample Surveys in India". The Division is also entrusted with the responsibility of implementing India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP), coordination work of implementation of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and follow-up of certain recommendations of National Statistical Commission (NSC).

## **Plan Coordination and Review**

**4.86** 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 (Now NITI AAYOG) for approval. The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) allocation of the Ministry is ₹3709 crore. For the Annual Plan 2014-15, the Division prepared Annual Plan Proposals in respect of various schemes being operated by MoSPI and submitted to the Planning Commission (Now NITI AAYOG). An outlay of ₹ 528.0 crore was approved for four central sector schemes and one centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry, excluding MPLADS for which ₹ 3950 crore was allocated during 2014-15. The Statement of Budget Estimate for Annual Plan 2014-15 is at Annexure IVA, total Plan Gross Budget Support (GBS) for 2013-14 for North-Eastern Region (NER) at Annexure IVB and total Plan GBS for 2014-15 for NER at Annexure IVC.

## **Outcome Budget**

**4.87** 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, 2014-15 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**

**4.88** 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.

**4.89** Annual Action Plan, 2014-15 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 2014-15, besides routine items of the respective Divisions. In the Annual Action Plan 2014-15, each activity is enumerated quarter-wise along with physical targets giving the total workload to facilitate effective monitoring.

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

**4.90** 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 2014-15 and submitted to the 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 2014-15 are reviewed by Secretary (S&PI) on regular basis to ensure their completion as per the targets. A mid-year (March-October 2014) report has since been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat. The High Power Committee on Government Performance reviewed the performance of the Ministry and approved a Composite Score of 91.3 on RFD for the year 2013-14. The copy of the RFD 2013-14 is given at Annexure XI.

## **Citizens/Clients' Charter**

**4.91** 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 for 2013-14 was reviewed and revised. The updated and revised Charter for 2014-15 was uploaded on the Results-Framework Management System (RFMS) of the Cabinet Secretariat. An audit of the Citizen/client's charter was done by an external agency appointed by the Performance Monitoring Division of the Cabinet Secretariat. The Ministry scored 90.25% as the performance score for the Citizen's/Client's Charter.

## **Strategic Plan 2011-16**

**4.92** 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**

**4.93** 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. The Unit strives to fulfill its objectives through compilation of publications that provide structured information and dissemination of information to users as per their requirement. The publications of the Unit aim at providing diverse data at one place, necessitating regular collection, compilation and updation of socio-economic data on various aspects. List of publications being brought out by various Divisions of CSO/NSSO and PI Wing of this Ministry is at Annexure-XI. The Unit also regularly supplies information to international agencies like UNSD, various National agencies and other user groups. Amongst the publications regularly brought out by the Unit are:

- (i) **Statistical Year Book**, India-Annual
- (ii) **India in Figures**, A Ready Reference-Annual

**4.94** The Unit also coordinates **Joint Statistical Publication of the BRICS** (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) which is released in BRICS Summit each year. Recently, work regarding development of online data dissemination system of BRICS countries has also been initiated.

**4.95** The Graphics Unit of the RPU designs cover-page of different publications, advertisements, logo etc as per the requirements of various Divisions/Wings of the Ministry.

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

**4.96** The India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) renamed as Support for Statistical Strengthening is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) being implemented by the Ministry in the different States/UTs since 2010. It aims at improving 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.

**4.97** A total of ₹ 650.43 crores has been approved for the project. 33 States/UTs (except for Chandigarh, Goa and Lakshadweep) are participating or have expressed their willingness to participate in the project. It is being currently implemented in 14 States namely, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Sikkim, Mizoram, West Bengal, Odisha, Kerala, Jharkhand and Manipur.

**4.98** A major review cum revisiting exercise of the SSSPs/MoUs of the current 14 implementing States was carried out as a mid-term corrective action, to ensure that the implementation of the project is completed within the timelines, in accordance with prescribed project parameters. The revised allocations have now been intimated to the project implementing states, with a request to forward the revised MoUs in accordance with the revised allocations as early as possible.

**4.99** Allocations have also been earmarked for the 19 remaining willing States/UTs, in accordance with prescribed norms. These States/UTs would also commence implementation of the project after fulfilling the necessary formalities including signing of MOUs.

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

**4.100** 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 2013-14 and 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census has been collected under this Act. The Annual Report 2011 for 2011 & 2012 on working of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 has been brought out.

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

**4.101** 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. 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.

**4.102** CAP Division took up the matter with all concerned Ministries/Departments/ Organizations. Out of 206 recommendations 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 60th 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 was 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 Committee reviewed implementation status of recommendations and proposed the recommendations may be pursued for implementation.

## CHAPTER –V NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE

### **Organisation and Functions:**

5.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), in Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, is responsible for conduct of large scale sample surveys, in diverse fields, on All India basis. Primary data is collected regularly through nation-wide household surveys on various Socio Economic subjects, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) under the Collection of Statistics Act and Enterprise surveys, as a follow up of the Economic Census. Besides these surveys, NSSO collects data on rural and urban prices; plays a significant role in the improvement of crop statistics through supervision of the area enumeration and crop estimation surveys of the state agencies. It also maintains a frame of urban areal units for drawing samples for Socio-Economic 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 for the same. 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 separate Divisions responsible for three distinct aspects of such large scale surveys relating to their designing & planning, field work and data processing and one Deputy Director General, in-charge of Coordination & Publication Division.

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

- 1 The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) located at Kolkata is responsible for technical planning of surveys, formulation of sample design, designing of enquiry schedules, formulation of concepts and definitions, drawing of tabulation plan, analysis and presentation of results and preparation of survey reports.
- 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 six Data Processing Centers at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Delhi, Giridih and Nagpur. It is responsible for sample selection, software development, processing and tabulation of the data collected through surveys. It undertakes the job of software development for data entry, data verification, computer edit, other data validations, tabulation, etc. It also assists the States by providing IT solutions in all their data processing related activities and also through periodic training/workshop and other interactive methods.
- 4 The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinates all the activities of different Divisions. Besides, CPD is also responsible for organizing National Seminars to discuss the survey results of various Socio-Economic Surveys conducted by the NSSO. It publishes the technical journal of NSSO, named 'Sarvekshana' which provides integrated summaries on various rounds of surveys of NSSO and includes research papers on various socio-economic surveys.

### **Activities related to various other NSS Rounds and surveys:**

**5.3 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 following reports on the survey were released in 2014-15:

1. NSS Report No. 557- Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India: 2011-12
2. NSS Report No. 558- Household Consumption of various Goods and Services in India
3. NSS Report No. 559- Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties
4. NSS Report No. 560- Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12

**5.4 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. Key results/indicators of the survey and Unit level data were released well in time within one year from the completion of the survey. The following reports on the survey were released in 2014-15:

1. NSS Report No. 556- Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India
2. NSS Report No. 561- Characteristics of Urban Slums

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 processing of data of this Round and onward.

**5.5 NSS 70<sup>th</sup> round** (January-December 2013): The fieldwork of 70<sup>th</sup> Round on the subject “Land & Livestock Holdings, Debt & Investment and Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households” was conducted during the period 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013. In this survey, there was an allocation of 8,042 First Stage Units (FSUs) (4,534 Rural & 3,508 Urban) for Central Sample and each FSU was visited twice for collection of data during January to July 2013 (Visit-I) and August to December 2013 (Visit – II). Besides release of the Unit Level Data of NSS 70<sup>th</sup> Round, following key results/indicators of the survey have been released in December 2014, i.e., within one year of the completion of the survey:

1. NSS KI (70/18.1) - Key Indicators of Land and Livestock Holdings in India
2. NSS KI (70/18.2) - Key Indicators of Debt and Investment in India
3. NSS KI (70/33) - Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India

**5.6 NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round** (January-June 2014): NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round was devoted to the subject “Social Consumption: Health and Education”. The survey period of 71<sup>st</sup> Round of NSS was of six months duration, i.e., from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014. The total number of first stage units surveyed was 8,300 sample villages/ urban blocks. Data entry and verification for NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round has been completed and data validation is in progress.

**5.7 NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round** (July 2014–June 2015): NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round is devoted to the subject ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure and Household Consumption on Services and Durable Goods’. An All India Training of Trainers (AITOT) for NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> Round was organized during 3<sup>rd</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> April 2014 at Amritsar, Punjab followed by the Training Conferences at Regional Level during June 2014. The total number of first stage units to be surveyed will be 14,088 sample villages/blocks. Field work is in progress and will be completed by June 2015. During this round, NSSO has also undertaken a methodological study as a part of the round for shortening the Consumer Expenditure schedule with the objective to minimize the informants’ fatigue and reluctance, so that better responses can be



captured with improved quality of data. Out of 14,088 FSUs allocated for the round, fieldwork in 6,979 FSUs has been completed till December 2014.

An All India Data Processing Conference for NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> Round was organized in September, 2014. This was followed by a series of Data Processing Workshops at each of D.P. Centres, where officials of Directorates of Economics & Statistics of various States/ UTs also participated. Data entry for NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round has started using the data entry software developed in-house.

### **Annual Survey of Industries:**

5.8 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 Gross Allotment for ASI 2012-13 was 60,953 units, which included 48,908 completed; 1,761 Non-operating (NOP); 8,580 deleted and 1,704 Non-Reporting (NR) cases. The field work of ASI 2012-13 was completed during the year.

An All India Training of Trainers (AITOT) for ASI 2013-14 was organized during 17<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> September 2014 at Udaipur, Rajasthan. For ASI 2013-14, the gross allotment is 66,283 units which included 46,597 census units and 19,686 sample units. The field work is scheduled to be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015.

From the ASI 2012-13, the compilation, scrutiny and submission of the returns is done through a dedicated web based application.

### **Agricultural Statistics:**

5.9 NSSO (FOD) has the responsibility of guiding the States in developing suitable technique for obtaining reliable and timely estimates of area and yield and ensuring adoption of uniform concepts, definition and procedures in the collection of crop area and yield statistics by States. It keeps a constant watch on the quality of Crop Statistics through the scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS). Under the scheme, sample check on the primary field work relating to area enumeration 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).

In Agricultural Year 2014-15, up to November 2014, sample check on area enumeration has been completed in 1228 villages during Early Kharif and 4,593 villages during Late Kharif. As regards sample check on crop cutting experiments 840, 5512, 2 and 21, experiments have been completed during Early Kharif, Kharif, Rabi and Summer Season 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 the States covered under ICS.

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

5.10 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is a regular scheme of NSSO and is being conducted in a 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 phase 2012-17 was started from July 2013 under the overall guidelines used for the last phase. In this phase, 1,655 towns consisting of 2, 02,955 blocks were formed/ updated up to November 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.

### **Price Data Collection:**

**5.11 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 the 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 January-March 2014 has been published and the Bulletin for the quarter April-June 2014 will be published shortly.

**5.12 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 centers. Data entry software as developed by Computer Centre has been provided to all ROs/ ZOs and data transmission is made regularly through the web portal.

A Market Survey on Consumer Price Index CPI (Urban) was conducted in the month of August 2014 to include the new items in the basket which have crossed benchmark as per the weighting diagram decided on the basis of NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round of Consumer Expenditure Survey for the revision of Base year of CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined) from 2010 = 100 to 2012 = 100. The numbers of additional items, for which prices have been collected, are ranging from 1 to 65 items in different State/UTs. The sample size for collection of House Rent Data has also been doubled. Earlier, house rent data were collected from six houses for each of the 1114 quotations of 310 towns, each house is visited once in six months.

**5.13 Wholesale Price Index (WPI):** On the request of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, M/o Commerce & Industries, the 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:**

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

DPD organized an All India Data Processing Conference for NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> Round in September 2014. This was followed by a series of Data Processing Workshops at each of D.P. Centres, where officials of Directorates of Economics & Statistics of various States/ UTs also participated and where in addition to the theoretical aspects, hands on training was also imparted. DPD also organized Tabulation workshop for NSS 68<sup>th</sup> and 69<sup>th</sup> rounds. Focused training on pooling of Central and State sample data was organised alongwith Regional Workshop on Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the states where, in addition to the theoretical aspects, hands on training was also imparted.

Besides, specialized need-based trainings for states were organized as and when required.

## **Plan Scheme**

5.15 The NSSO implemented 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). Under this component, the different activities taken up during the year 2014-15 are detailed below:

### **Own accommodation:**

5.16 **Purchase of land/ construction of accommodation for field offices:** The infrastructure in field offices and Headquarters of FOD was further developed and strengthened. During 2014-15, the proposals for purchase of land for SRO Udhampur, SRO Jalandhar, RO Mohali, SRO Amritsar, RO Jammu; SRO Kanpur, SRO Kota, SRO Mysore and SRO Tirunelveli, renovation of RO Gwalior, RO Pune and RO Kolkata, procurement of land for additional space for RO Dibrugarh and construction of office building of RO Hubli, SRO Chhindwara and RO Kohima are in progress. The construction work for RO Ahmedabad has been completed. Renovation work for Bangalore ZO hostel is at completion stage.

### **Information Technology:**

5.17 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 of FOD is being developed for e-governance like transmission of Monthly Progress Reports, various orders/ circulars, etc. electronically. Following the successful completion of a smaller project, a bigger pilot project has been taken up for digitization of UFS maps which would enhance the quality of output and require less time in future updation activities.

### **Training:**

5.18 FOD organizes regular in-service training module for its staff through its Zonal Training Centers (ZTCs) and Agricultural Statistics (AS) Wing, Faridabad. During 2014-15 (April-November 2014), about 1057 Officers/Officials were trained on various technical schemes/surveys, besides training on general administrative matters. In addition to the existing training modules, Induction Training on Module-B for newly recruited FOD/Non-FOD Grade-II Officers of subordinate Statistical

Services (SSS) and Unicode training for SSS Officers were organized during this year. Besides this, Special Utility courses for ISS officers on ASI were also organized this year.

Summer Internship Scheme 2014-15 of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation was conducted during May-August 2014. About 104 Interns participated in the internship on various schemes. Training on data processing was imparted to Indian Statistical Service Probationers and M.Stat. students of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata. DPD has planned an advanced level training programme on RDBMS Oracle and LINUX for ISS officers of DPD for upgrading their skills in the relevant field.

#### **Advertising and Publicity:**

5.19 The following measures have been taken up in 2014-15 for creating a brand name for NSSO and for increasing the cooperation from respondents with a view to improving the quality of data:

- Appeal seeking co-operation of people in the data collection work has been released twice in National and Regional newspapers.
- 2 Video and 2 Audio spots were developed and telecast/broadcast in National/Regional TV/Radio channels including Doordarshan in two spells. These video spots were also displayed through digital cinema halls/LCD screens, etc.
- Audio advertisement through Railway Helpline has also been taken up during this year.

#### **New Initiatives:**

5.20 **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 as per the Survey Instruments finalized by the Committee headed by Prof. Amitabh Kundu. 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 Center, doing away with the traditional paper schedule, was also attempted for the first time. The experiment has been successful.

Based on the experiences gained from Pilot Project on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 3 States viz., Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa, the draft of the survey instruments for conducting All India Periodic Labour Force Surveys has been prepared. The survey would generate estimates for measuring quarterly changes in labour force market. During the year 2014-15, a Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Mukherjee, Emeritus Professor, University of Calcutta. The committee having experts and representatives of various Central Ministries/Departments & State Governments will oversee the conduct of surveys and system of collection, compilation and dissemination of Labour Force Statistics emanating from various surveys and census, besides suggesting mechanism for coordination and integration of Labour Force Surveys being conducted by the Central and State Governments.

5.21 **Manual on Pooling of central and state sample data:** At present, the NSS estimates are given only at National and State Level due to limitation on size of Central Sample. States also participates in surveys of NSSO mostly with matching size of state samples. Increase in sample size on pooling of Central and State sample data enables generation of sub-state level estimates also. A pooling exercise of Central and State sample data for 7 states, namely, Kerala, Odisha, Bihar, Gujarat,

Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh was successfully completed in respect of “Consumer Expenditure” schedule of NSS 66th round. Based on this experience, a Manual covering all methodological aspects on Pooling Central and State sample data has been prepared and uploaded on the Ministry’s website for use of States and others stakeholders. Pooled results of the above seven states, based upon consumer expenditure data of NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round, are also presented in this manual along with unit level data of 2 states for the benefit of the users. In future, pooling exercise would be extended to other States and subjects of other rounds.

**5.22 Use of Modern Technology:** NSSO has switched over to an improved database management system (Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) platform) of data processing with a view to improve data quality. Also, a web portal for online transfer of ASI data to the data processing agency has been developed recently. This would facilitate the ASI tabulation to go online, enabling reduction of time lag between the surveys to tabulation considerably. Further, with a view to reduce the time lag in releasing the survey results, NSSO is exploring the feasibility of replacing the present method of data collection in field surveys through paper schedules by using suitable handheld IT gadgets. Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software developed by World Bank would be tried on PLFS schedules. The World Bank is providing Non-lending Technical Assistance for customization of CAPI software solution for data collection by NSSO. Use of CAPI solution is expected to result in better quality of data and further, reduction in time lag in release of results of survey.

**5.23 Achieving ISO 2008: 9001 standard in quality of performance:** The process of achieving ISO 2008:9001 standard in quality of performance has been initiated by standardizing and ensuring quality of service and production system in Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of NSSO. For this purpose a Quality Manual of SDRD for the implementation of ISO 9001:2008 was prepared and submitted to the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) for adequacy test, as required for grant of ISO certificate.

**5.24 Estimation of Savings and Investment through Household Survey (EOS&IS):** A special survey has been designed to meet the data requirement of National Accounts Division of Central Statistics Office (CSO). The Pre-testing on the Schedules of Estimation of Savings and Investment through Household Survey was conducted in July 2014 in the three ROs viz. Lucknow, Kolkata and Thiruvananthapuram and based on the report on the Pre-testing of schedules, Survey design and questionnaire etc. were finalized.

**5.25 Methodology for Survey on Drug Abuse:** 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 and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) to conduct an advanced pilot survey in all the districts of Maharashtra, Manipur and Punjab. A Working Group was constituted by NSC secretariat vide Order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2013 under the Chairmanship of DG&CEO, NSSO to finalise the suitable methodology for conducting survey on Drug Abuse. The second and third meetings of the Working Group for Drug Abuse Survey were held on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2014 and 18<sup>th</sup> December 2014 respectively under the Chairmanship of DG &CEO, NSSO. Based on the discussions, a survey instruments (schedules of enquiry, methodology etc.) has been prepared for testing the same through a Pilot survey in 2 districts each of Punjab and Manipur.

**5.26 Modification in the survey instruments on Household Consumer Expenditure for quicker processing and release of results:** An experiment, on a methodological study on shortening of schedules on Household Consumer Expenditure Survey with an objective to get improved quality of data and better results in lesser time at less cost, has been integrated with NSS 72nd Round (July 2014-June 2015). Implementation of the methodology to be developed based on this experiment would minimize the informants’ fatigue and reluctance, so that better response can be captured.

5.27 **Brainstorming Session at Kolkata:** The second brainstorming session on NSSO matters was held on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2014 at Mahalanobis Bhawan, Kolkata under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronob Sen, Chairman, National Statistical Commission (NSC). Amongst others, Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Chief Statistician & Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation was also present in the session. In this meeting, the main issues discussed were the shortening of consumer expenditure survey schedule, development of Master Sample (MS) for future NSS rounds, reduction in time lag in data processing, etc.

5.28 **Swachh Bharat Mission:** The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 2nd October 2014. The Ministry of Statistic and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been given the responsibility to monitor the progress of SBM. Additional Director General, NSSO (FOD) has been nominated as Nodal Officer of MoSPI for SBM. The MoSPI has prepared an action plan to create an appropriate statistical framework to assess the country-wide progress in the broad arena of "Cleanliness and Hygiene" during the five year period from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014 to 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary, MoSPI held a meeting with the representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2014 to evolve an appropriate set of measurable indicators for tracking the progress with respect to various aspects related to the Mission.

5.29 In pursuance of the action plan on SBM prepared by MoSPI, a Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of DG, CSO, and MoSPI to monitor the progress of SBM. The first meeting of the Task Force was held on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2014. The Task Force decided on the set of indicators for monitoring progress of SBM. It was also decided to involve National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) volunteers to gather information relating to sanitation and cleanliness by making use of IT solution for obtaining quick responses.

5.30 In pursuance of the recommendation of the Task Force on monitoring the progress of SBM, a small group under the Chairmanship of DDG, NSSO (FOD), MoSPI has been constituted to finalise the issues of mobilization of NSS and NYKS volunteers in such a way to cover maximum geographical area, development of questionnaire based on the identified indicators for reporting by these volunteers, mechanism of data reporting, mobilize/web based application, training to the volunteers, periodic review of the progress and to suggest remedial actions wherever necessary. The first meeting of the group was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2014 wherein the role of NYKS volunteers for collection of data on SBM was deliberated. It has been decided to include a set of questions relating to SBM for collecting data during ongoing and forthcoming rounds of Annual Survey Industry and Socio-Economic Surveys of NSSO.

## 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.

Recruitment to the service is made through Indian Statistical Service Examination conducted by UPSC annually, promotion from the feeder grade i.e. Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) and through absorption of Statistical Officers working in other Ministries/Departments. The service has grown over the years in terms of relevancy and number of posts. The allocation of posts in various grades, at the time of initial constitution and at present is given in **Table - 6.1**.

**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 (i.e. posts in Senior Time Scale and above) are operated in NFSG

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

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

6.3 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 level except in JTS of the service. All the vacancies in other grades are filled up by promotion.

6.4 The first examination for direct recruitment to JTS of the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. Till date, 37 batches of direct recruits have joined the service. The last batch had joined the service on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

6.5 The new edition of Civil List 2014 of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) giving basic information of the officers of ISS which is useful for general information and guidance was brought out during the year and uploaded on the Ministry's website.



## **SUBORDINATE STATISTICAL SERVICE (SSS)**

6.6 The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was constituted on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2002 as a cadre of qualified personnel with core discipline of Statistics to build crucial statistical database covering various aspects of Indian Economy for planning, policy formulation and to facilitate decision making by the Government.

The Subordinate Statistical Service is a Group-B Central Civil Service of statistical function posts which constitute feeder cadre for Indian Statistical Service (ISS). It comprises of Senior Statistical Officer (Group-B Gazetted) having Grade Pay of ₹4600/- and Junior Statistical Officer (Group-B Non-Gazetted) having Grade Pay of ₹4200/- in Pay Band-2: ₹9300-34800/-.

6.7 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is the Cadre Controlling Authority of Subordinate 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 SSS officers are dealt with by the Ministries/Departments/Organizations in which these officers are posted.

6.8 The SSS Recruitment Rules, 2013 provide for 90% 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 annually by the Staff Selection Commission while 10% by promotion from the feeder post holders. There is no direct recruitment at the level of SSO of the service.

6.9 The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position as on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2014 are, as follows:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Post</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>In Position</b>
1.	Senior Statistical Officer	1756	1447
2.	Junior Statistical Officer	2195	1574
<b>Total Strength</b>		<b>3951</b>	<b>3021</b>

6.10 The following are the important areas of activities in the Year of 2014-15.

- 311 candidates have joined as Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) out of 431 dossiers of successful candidates received from Staff Selection Commission against Combined Graduate Level Examination, 2012 for which the pre-appointment formalities have been completed.
- Induction Training Program (ITP) for new JSOs of SSS Cadre has been conducted through National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), wherein 275 candidates have been trained by the end of October 2014.
- For filling up the vacancy of 597 posts of JSOs, the Staff Selection Commission has already conducted the Combined Graduate Level Examination, 2013.
- 'Feedback' through Cadre Management Information System (CMIS) Programme is being received monthly from field functionaries for updating Database of SSS and is being monitored regularly.
- The Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP)/Assured Career Progression (ACP) scheme has been implemented in the SSS cadre in accordance with DOPT guidelines and is being monitored regularly. During the year around 400 officers of SSS have been granted 3<sup>rd</sup> MACP in Pay Band-3+Grade Pay of ₹6600/-.
- On Successful completion of probation period, services of 145 Junior Statistical Officers have been confirmed during the year 2014.



## **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 nonprofit 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, 1959 No. 57 of 1959”, which conferred on the Institute the right to hold examinations and award degrees/diplomas in Statistics. As a result, degree courses leading to Bachelor of Statistics (B. Stat.) and Master of Statistics (M. Stat.) and Post Graduate Diplomas in SQC & OR and Computer Science were started from June 1960. The Institute was also empowered to award the Ph.D. / D.Sc. Degree from the same year. Subsequently, Master of Technology (M. Tech) courses in Computer Science (CS) and in Quality, Reliability & Operations Research (QROR) were also introduced. Scope was further enlarged as the Institute was empowered to award degrees/diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to Statistics by virtue of “Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, 1995, No. 38 of 1995” by the Parliament, which gave greater encouragement to research activities not only in Statistics/Mathematics but also in various branches of Computer and Communication Sciences, Natural and Social Sciences, Physics and Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research, Library and Information Sciences in a broader way. 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. Further details about the ISI are given in the Annual Report 2014-15 of the Institute which is laid on both Houses of Parliament separately.

## **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 1st April 2007.

8.2 TPP-2006 has now completed eight years of its operationalization. The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006 originally contained 20 Points and 66 items monitored individually by different Central Nodal Ministries concerned. 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 Generation Act w.e.f. 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 items, the information is collected from concerned Central Nodal Ministries.

#### **Monitoring Mechanism**

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

#### **Monitoring Committees**

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

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

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

8.5 (ii) 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 2012-13 has been released and Annual Report for 2013-14 is in the process of finalisation.

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

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

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

8.7 Ministry of Statistics & PI has been organising National Review Meeting of TPP – 06 on annual basis as part of its monitoring mechanism and also to have consultations with States/UT's and Central Nodal Ministries. First National Review Meeting was held on 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 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. The Meetings are organised in order to improve the implementation of schemes/programmes covered under TPP by State/UT Governments, specially where the performance of States/UTs has been rather poor. The last meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2014 considered the status of action taken/ compliance of the earlier Review Meetings.

### **Performance of monthly monitored items under TPP-2006 during 2013-14 and April-September, 2014.**

8.8 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 2013-14 and for the period April -September 2014 is given in the following paragraphs and 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 names of SC families Assisted has been bifurcated in two parameters viz SC Families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) & National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Cooperation (NSFDC) and SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship. Hence the total parameters monitored against targets have increased to 20.

8.9 The analysis for the year 2013-14 as shown in Annexure-V indicates that the performance under fifteen parameters of the TPP-2006 has been 'Very Good' (90% or above the targets). These items/parameters are:

- (i) Individual Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY
- (ii) SHGs provided Income Generating Activities under SGSY
- (iii) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
- (iv) Pumpsets energized
- (v) SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC
- (vi) Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- (vii) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG

- (viii) Habitations Covered (Partially & Slipped Back) – NRDWP
- (ix) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands)
- (x) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for BPL
- (xi) ICDS Blocks operational (Cum.)
- (xii) Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- (xiii) Road constructed under Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (xiv) Supply of Electricity
- (xv) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for AAY

8.10 The performance under two parameters has been ‘Good’ (80% to 90% of target).

- (i) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System for (APL+ BPL+AAY)
- (ii) Houses constructed under Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY)

8.11 The performance of three items/parameters viz. (i) SC students assisted under post matric scholarship (ii) Village Electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) (iii) Coverage of water quality affected habitations – NRDWP has been observed to be ‘Poor’ (below 80% of target).

8.12 The analysis for the period *April-September 2014* shows that the performance under *thirteen items* has been ‘**Very Good**’ (90% or above the targets). These items are:

- (i) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
- (ii) SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC
- (iii) Road constructed under Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (iv) Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- (v) Habitations Covered (Partially Covered & Slipped Back) – NRDWP
- (vi) Pumpssets energized
- (vii) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands)
- (viii) Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- (ix) ICDS Blocks operational (Cum.)
- (x) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for BPL
- (xi) Supply of Electricity
- (xii) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for AAY
- (xiii) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System for (APL+ BPL+AAY)

8.13 There is no item in the category of ‘**Good**’ (80% to 90% of target).

8.14 The performance of *five items* has been ‘**Poor**’ (below 80% of target). These items are:

- (i) Houses constructed under Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY)
- (ii) Coverage of water quality affected habitations – NRDWP
- (iii) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG
- (iv) SC students assisted under post matric scholarship
- (v) Villages electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

### **Specific Achievements under Monthly Monitored Items/Parameters**

#### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**

8.15 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 2013-14, 42.92 lakh job cards were issued, 218.49 crore man days of employment was generated and ₹28842.83 crore were paid as wages under the Scheme. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September 2014), 9.92 lakh job cards have been issued, 91.90 crore man-days of employment was generated and wages to the tune of ₹14023.34 crore have been given.

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

8.16 Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (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 2013-14, as against the target of assisting 98101 total individual swarozgaries, 9,77,995 swarozgaries were assisted which is 997 % of the target. Similarly for the period April– September 2014 11,19,361 swarozgaries have been assisted. Targets for SGSY were not available for this period. The scheme has now been replaced with the scheme of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

### **Self Help Groups**

8.17 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 2013-14, 2,04,507 SHGs were formed under SGSY. Further, against the target of providing income generating activities to 1,78,937 SHGs, 4,78,000 SHGs were provided with income generating activities, which is 267% of the target. During April-September 2014, 1,12,028 SHGs have been formed. Further, during the same period, income generating activities were provided to 1,23,648 SHGs.

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

8.18 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. 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 2013-14, 1,16,865 hectares of wasteland was developed and distributed among the landless. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September, 2014) 9,170 hectares of wasteland has already been developed and distributed among the landless.

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

8.19 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. During the year 2013-14, 282 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments and 15 irregularities were detected. The number of prosecution cases pending, filed and decided during the year 2013-14 were 14, 23 and 15 respectively. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April –

September 2014), 229 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments, 275 irregularities were detected, out of which, 199 were rectified.

## **Food Security**

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

8.20 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 2013-14, the target was to allocate 501.34 lakh tonnes of food grain to States. However, the off-take by States against this allocation was 445.12 lakh tonnes of food grain which was 89% of the allocation. Similarly during April - September 2014 as against allocation of 212.29 lakh tonnes, actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS has been 193.51 lakh tonnes which is 91% of the allocated quantity. The TPDS is being replaced with the National Food Security Act (NFSA) in the current year i.e. 2014-15

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

8.21 This Scheme aims to make PDS benefits more substantial in terms of both quantity and nutrition, for the poorest section of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs for identification of the Antyodaya beneficiary families and implementation of the scheme. All the States/UTs have implemented AAY. The Antyodaya Anna Scheme contemplates identification of one crore poorest families out of a total of 6.52 crore BPL families covered under TPDS. These identified families are being provided foodgrains at rates below the rate charged for the BPL families. During the year 2013-14, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY was 126.81 lakh tonnes against the allocated quantity of 138.19 lakh tonnes, which is 92% of the allocated quality. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September 2014), the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY has been 103.34 lakh tonnes against the allocated quantity of 112.29 lakh tonnes, which is 92% of the allocated quality.

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

8.22 This parameter has been included in the monthly monitored parameters since April, 2009. During 2013-14 as against the target allocation of 160.17 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families, the actual off take has been 162.03 lakh tonnes which was 101% of the target. During the period April-September 2014 as against the target of allocation of 43.72 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families the actual off-take has been 42.55 lakh tonnes which is 97% of the target.

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

8.23 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. Under the scheme a shelter less BPL family is given assistance of ₹70,000/- in plain areas and ₹75,000/- in hilly/ difficult areas/ Integrated Action Plan(IAP) districts for construction of dwelling. IAY, being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is funded on cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. However, in case of North-



Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is shared between Government of India and these States in the ratio of 90:10 and in case of Union Territories, the entire funds under this scheme are provided by the Government of India. The allocation of funds under the Indira Awaas Yojana to the States/UTs is made on the basis of the poverty ratio, as approved by the Planning Commission, and rural housing shortage, as specified in the Census. Under the scheme, 19,76,060 houses were constructed during 2013-14 as against the target of construction of 24,80,715 houses which is 80% of the target. During the current financial year (April – September 2014) as against the target of construction of 7,47,136 houses, 5,35,796 houses have been constructed which is 72% of the target.

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

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

8.25 As against the target of construction of 1,00,002 EWS/LIG houses during 2013-14, 1,40,648 houses were constructed and the achievement was 141%. During the current financial year (April – September 2014), as against the target of construction of 49,988 EWS/LIG houses, 32,278 houses have been constructed which is 65% of the target.

### **National Rural Drinking Water Programme- Rural Areas**

8.26 A separate Ministry namely 'M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation' has been created in July 2011. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) scheme has also been changed as "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" (NRDWP) and on the advice of the Ministry, the monitoring parameters under TPP-2006 have also been changed to 'Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)' and 'Coverage of water quality affected habitations' with effect from April 2011. During 2013-14 as against the target to cover 1,16,493 habitations (PC and Slipped back), 1,31,016 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 112% of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 25,345 habitations with water quality problems, 17,189 habitations have been addressed which is only 68% of the target. During the current financial year (April – September, 2014) as against the target to cover 35,605 habitations (PC and Slipped back), 41,861 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 118% of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 7,026 habitations with water quality problems, 4,490 habitations have been addressed which is only 64% of the target.

### **Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas**

8.27 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 2013-14, 41,53,048 individual household latrines were constructed. During the current financial year (April – September, 2014) 9,07,660 individual household latrines have been constructed.

### **Institutional Delivery**

8.28 The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had launched 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' under the National Rural Health Mission on 12th April 2005. The scheme has the dual objectives of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor women. Cash benefits are provided to the beneficiaries belonging to below poverty line (BPL) families and also to the village link worker/ASHA for coming to the institution for delivery, the cost of transportation, etc. Benefits are graded in nature and vary from high performing to low performing States and also from rural to urban areas. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored. It is funded through the RCH flexi pool mechanism. Monitoring parameter under this scheme is number of deliveries that took place in specialised institutions. During the year 2013-14 16,313 thousand deliveries were conducted in institutions all over the country. During the period (April – September 2014) 7,057 thousand deliveries have taken place in institutions.

### **Scheduled Caste Families Assisted**

8.29 The SC (Scheduled Caste) population, according to 2011 Census, accounts for 16.6% 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.

From 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 2013- 2014, 1,407 thousand SC Families were assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC as against the target of 963 thousand which is 146% of the target and 3,960 thousand SC Students were assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship as against the target of 5,500 thousand which is 72% of the target. During the period April – September 2014, 377 thousand SC Families were assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC as against the target of 90 thousand which is 419 % of the target and 762 thousand SC Students were assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship as against the target of 2,475 thousand which is 31% of the target.

### **Universalization of ICDS Scheme**

8.30 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 2013-14, as against the target of making 7,045 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6,974 Block (cumulative) were made operational which is 99% of the target. During the current financial year (April – September 2014) as against the target of making 7075 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6939 Block (cumulative) have been made operational which is 98% of the target.

## **Functional Anganwadis**

8.31 Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the Anganwadi is the primary unit which extends services such as supplementary feeding to bridge the calorie gap between the national recommended standards and average intake of children and women. In order to promote improved behavioural actions for the care of pregnant women and young children, the Anganwadi also provides an important contact opportunity with pregnant women and mothers of infants, who are 4 to 6 months of age. Throughout the country, the Anganwadi Worker and Helper have been utilized for various programmes/ schemes related to health and family welfare. The target for the year 2013-14 was to make 13,52,078 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional and the achievement against it was 13,38,767 which is 99 % of the target. The target for April – September 2014 was to make 13,55,979 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional against which achievement has been 13,29,883 which is 98% of the target.

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

8.32 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 2013-14, the target was to assist 1,50,000 poor families and against this, 3,55,812 families were assisted, which is 237% of the target. For the current financial year (April – September 2014), the target was to assist 74,957 poor families and against this, 3,30,319 families have been assisted, which is 441% of the target.

### **Afforestation:**

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

8.33 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 2013-14, as against the target to cover 1482 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1619 thousand hectares of land was covered, showing 109% of achievement. Similarly, the target for seedling plantation during the year was to plant 9635 lakh seedlings on public and forest land and against it the planting of 12,304 lakh seedlings was achieved, which is 128% of the target. During the current financial year (April – September 2014) as against the target to cover 767 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 756 thousand hectares of land has been covered showing 99% of achievement. Similarly, the target for seedling plantation during the period was to plant 5094 lakh seedlings on public and forest land. The achievement of planting of 7332 lakh seedlings has been made, which is 144% of the target.

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

8.34 The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25th February 2005, had 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 2013-14 was for construction of 26,950 Km of road in rural areas whereas the achievement was 25,996 Km of road constructed, which is 96% of the target. The target for the current financial year (April – September 2014) was construction of 8,854 Km of road in rural areas and the achievement against it has been of 16,716 Km of road constructed, which is 189% of the target.

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

8.35 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 2013-14 was electrification of 3,251 villages and against it, 2,256 villages electrified, which is 69% of the target. The target for the current financial year (April – September 2014) was electrification of 6200 villages and the achievement of 719 villages has been made, which is 12% of the target.

### **Energization of Pump Sets**

8.36 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 2013-14, 6,07,955 pumpsets were energized against the target of energization of 3,52,383 pumpsets which is 173% of the target. During the current financial year (April – September 2014), 1,70,849 pumpsets have been energized against the target of energization of 1,61,025 pumpsets which is 106% of the target.

### **Supply of Electricity**

8.37 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 2013-14, as against demand of 9,85,134 million units (MUs) of electricity, 9,42,757 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 96% of the demand. During the current financial year (April – September 2014), as against the demand of 5,43,546 million units (MUs) of electricity, 5,21,461 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 96% of the power demand.

## CHAPTER IX

### DEVELOPMENT AND HIGHLIGHTS

#### **Programme Implementation Wing**

9.1 The Infrastructure & Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) monitors the implementation status of central sector projects costing more than ₹ 150 crore and above taken up by the respective department, ministries and their Central Sector Public Enterprises (CPSEs) in 13 infrastructure sectors. Successful Implementation of various projects and schemes constitutes the most significant conditions for development. Effective coordination judiciously matched with regular monitoring becomes an important element in ensuring their successful completion with improved efficiency at a greater speed and at a least cost.

#### **Objectives of Project Monitoring**

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

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

9.2 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.

#### **System of Monitoring:**

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

- OCMS is an Oracle based Government-to-Government (G2G) application software with front end D2K.
- It provides linkages to Cabinet Secretariat, PMO, Planning Commission and all Admn Ministries to view the projects reports and Query results.
- It enables the various project executing agencies to enter and view project progress data through a web-based interface on a periodic basis.
- The data submission process undergoes three-level authentication and authorization.
- Any number of milestones can be created and maintained in OCMS.
- Project agencies can select the reasons of delays from certain pre-structured reasons or/additionally project agencies can write the new reasons of delay or their experience.
- The data submitted for a period is then analysed and published thereby providing a detailed overview of the latest status of the all ongoing Central Sector Infrastructure projects.
- Any type of file (picture, map, excel sheets, pdf, PERT/CPM charts etc.) can be uploaded on OCMS.
- It also provided the monitoring of MoU targets/parameters.
- It also provides a communication channel between Admn Ministry and the Project implementing agencies.
- Most of the Ministries like Power, Coal, Telecom, Petroleum etc have taken the OCMS.
- The physical performances are measured in terms of milestones

- The constant persuasion of the IPMD has resulted in improved reporting and now majority of the Public sector enterprises are reporting on-line. However, data pertaining to milestones and the reasons for time and cost overruns are still not being reported to the fullest extent.

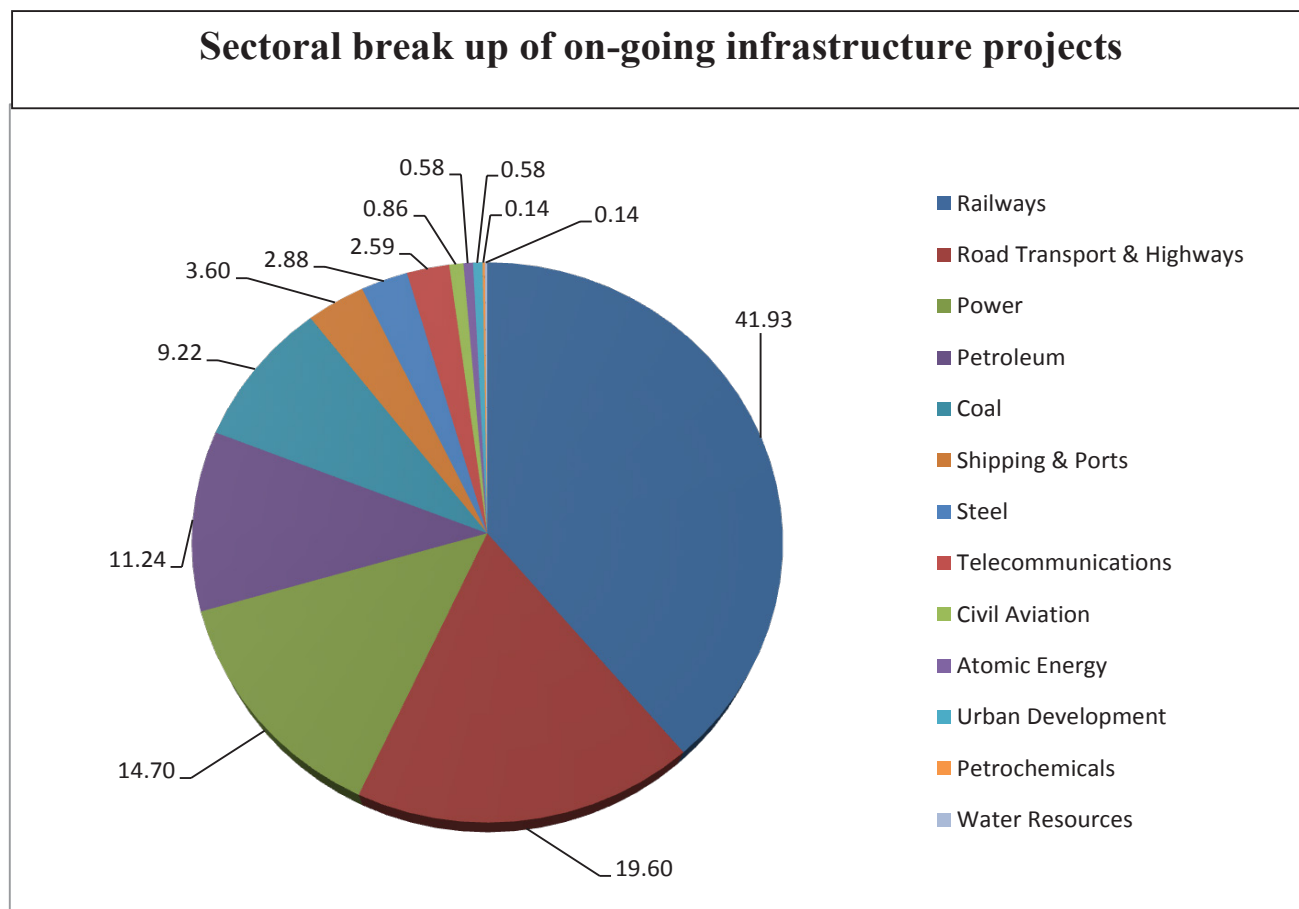
#### 9.4 Facilitator in better implementation of Projects

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

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

#### 9.5 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS DURING 2014-15

As on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014, 750 projects with an anticipated cost of ₹ 11,25,673.75 crore were on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects have been grouped into two categories, viz (I) Mega projects, each costing ₹1000 crore and above and (II) Major projects, costing ₹ 150 crore and above but less than ₹ 1,000 crore. The sectoral break up of on-going 750 central sector projects are shown in the pie-chart given below:-





The details of projects in each category as on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014 is given at Table 9.1 below:

Frequency distribution of projects as on 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2014							
S. N o.	Name of the Sector	No of Mega Projec ts	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	0	0.00	0.00	6	2,337.87	2,284.95
3	COAL	12	37,608.26	27,387.41	52	19,066.92	19,171.36
4	STEEL	6	66,976.00	61,412.00	14	5,373.06	4,983.10
5	PETROCHEMICALS	1	8,920.00	5,460.61	0	0.00	0.00
6	PETROLEUM	38	178,148.69	161,874.59	40	16,885.00	16,947.91
7	POWER	60	239,970.97	226,353.88	42	19,069.99	17,951.24
8	RAILWAYS	78	180,928.69	91,130.14	213	93,892.77	73,019.24
9	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	36	56,560.31	55,380.31	100	47,828.13	46,941.13
10	SHIPPING AND PORTS	5	8,169.79	6,365.50	13	6,221.19	5,751.62
11	TELECOMMUNICA TIONS	0	0.00	0.00	4	1,843.90	2,018.15
12	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	6	83,040.24	77,826.24	19	4,918.97	4,860.07
13	WATER RESOURCES	1	1,187.00	542.90	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>247</b>	<b>9,08,235.95</b>	<b>7,54,175.58</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>2,17,437.80</b>	<b>1,93,928.77</b>

- As on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014, 750 projects with anticipated completion cost of ₹ 11,25,673.75 crore were on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, these projects have been categorised into two categories:

S.NO	Category	No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Mega (₹ 1000 crore and above)	247	9,08,235.95
2	Major (₹ 150 crore to less than ₹ 1000 crore)	503	2,17,437.80
	TOTAL	750	11,25,673.75

The projects are monitored on sectoral and geo-physical basis. The key financial parameters of the monitored projects have been highlighted in the table 9.2:

**Table-9.2****Investment Scenario in Central Sector Projects across the States**

(All Cost/Expenditure in ₹ crore)

S. NO	STATE	NO OF PROJECTS	COST ORIGINAL	COST ANTICIPATED	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	22,992.52	30,169.08	20,104.9
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3	9,356.22	12,067.66	11,094.61
3	ASSAM	38	26,930.69	41,738.17	32,483.83
4	BIHAR	48	37,027.18	43,648.73	36,003.6
5	CHANDIGARH	1	452	452	309.21
6	CHHATISGARH	27	58,300.98	65,896.82	25,446.38
7	DELHI	9	44,464.6	44,464.6	9,755.1
8	GOA	1	335.61	388.53	284
9	GUJARAT	33	38,581.24	39,407.29	19,272.11
10	HARYANA	9	4,540.88	6,690.86	7,337.28
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6	13,728.27	19,787.64	11,073.97
12	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7	21,314.62	40,235.3	16,898.29
13	JHARKHAND	31	21,501.51	21,869.27	12,764.5
14	KARNATAKA	34	78,337.98	92,927.96	17,850.74
15	KERALA	12	19,275.88	23,429.66	7,458.68
16	MADHYA PRADESH	17	23,452.88	24,921.57	8,174.07
17	MAHARASHTRA	47	71,517.57	83,936.57	32,355.16
18	MANIPUR	1	727.56	5,996	2,519.8
19	MEGHALAYA	3	4,845.02	4,845.02	1,036.5
20	MIZORAM	2	988.06	3,307.11	848.93
21	MULTI STATE	185	2,00,921.51	2,24,744.27	82,659.14
22	NAGALAND	2	5,124	6,720.57	10.23
23	ODISHA	41	67,166.05	75,819.1	47,850.95
24	PUNJAB	4	1,497.5	1,470.46	2,323.66
25	RAJASTHAN	25	25,638.72	25,695.94	13,970
26	SIKKIM	2	1,648.94	3,684.88	363.55
27	TAMIL NADU	41	53,533.49	70,513.46	46,650.68
28	TELAGANA	21	9,410.31	12,179.13	3,207.66
29	TRIPURA	6	2,966.26	4,780.63	3,076.36
30	UTTAR PRADESH	26	14,207.6	16,863.93	12,005.88
31	UTTRAKHAND	7	9,501.04	13,063.93	4,158.91
32	WEST BENGAL	39	55,626.19	63,977.61	34,484.83
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>750</b>	<b>9,47,912.88</b>	<b>11,25,673.75</b>	<b>5,23,833.51</b>

**Project completed during 2014-15**

9.6 There were 28 projects reported completion during the year 2014-15 (up to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014). List of completed projects is given at Annexure-VIII.

**Project implementation Status during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan**

9.7 During the Twelfth Plan (April 2012 to March 2017) 170 projects reported completion. Of these, 73 projects completed in 2012-13, 69 projects completed in 2013-14 and 28 projects during April to September 2014. Sector-wise break-up of these projects is given in Table 9.3

Table: 9.3

## Summary of projects completed during 12th plan

(April 2012 to September 2014)

S.No.	SECTOR NAME	NO OF PROJECTS	COST ORIGINAL (₹ crore)	COST ANTICIPATED (₹ crore)	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE (₹ crore)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	1	1,106.29	1,106.29	1,084.24
2	CIVIL AVIATION	2	3,750.51	4,588.92	4,513.12
3	COAL	1	168.97	168.97	67.53
4	FERTILISERS	6	5,317.41	5,317.41	3,826.59
5	PETROLEUM	35	50,535.33	58,459.85	43,322.24
6	POWER	36	63,592.54	68,296.23	42,540.66
7	RAILWAYS	23	6,978.22	13,116.12	12,111.41
8	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	44	19,852.68	20,038.46	23,960.80
9	SHIPPING AND PORTS	8	7,126.60	7,679.79	7,484.00
10	STEEL	4	1,195.83	1,427.05	1,102.63
11	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	10	4,526.54	4,585.26	2,364.02
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>1,64,150.92</b>	<b>1,84,784.35</b>	<b>1,42,377.24</b>

9.8 Sector-wise analysis of the time overrun of projects under implementation on OCMS (excluding completed projects) is indicated in table-9.4

TABLE 9.4

<b>Extent of time overrun in projects with respect to original schedule</b>									
(All Cost/ Expenditure in ₹ crore)									
						Projects with time overruns			
SI. No	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Cost Over-run (%)	No.	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Range of T.O.R (in months)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	40,442.00	46,726.00	15.54	4	40,442.00	46,726.00	17- 71
2	CIVIL AVIATION	6	2,284.95	2,337.87	2.32	4	1,206.95	1,259.87	10- 71
3	COAL	64	46,558.77	56,675.18	21.73	38	29,523.97	40,059.98	1-120
4	STEEL	20	66,395.10	72,349.06	8.97	16	64,938.54	70,892.50	3-73

5	PETRO-CHEMICALS	1	5,460.61	8,920.00	63.35	0	0.00	0.00	-
6	PETROLEUM	78	1,78,906.90	1,95,033.69	9.01	48	1,20,041.33	1,33,821.78	2- 110
7	POWER	102	2,44,305.12	2,59,040.96	6.03	56	1,86,803.25	2,01,159.31	1- 106
8	RAILWAYS	291	1,63,873.51	2,74,821.46	67.70	32	28,509.69	76,350.68	3- 247
9	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	136	1,02,321.44	1,04,388.44	2.02	96	67,308.76	69,375.76	2- 120
10	SHIPPING AND PORTS	18	12,117.12	14,390.98	18.77	2	2,194.46	3,093.38	11- 51
11	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	4	2,018.15	1,843.90	-8.63	3	869.96	879.53	53- 71
12	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	25	82,686.31	87,959.21	6.38	13	8,545.42	8,545.42	2- 55
13	WATER RESOURCES	1	542.90	1,187.00	118.64	0	0.00	0.00	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>750</b>	<b>9,47,912.88</b>	<b>11,25,673.75</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>5,50,384.33</b>	<b>6,52,164.21</b>	

### 9.9 Reasons for Time Overrun

- Delay in land acquisition
- Delay in obtaining forest/environment clearances
- Lack of infrastructure support and linkages
- Delay in tie-up of project financing
- Delay in finalization of detailed engineering
- Changes in scope
- Delay in tendering, ordering and equipment supply
- Law & Order problems
- Geological surprises.
- Pre-commissioning teething troubles
- Contractual issues

**9.10** Sector-wise analysis of the cost overrun of projects under implementation on OCMS (excluding completed projects) is indicated in table-9.5

**Table 9.5****Sector-Wise analysis of Cost Overrun in Project**

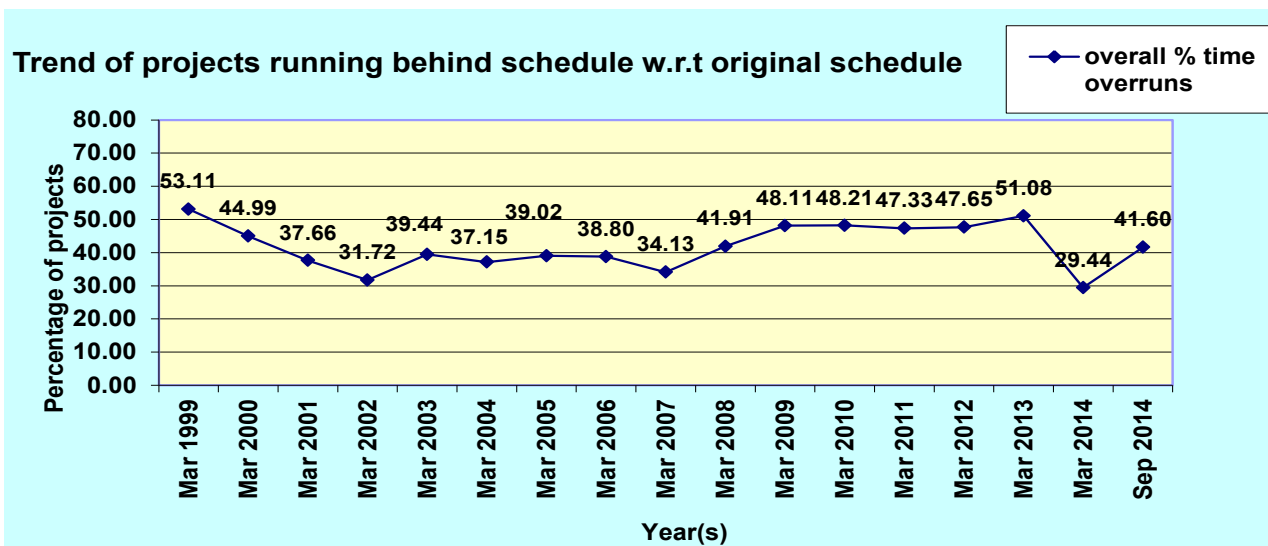
(₹ crore)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Cost Original</b>	<b>Cost Latest</b>	<b>Cost Anticipated</b>	<b>Cost Overrun w.r.t. original</b>	<b>Cost overrun w.r.t. latest</b>
ATOMIC ENERGY	4	40,442.00	46,726.00	46,726.00	6,284.00	0.00
CIVIL AVIATION	6	2,284.95	2,284.95	2,337.87	52.92	52.92
COAL	64	46,558.77	51,201.03	56,675.18	10,116.41	5,474.15
STEEL	20	66,395.10	70,414.06	72,349.06	5,953.96	1,935.00
PETROCHEMICALS	1	5,460.61	5,460.61	8,920.00	3,459.39	3,459.39
PETROLEUM	78	178,906.90	197,614.03	195,033.69	16,126.79	-2,580.34
POWER	102	244,305.12	245,180.57	259,040.96	14,735.84	13,860.39
RAILWAYS	291	163,873.51	177,101.73	274,821.46	110,947.95	97,719.73
ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	136	102,321.44	102,692.45	104,388.44	2,067.00	1,695.99
SHIPPING AND PORTS	18	12,117.12	13,337.95	14,390.98	2,273.86	1,053.03
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	4	2,018.15	2,018.15	1,843.90	-174.25	-174.25
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	25	82,686.31	82,745.21	87,959.21	5,272.90	5,214.00
WATER RESOURCES	1	542.9	542.9	1,187.00	644.10	644.10
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>947,912.88</b>	<b>997,319.64</b>	<b>1,125,673.75</b>	<b>177,760.87</b>	<b>128,354.11</b>

**9.11 Causes of Cost Escalation:**

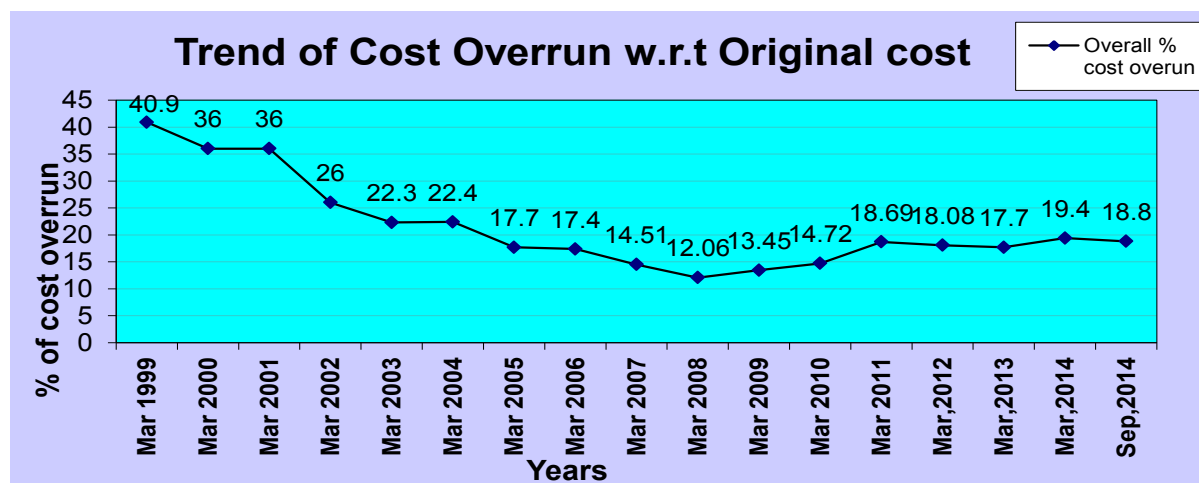
- Under-estimation of original cost
- Changes in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties
- High cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures
- Spiralling land acquisition costs
- Changes in scope of projects
- Monopolistic pricing by vendors of equipment services
- General Price rise / inflation
- Disturbed conditions
- Time Overrun

9.12 An analysis of the 750 projects at the end of September 2014 shows that 312 projects were running behind their original schedule. The time overrun in these projects ranges from 1-247 months. The cost overrun in the delayed projects has resulted 18.75% increase in original cost. The anticipated cost for all delayed projects together is ₹ 6,52,164.21 crore. The chart below depicts the percentage of delayed projects during the last 15 years. This shows a decline in the delayed projects.



### Time and cost overrun in projects

9.13 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 15 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 40.90% in March 1999 to 18.80% in September 2014. The Chart below depicts the trend of cost overrun during the last 15 years.



### Remedial Measures/systemic improvements

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

- Regular monitoring of time & cost overruns in projects costing ₹150 crore and above,
- Detailed review of projects on quarterly basis.
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Govt. in the respective Ministries/ Dept. headed by Addl. Secretaries to fix responsibility for time & cost overruns.
- Stricter appraisal of projects.
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring, and
- Emphasis on project management and imparting training to project managers of CPSUs.



- vii) Setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

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

9.15 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 five States have constituted CSPCCs and are holding regular meetings.

9.15.2 Taking up of issues with Ministries/reviews of Sectors:- During the year the progress of implementation of projects in various sectors and highlighting of delayed projects, were taken up at the different level with the Ministry of Railways and Road Transport & Highways.

9.15.3 Active participation in MOU/Review/EBR Meetings:- The IPMD is actively raising the issues of time & cost over runs in the project implementation item of the draft MOUs in the meetings of the MOU Task forces conducted by the Dept. of Public Enterprises for assessing the performance of the CPSEs.

9.15.4 Support to Project Management initiatives:- The IPMD supported the “Global Symposium on Project Mindset – The Key to Competitiveness” jointly organized by PMA and IPMA at New Delhi during the year.

### **Trainings under Project Management**

9.16 With a view to promote project management and improve the implementation of central sector projects, the IPMD have been conducting five days residential training programs in Project Management at National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) for the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings. During 2014-15 two trainings have so far been conducted. One more training is scheduled to be held in February 2015.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECTS MONITORING**

### **Infrastructure Monitoring**

9.17 The monitoring of important infrastructure sectors in the country aims 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, Cement, Fertilizers, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads, Railways, Ports, Civil Aviation and Telecommunications. The performance of these sectors is analyzed with reference to the pre-set targets for the month and the cumulative period vis-a-vis achievements during the corresponding month and cumulative period of the last year.

9.18 Infrastructure performance is reported through the following monthly reports:

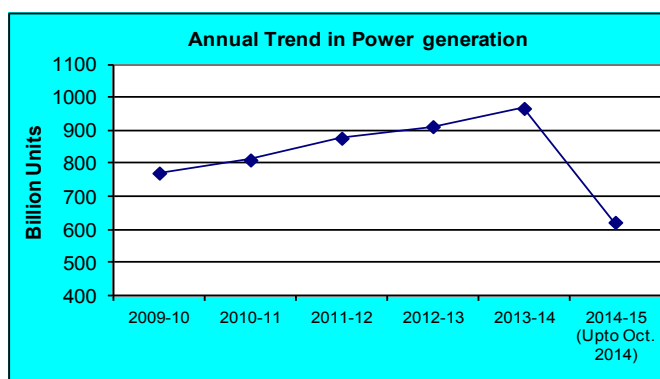
- (i) Review Report on Infrastructure Performance.
- (ii) Capsule Report on Infrastructure Performance

## Overall Performance of Infrastructure Sector

9.19 The production performance of the infrastructure sector during the year 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 (April- October) is at [Annexure - VII](#).

### Infrastructure Performance during 2014-15 (April-October)

9.20 The overall infrastructure performance during 2014-15 (April - October) has shown positive trend of the growth. All sectors except crude oil, refinery, natural gas and up-gradation of highways by NHAI recorded a positive growth over the performance for the corresponding period of the previous year. While the growth rate in respect of power generation, production of coal, cement, up gradation of highways by State PWD & BRO, cargo handled at major ports, export & import cargo handled at airports, passengers handled at domestic terminal of the airports and cell phone connections were higher than the growth achieved during the corresponding period of the last year (April – October 2013). However, as compared to the targets set for this period, most of the sectors except power production, 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 2014-15 (April - October) as compared to the target set for the period and the performance for the year 2013-14 is at [Annexure-VII](#). Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

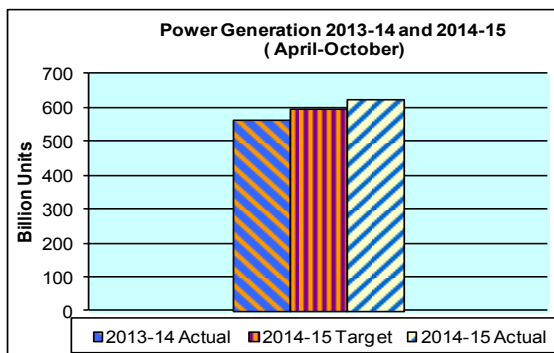


#### Power

9.21 The overall power generation scenario during past five years has shown continuous growth as indicated in the adjoining graph. During 2013-2014 the power generation at 967.15 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 6.04% over the power generation for the year 2012-2013. The growth of 6.04% was higher than the 4.01% growth achieved during the previous year (2012-13). The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS)

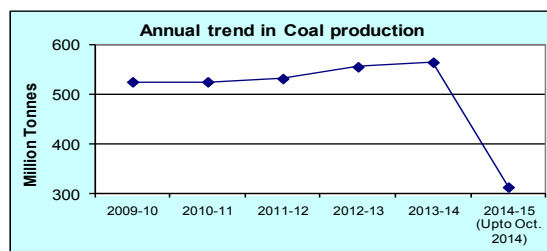
during 2013-2014 was 65.55%, which was lower than the PLF of 70.13% achieved during 2012-2013.

9.22 During 2014-15 (April - October) the power generation in the country at 622.45 Billion Units (BU) was 4.49% higher than the target of 595.71 BU for the period and it recorded a growth of 10.84% over the power generation during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining chart shows the position of power generation vis-a-vis target and the achievement of the previous year. The thermal generation at 506.34 BU recorded a growth of 14.13% and it was 4.37% higher than the target of 485.14 BU for the period. The PLF was 64.83% compared to 63.75% achieved during the corresponding period of last year. So far as sector-wise thermal power generation is concerned all the sectors i.e., central, state & private sectors generated higher power than the targets and the generation during the corresponding period last year. The Hydro power generation at 91.98 BU was 6.18% higher than the target but 2.00% lower than generation during the corresponding period of the previous year. The Nuclear power generation at 19.63 BU was 2.22%



lower than the target for the period and it was also 2.77% higher than the generation during the corresponding period of previous year.

## Coal

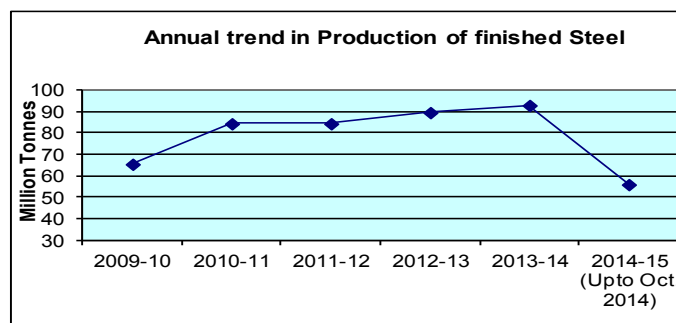


9.23 The coal production during 2013-2014 at 565.64 Million Tonnes (MT) was 1.66% higher than the production of 556.40 MT during 2012-13. The trend of coal production during past five years is brought out in the adjoining graph.

9.24 The overall coal production during 2014-15 (April – October) at 313.95 MT was 4.46% lower than the target for the period, but it recorded a growth of 8.60% over the production of 289.09 MT during the corresponding period of the last year. The production of coking coal at 26.39 MT registered a growth of 4.16% but the production of washed coal at 1.17 MT was 13.05% lower than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The overall coal despatches during 2014-15 (April-October) at 335.25 MT was 6.11% lower than the target of 357.07 MT for the period but it was 6.45% higher than the despatches during the corresponding period of previous year.

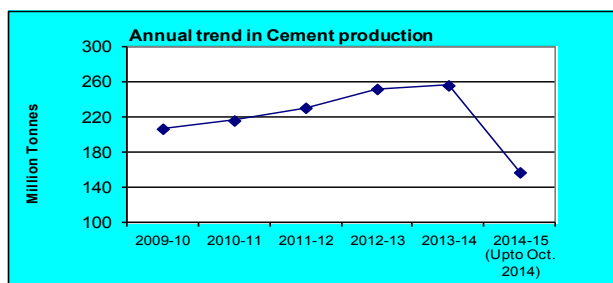
## Steel

9.25 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2013-2014 was 92.97 MT, which recorded a growth of 3.74% over the production of 89.62 MT during the year 2012-2013. The production of finished steel during past five years indicates the trend as brought out in the adjoining graph.



9.26 During 2014-15 (April - October), the production of finished steel at 55.95 MT recorded a growth of 4.09% over the production of 53.75 MT during the corresponding period of last year.

## Cement

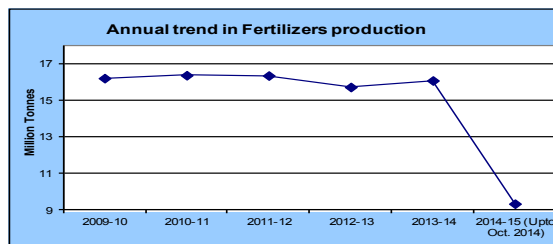


9.27 The production of cement during 2013-2014 at 256.04 million tonnes (MT) was 1.63% higher than the production of 251.95 MT during the previous year. The growth rate has decreased compared to 9.31% during 2012-13. The trend in cement production during past five years is indicated in the side chart.

9.28 The production of cement during 2014-15 (April – October) at 156.90 MT was 8.59% higher than the production of 144.49 MT for the corresponding period of last year.

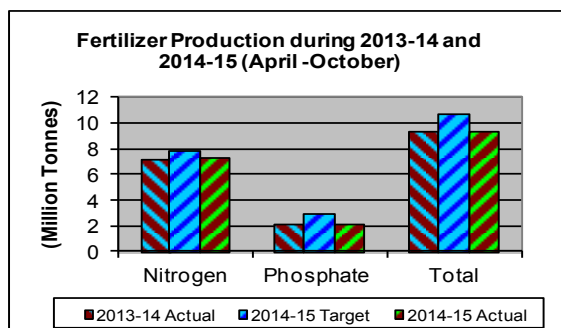
## Fertilizers

9.29 The overall production of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) during 2013-2014 at 16.09 million tonnes (MT) was 2.27% higher than the production during the year 2012-2013. During the year, the overall capacity utilization (Nitrogen + Phosphate) was 101.30%, which was higher than the capacity utilized of 99.10% during 2012-13.



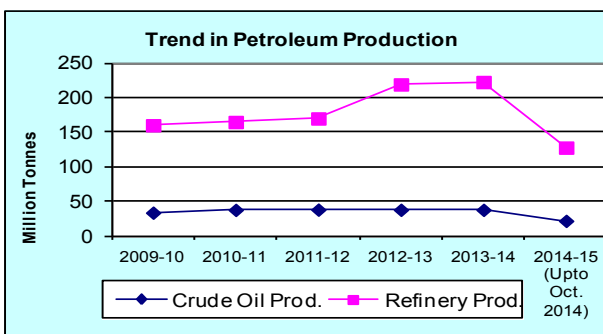
The production trend during the past five years is given in the side chart.

9.30 During 2014-15 (April - October) the production of fertilizers at 9.35 MT was 12.97% lower than the target for the period but it was approximate at same level of production achieved during the corresponding period of last year. The overall capacity utilization was same i.e. 92.50% for the period as well as during the corresponding period of the previous year. The production of nitrogen at 7.23 MT was 7.35% lower than the target for the period but it was 0.37% higher than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The production of phosphate fertilizers at 2.12 MT was lower than the target for the period and production during the corresponding period of the last year by 27.87% and 1.24% respectively.



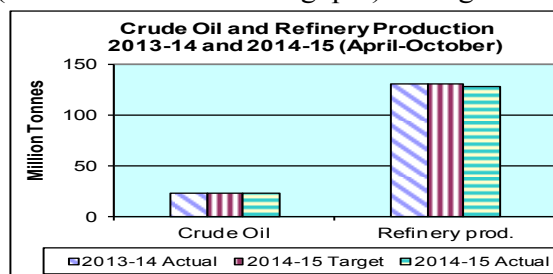
## Petroleum

9.31.1 **Crude Oil:** The production of crude oil during 2013-2014 at 37.78 million tonnes (MT) was lower than the target of 39.40 MT as well as the production of 37.86 MT during the year 2012-13 by 4.11% and 0.23% respectively. The trend in crude oil production during last five years is indicated in the side chart.



9.31.2 The production of crude oil during 2014-15 (April - October) at 21.82 MT was lower than the target of 22.69 MT for the period and the production of 22.02 MT during the corresponding period of last year by 3.82% and 0.92% respectively.

9.32.1 **Refinery Production:** The refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during 2013-14 at 222.70 MT was 0.12% lower than the target of 222.97 MT but 1.59% higher than the production of 219.21 MT during the year 2012-2013. The overall capacity utilization at 103.50% during 2013-14 was higher than 102.90% achieved in the previous year. The production trend during last five years is given in the adjoining.



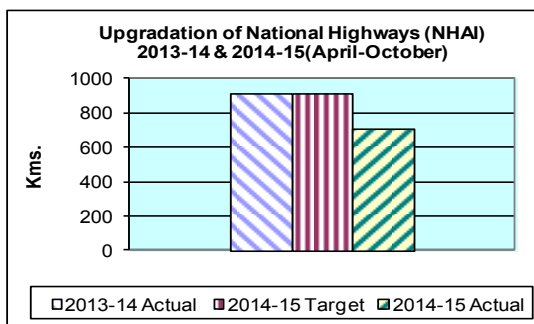
9.32.2 The refinery production during 2014-15 (April - October) at 127.80 MT was 1.85% lower than the target of 130.21 MT as well as 1.69% lower than the production of 130.00 MT during corresponding period of the last year. The overall capacity utilization was 101.35% for the period which was lower than 103.10% capacity utilized during the corresponding period of the previous year. The above chart shows the target and the achievement of crude oil and refinery production.

9.33.1 Natural **Gas**: The overall natural gas production during 2013-2014 at 35,390 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was lower than the target of 38,454 MCM and the production of 40,679 MCM during 2012-2013 by 7.97% and 13.00% respectively.

9.33.2 The natural gas production during 2014-15 (April - October) at 19,630 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 7.36% lower than the target of 21,190 MCM and it was also 5.63% lower than the production of 20,801 MCM during the corresponding period of the previous year.

## Roads

9.34 In Road sector, the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and State PWD & Border Road Organisation (BRO), under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are engaged in construction and up-gradation of highways. During 2013-14, the NHAI has constructed/ strengthened 1901.00 Kms national highways to four/six/eight lanes against the target of 3000.00 Kms and the achievement of 2844.00 Kms during 2012-2013. The State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) have widened / strengthened 78.53 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 661.70 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 697.99 Kms of existing weak pavement. In addition they have improved 19.34 Kms of low-grade sections and riding quality of 2494.99 Kms highways. As part of up-gradation of highways 76 bridges were also reinforced/ constructed.

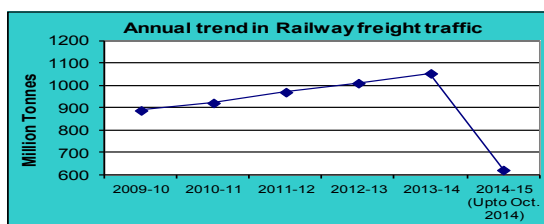


of highways. As part of the up-gradation, during this period 28 bridges were also reinforced /constructed against the target of 111 bridges for the period.

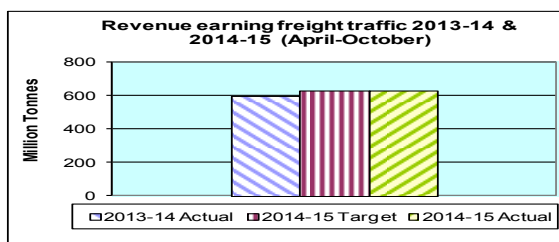
9.35 During 2014-15 (April - October) the NHAI has widened/strengthened 705.00 Kms highways against the target of 911.00 Kms and the achievement of 911.71 Kms during the corresponding period of the last year. The trend in up-gradation of highways is indicated in the side chart. The State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) widened 24.34 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 291.76 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 326.77 Kms of existing weak pavement. They have also improved 32.81 Kilometer low grade section and 1138.26 Kms of riding quality

## Railways

9.36 The revenue earning freight traffic moved by the railways during 2013-2014 at 1053.55 MT recorded a growth of 4.32% over the freight traffic movement for the year 2012-2013 but it was 0.17%



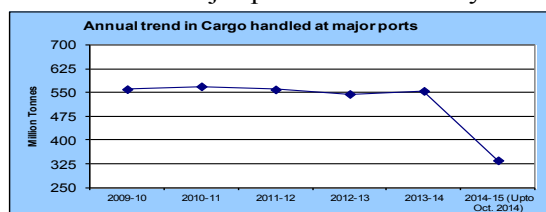
lower than the target of 1055.35 MT for the year. Railway booked 8535.00 million passengers during 2013-14, which was 0.78% lower than the 8602.12 million passengers booked during the last year. The annual trend in freight traffic during last five years is indicated in the side chart.



the performance of railways vis-a-vis target for the period and achievement during the corresponding period of the previous year.

## Shipping and Ports

9.38 The major ports in the country handled 555.50 MT cargo during 2013-2014, which was 1.78% higher than the achievement for the previous year. The trend in cargo handled at major ports is indicated in the side chart.

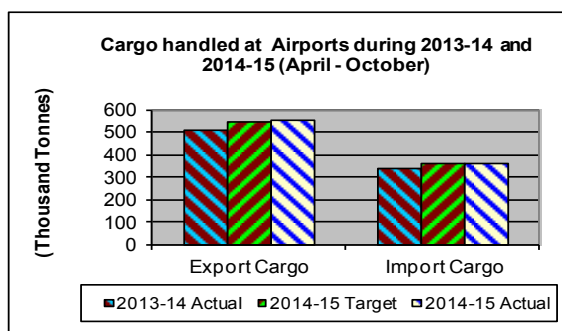


9.39 During 2014-15 (April – October) the major ports handled 336.04 MT cargo which recorded a growth of 4.64% over the handling of 321.13 MT cargo during the corresponding period of previous year.

9.40 The coastal shipment of coal (thermal and coking) during 2013-14 at 104.73 MT was 20.85% higher than the shipment during the previous year. During 2014-15 (April - October) the overall coastal shipment of coal was 65.46 MT which was 7.62% higher than the shipment of 60.83 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year.

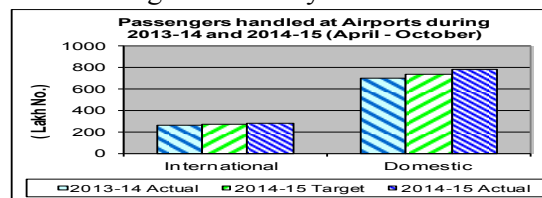
## Civil Aviation

9.41 During 2013-2014 all airports handled 8,70,024 tonnes of export cargo, which was higher than the targets for the period as well as cargo handled during 2012-13 by 0.56% and 5.49% respectively. During the period, airports handled 5,72,202 tonnes of import cargo, which was lower than the targets and import cargo handled during 2012-13 by 6.42% and 1.60% respectively.



the previous year by 1.21% and 8.75% respectively. Further the airports handled 3,58,377 tonnes of import cargo during this period, which was 0.73% lower than the target for the period but 6.66% higher than the cargo handled during the corresponding period of the previous year.

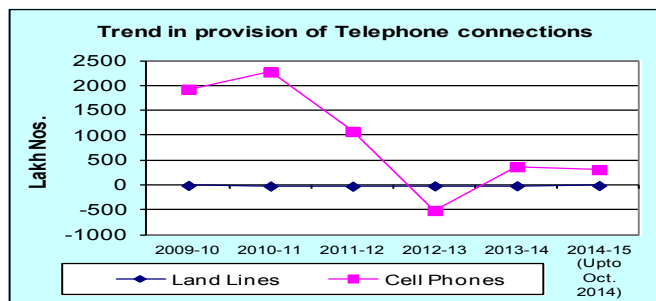
During 2013-14 all airports handled 470.55 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was higher than the target as well as passengers handled during 2012-13 by 3.16% and 9.63% respectively. The domestic terminals of the airports handled 1224.73 lakh passengers during 2013-14, which was higher than the targets as well as the passengers handled during 2012-2013 by 0.23% and 5.47% respectively.





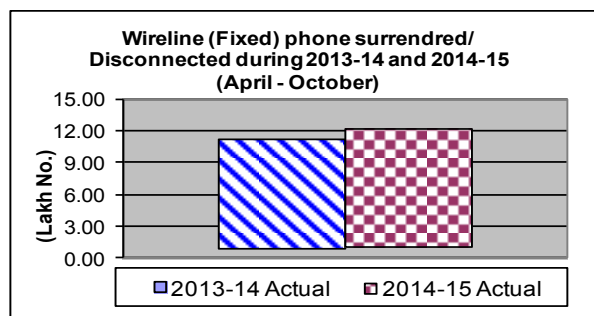
9.43 During 2014-15 (April - October) the international terminals of the airports handled 285.69 lakh passengers, which was 5.41% higher than the target of 271.02 lakh passengers and 7.55% more than 265.64 lakh passengers handled during the corresponding period of the previous year. The domestic terminal of the airports handled 785.56 lakh passengers during 2014-15 (April - October), which was higher than the targets for the period and the passengers handled during the corresponding period of the last year by 6.39% and 11.68% respectively.

### Telecommunications

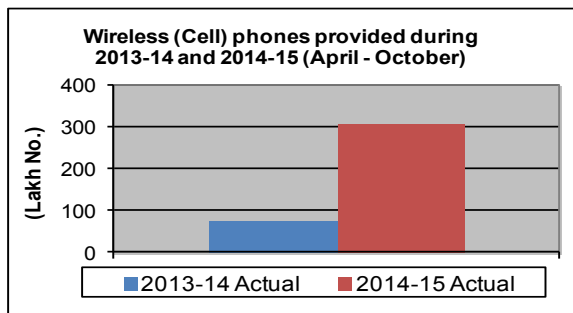


year 2013-14, the public sector disconnected 81.84 lakh new (net) cell phone (Mobile) connections, while 18.61 lakh cell phone connections provided during 2012-13. While the private sector added 448.95 lakh connections and 532.30 lakh cell phone connections were surrendered during 2012-13. Total 349.96 lakh connections (fixed + cell phones) were provided during 2013-2014 and 533.27 lakh phones connections provided during 2012-2013. Annual trend in provision of landline and Cell phone connections during last five years is indicated in the adjoining chart.

9.45 During 2014-15 (April - October) 40.61 lakh lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges at the national level which was 1088.16% higher than switching capacity provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. During April - October 2014, private sectors provided 0.62 lakh new net telephone connections, which was 29.01% lower than 0.87 lakh connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. The public sector surrendered 12.80 lakh connections during the period.



During April - October 2014 the private sector provided 404.38 lakh new (net) cell phone connections which was 225.73% higher than 124.15 lakh cell phone connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. During this period, 95.68 lakh cell phone disconnected in the public sector and 47.33 lakh connections disconnected during the corresponding period of the previous year.



9.46 During April - October 2014 total 296.52 lakh telephones connections provided which was 352.65% higher than 65.51 lakh connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year.

## **CHAPTER X**

### **MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched by the Govt. of India on 23rd December 1993 to provide a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets and for provision of basic facilities including community infrastructure, based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their Constituencies/States. Initially the MPLADS was under the control of Ministry of Rural Development. The subject relating to the MPLADS was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in October 1994. The scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines, which have been comprehensively revised from time to time. The present Guidelines were issued in May 2014.

#### **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 crore per annum from 1994-95 per MP and ₹ 2 crore from 1998-99. This was further increased to ₹ 5 crore from 2011-12 per constituency. It is released in two instalments 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 established procedure of the concerned state government.
- (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 has been 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 run 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 ₹ 25 lakh per annum in those areas. In the event of calamity of severe nature in any part of the country an MP recommend works up to a maximum of ₹ 1 crore 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 ₹25 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 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 on the basis of the release of second instalment of previous year being made and also provisional Utilization Certificate to be given by the District Authority in respect of 80% of entitlement of 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of previous year.
- (xvii) Funds released by the Government of India are deposited by the District Administrations in nationalized banks.

- (xviii) 2% of the MPLAD funds which is part of the annual entitlement of the Hon'ble MP has been allowed to State Government 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> December 2014)

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

- 1828755 works have been recommended
- 1626350 works have been sanctioned.
- 1467043 works have been completed.
- **The percentage work completed to sanctioned is 90.2%**
- In the current financial year, 46019 works have been recommended, 49113 works have been sanctioned and 78548 works have been completed.

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

- **₹35164.75 crore** have been released since the scheme inception.
- Expenditure of **₹ 31658.55 crore** incurred since inception of the Scheme.
- **The percentage of expenditure over release is 90.03%**
- **₹2507.5 crore** has been released in 2014-15 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014) and an expenditure of **₹1920.37 crore** has been incurred during this period.

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

Year	Funds Released (₹ In Crore)	Cumulative Release (₹ In Crore)
1993-1994	37.80	37.80
1994-1995	771.00	808.80
1995-1996	763.00	1571.80
1996-1997	778.00	2349.80
1997-1998	488.00	2837.80
1998-1999	789.50	3627.30
1999-2000	1390.50	5017.80
2000-2001	2080.00	7097.80

2001-2002	1800.00	8897.80
2002-2003	1600.00	10497.80
2003-2004	1682.00	12179.80
2004-2005	1310.00	13489.80
2005-2006	1433.90	14923.70
2006-2007	1451.50	16375.20
2007-2008	1470.55	17845.75
2008-2009	1580.00	19425.75
2009-2010	1531.5	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
2014-2015 (as on 31.12.2014)	2507.50	35164.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>35164.75</b>	

#### 10.4 Achievements

##### 10.4.1 Comparative performance of the Scheme:

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15 (As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014)</b>
Fund released during the period	3937.00Cr	2507.5 Cr.
Fund expenditure during period	4471.26 Cr.	1920.37 Cr.
Percentage utilisation of funds over release	91.06%	76.58%
Sanction of works	150,207	49,113
Completion of works	120,466	78,548

##### 10.4.2 Integrated Software on MPLAD Scheme

All policy decisions regarding amendments in guidelines and instructions on the MPLAD Scheme along with expenditure and release data are uploaded on the website of MPLADS i.e. [www.mplads.nic.in](http://www.mplads.nic.in) for public access. Position of Action Taken Note (ATN) For the Year 2013-14 is at Annexure-X.

A new Integrated MPLADS Portal is under implementation, developed on state-of-the-art Microsoft technology platform with security features built-in and hosted at URL <http://164.100.129.134/mplads> in the Data Center environment of Government of India. Main features of this portal would be as follows:

- CMS driven portal and integrated web application with a centralized database to provide single point of reference for all stake holders including customized dashboard for Members of Parliament;
- The Inter governmental G2G solution will ensure Micro / Macro (Works, Release and Expenditure) level reporting and monitoring for timely utilization of funds at districts level including automatic incorporation of Member details from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha portal; and

- The Citizen centric C2G solution will provide transformation of public suggestions to on-line recommendations from Members of Parliament and will also provide messaging/blog, offline communication between Members and District Authorities.

The new MPLADS portal hosted at URL <http://164.100.129.134/mplads> when fully operationalised will subsume into [www.mplads.nic.in](http://www.mplads.nic.in).

## **10.5 Monitoring**

- (i) Implementation of MPLADS has improved due to intensive reviews and visits made by Hon'ble Minister and senior officers in the States. During this year, so far Bihar, West Bengal, and Uttrakhand 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 15 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and in August 2012 and in February 2013 and once in 2013-14 in November 2013).
- (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 was undertaken in the State of Kerala during this year. In addition to this, two training programmes for District Officials were conducted in National Statistical System Training Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida (U.P) on the newly created website on MPLADS.

## **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 from 2007-08. This initiative was envisaged as an important instrument for monitoring and a source of feedback on the status of implementation at the ground level so that corrective action may be taken. So far, 208 districts of the country have been covered in first four phases such as 30 districts in 2007-08, 43 districts in 2008-09, 60 districts in 2009-10 and 75 districts in 2010-11. With effect from 2012-13 the work of physical monitoring was entrusted to Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) which had conducted physical monitoring of 100 Districts in North & West Zones during the year 2012-13. 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 observation.



## 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 & Programme Implementation has been making continuous and concerted efforts for propagation and promotion of Hindi as official language in the Ministry and in its attached & subordinate offices. Official Language Section of the Ministry is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of various statutory provisions and policies as laid down in the Official Languages Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014, out of 533 officers/employees, 532 were either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi and out of 35 Stenographers only two had to be sent for training. MTS staff has already been nominated for the training in Hindi typing.

### Official Language Implementation Committee

11.2 An Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the JS (Admn.), NSSO, undertakes quarterly review of the progressive use of Hindi as well as in the compliance of provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 & Official Languages Rules, 1976 in the Ministry and in its attached/subordinate offices.

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 As in the previous years the **incentive scheme** for original noting/drafting in Hindi, continued during this year also. Two employees were given first and second prizes of ₹2000/- and ₹1200/- respectively for the year 2013-2014. During the month of September 2014, **Hindi Month/Pakhwara** was observed in the Ministry and in its attached and subordinate offices. The period 14<sup>th</sup> September 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014 was observed as "**Hindi Pakhwara**" in the Ministry.

During the period, various competitions were organized and cash prizes and certificates were given to total 34 winner participants.

In order to encourage use of Hindi in the Ministry, this year various competitions were also organized for Data Entry Operators and Daily Wages Employees separately and the winner of the competitions were given cash prizes and certificates. For encouraging progressive use of Hindi in day-to-day official work, "**Rajbhasha Chal Vajayanti**" shields are also awarded on quarterly basis to two Sections/Divisions/Units of the Ministry for their best performance in Hindi and the best performing officers/employees of the winner Sections are given certificates.

To promote the progressive use of Hindi in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry **Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield** is awarded annually to the offices doing maximum work in Hindi. **Computer Centre, New Delhi and SDRD, Kolkata** were awarded **Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield** under category 'A' and 'C' respectively for the year 2013-14.

### Hindi Salahkar Samiti

11.5 The tenure of Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry has expired and the re-constitution process is in progress.

### **Hindi Training and Workshops**

11.6 Two stenographers for training in Hindi stenography and three employees for training in Hindi typing have been nominated during 2014-2015 under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language. Workshops were organised for the officers and staff of the Ministry to motivate them in using Hindi in day-to-day official work.

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

11.7 During the reporting year, all the material of 8<sup>th</sup> issue of the in-house Hindi Journal “Paridrishya” has been compiled, edited and sent for publication.

## CHAPTER XII

### OTHER ACTIVITIES

12.1 The Vigilance Cell in the Ministry, with the Director and Chief Vigilance Officer (Part time) as the Divisional head, deals with the following work:

- Dealing with vigilance cases i.e., cases of corruption, 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;
- Work relating to granting permission under the provision of the Conduct Rules;

12.2 Vigilance Cell also handles the following activities:-

- Reviewing and streamlining of procedures, which appear to afford scope for corruption or misconduct and for initiating other measures for the prevention, detection of corruption and other malpractices and punishment to the corrupt in the Ministry as well as its attached and subordinate offices;
- Preparation of a list of officers of "Doubtful Integrity"/Agreed list and their postings to non-sensitive areas;
- 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 complaint and if the complaints have any substance then a regular departmental action is initiated. During the period April 2014 – December 2014 twelve (12) reports regarding action taken by the Ministry in respect of various representation forwarded by CVC / CBI, were sent.

12.4 During the year 2014-15 (April 2014 – December 2014), 35 new cases/complaints were received and 20 of them have been disposed. The remaining cases are at various stages of investigation. During the period ten (10) minor Chargesheets have been issued and three (3) major and one (1) minor Chargesheets are under process. In addition to this one Sanction for Prosecution was given to CBI. During the period (April 2014 - December 2014), more than 800 vigilance clearance were processed/issued and 13 RTI applications/appeals were received and disposed off within stipulated time.

12.5 Vigilance Awareness Week was observed during the period 27<sup>th</sup> October 2014 to 1<sup>st</sup> November 2014 to create awareness amongst officers and staff. It began with pledge taking ceremony. The theme of the year was "**Combating Corruption – Technology as an enabler**". Banner 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 and its attached/subordinate offices have negligible public interaction. However, a grievance redressal machinery is functioning in this Ministry under the supervision of Nodal Officer (Public Grievances). The particulars of the Nodal Officer have also been displayed at the Reception Office of S.P. Bhawan for the convenience of public

including serving and retired persons of MoSPI so as to enable them to visit Nodal Officer without any difficulty. The grievances are received through P.G. Portal of MoSPI or through Department Of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). The P.G. Portal of MoSPI and DARPG are regularly monitored by the Nodal Officer of MoSPI. There were 114 grievances pending as on 01<sup>st</sup> January 2014. During the year 2014 (Upto 31<sup>st</sup> December), a total number of 239 grievances have been received and 303 grievances have been settled. All Public Grievance cases are 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 2014 is as under:-

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number	180	176	176	175	179	183	195	192	197	200	209	208

## Information and facilitation Counter:

12.8 The Ministry has an 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 Citizens'. Charter of this Ministry is also on display at the counter. A person conversant with the work has been posted at IFC for handling the queries of visitors

12.9 (i) **Swachh Bharat Mission:-** Instructions were issued to all the offices under this Ministry to improve the work culture and work environment including hygiene and cleanliness of work space. It was decided that in each Government building, the work space should be cleaned and spruced up. Passages and stairs should be cleaned up to make it un-obstructive and no office material, almirah should be found in these spaces. It was also emphasized that inside the office rooms files and office etc., papers should be neatly stacked so that a positive environment is created. It was also decided that the work of weeding out of old and out dated records would be taken up in earnest and action will be taken to digitize records wherever necessary.

(ii) Ministry had issued a "SWACHH BHARAT" call regarding cleanliness and awareness campaign beginning from 25<sup>th</sup> September to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014. The campaign was vigorously driven in the Ministry.

(iii) The Ministry has prepared a Five Year Action Plan on "SWACHH BHARAT MISSION" to be implemented in all the offices of Ministry. On the last day of campaign for the the "SWACHH BHARAT MISSION", all the offices under this Ministry located at different buildings were visited by the officers of the Ministry and cleanliness position reviewed. Visiting officers found the cleanliness position satisfactory in the respective buildings and recommended certain measures for further improvement.

(iv) On 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014, the Secretary, MOSPI administered "SWACHHTA PLEDGE" in the Sardar Patel Bhawan and in all other offices senior most officers of the respective offices of the Ministry located at different places administered the PLEDGE.

(v) Steps have been taken to weed out old records and to remove almirahs and furniture from all the corridors and common casing, stair cases have been cleared of all obstructions. About 90% rooms/ office spaces have been white washed. The wires scattered and lying in hazardous condition have been covered by paneling and wirecasing. The Officers have been asked to keep their files and records

in a neat and tidy manner in their rooms and keep the environment spic and span. These measures would be taken on a continuous basis.

(vi) Officers have been nominated to visit all the offices including those located in Sardar Patel Bhawan, J. P. Building and R. K. Puram on regular basis and to intimate the shortcomings/process of improvement alongwith their comments from time to time. The General Administration is also taking care of regular cleaning and sweeping work inside and outside the offices.

(vii) Necessary measures have also been taken by General Administration as per the suggestions received from the nominated officers for cleanliness of all the offices of MOSPI located at Sardar Patel Bhawan, J.P. Building and R.K. Puram.

(viii) The monthly reports of action taken in the matter of 'Swachh Bharat Mission' are being forwarded to Cabinet Secretariat portal in the first week of succeeding month on regular basis.

**12.10 Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS):-** Consequent upon the implementation of AEBAS, the Ministry made efforts for obtaining Aadhar number of the officers / officials of the Ministry and after registration/ enrolment with attendance.gov.in, wall mounted devices and desktop based devices have been installed which are working successfully in this Ministry. The marking of attendance with AEBAS has been made compulsory in Sardar Patel Bhawan, J.P. Building and R. K. Puram Offices including all offices of NSSO FOD ( Hq.), FOD ( RO) and DPC, Pushpa Bhawan w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014. The details of devices working in the Ministry are as given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Bldg/ premises	Wall mounted devices	Desktop based devices
1.	Sardar Patel Bhawan	06	22
2.	Jeevan Prakesh Building	02	09
3.	West Block, R.K. Puram	01	03
4.	East Block (CC), R.K. Puram	03	03

**12.11 Possession of GPOA Building at Shahdara by the MOSPI:-** After completion of construction of new Building at CBD Shahdara, belonging to this Ministry, the area 50,000 sq. ft. (approx.) in four wings has become available for the Ministry for shifting of offices of the Ministry. On 15<sup>th</sup> December 2014, the Ministry has signed the detailed civil and electrical inventory of the building prepared by CPWD. Since, the Ministry will occupy the building at Shahdara after completion of the possession formalities by CPWD, the proper utilization of office space would be the preference of this Ministry, the matter of allocation of space for shifting of the divisions and other issues such as security arrangement with CISF, cleaning and sweeping are under active consideration of the Ministry.

**12.12 E-procurement:-** In terms of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure OM (i) No. 10/1/2011-PPC dated 30<sup>th</sup> November 2011; (ii) No. 10/3/2012-PPC dated 30<sup>th</sup> March 2012; and (iii) No. 10/3/2012-PPC dated 9<sup>th</sup> January 2014 regarding implementation of comprehensive end to end e-procurement, the Ministry has successfully implemented the e-procurement.

**12.13 E-office:-** With the support of NIC Division, the Ministry has successfully implemented File Tracking System (FTS) on e-office portal i.e. <https://mospi.eoffice.gov.in> for the purpose of Diary and file movement. All users have successfully been provided training and necessary technical support.

## RTI Matters

12.14 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 13 First Appellate Authorities and one RTI Nodal Officer of the level of Director/Deputy Secretary under the RTI Act. The Ministry has also designated 28 Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and 25 Assistant Central Public Information Officers (ACPIOs) for its subordinate offices 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 2014 under the RTI Act, 2005 is given as under:

### **No. of Requests/Appeals/Notices of CIC received during-2014 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-14	90	163	142	111	9	13	9	13	4
2	February-14	111	282	268	125	13	12	12	13	0
3	March-14	125	120	153	92	13	21	19	15	2
4	April-14	92	100	119	73	15	12	19	8	2
5	May-14	73	125	132	66	8	11	11	8	0
6	June-14	66	91	104	53	8	16	13	11	0
7	July-14	53	101	89	65	11	6	8	9	1
8	August-14	65	108	117	56	9	8	8	9	1
9	September-14	56	182	141	97	9	13	5	17	2
10	October-14	97	78	127	48	17	16	15	18	1
11	November-14	48	98	90	56	18	9	14	13	15
12	December-14	56	109	101	64	13	2	9	6	1
	<b>Summary</b>	<b>90*</b>	<b>1557</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>64**</b>	<b>9*</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>6**</b>	<b>29</b>

Cf=Carry forward from prev. month pending

Recd. =Received during the month

Disp. =Dispose off during the month

‘\*’ = Opening Balance as on 01<sup>st</sup> January 2014

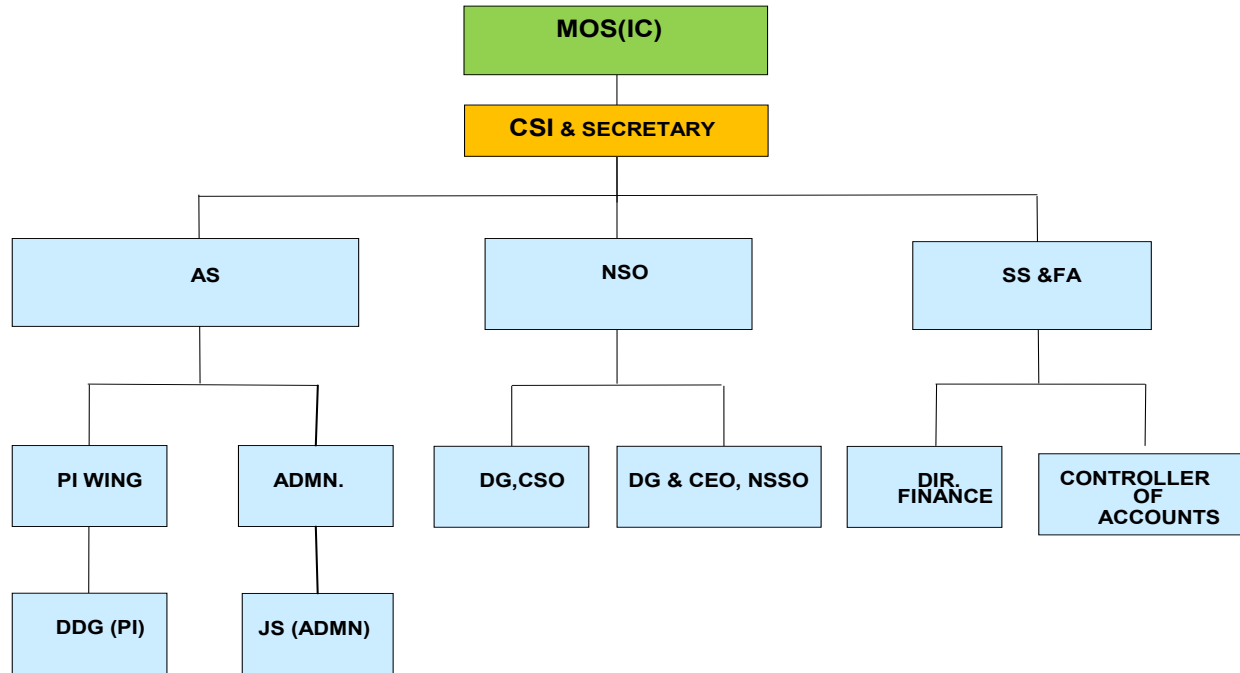
‘\*\*’ = Closing Balance as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014

## International Coordination & Training

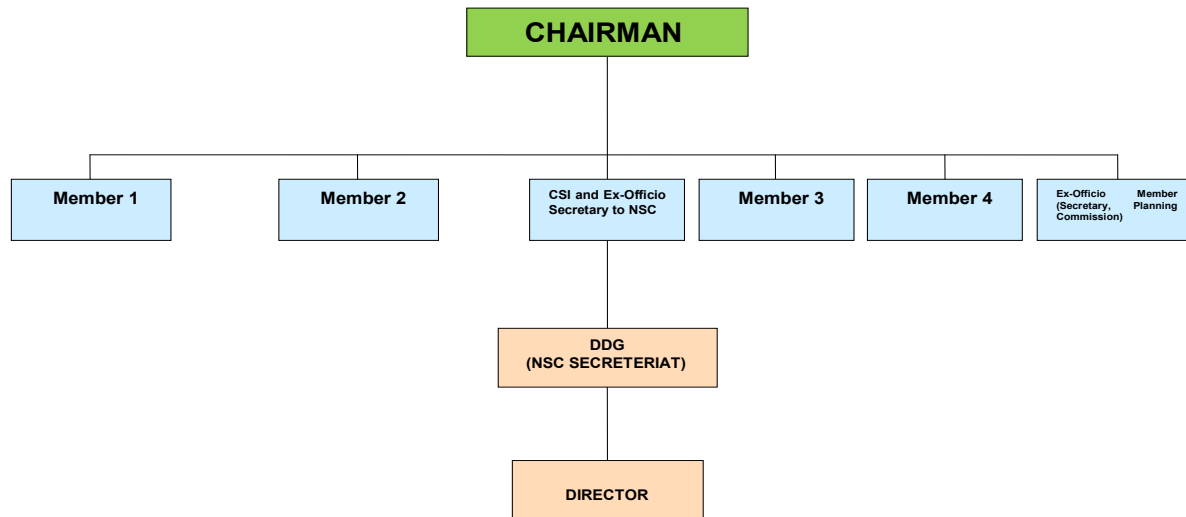
12.15 International Coordination & Training unit maintains liaison with international agencies such as the United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agricultural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

12.16 The officers of this Ministry have attended 14 International Workshopes/Training Programmes and 21 meetings/Conferences during the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.



**ORGANISATION CHART****MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

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



NSC      NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION  
 CSI      CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA

## ABBREVIATIONS USED

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

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

**I STATISTICS WING**

1. 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. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).
22. Coordination and policy issues relating to National Common Minimum Programme excluding sectoral policies allocated to other Ministries / Departments.

**Annexure III A**

**Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance sanctioned during 2013-14**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization/ Beneficiary	Purpose	Amount (₹)/ Sanctioned
1.	Sri ShyamSundarShyam Institute of Public Cooperation and Coomunity 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	7 <sup>th</sup> Statistics Day Celebrations	₹ 2,00,000/-
4.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, Hyderabad	5 <sup>th</sup> Statistics Olympiad	₹ 2,00,000/-
5.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, Hyderabad	International conference on applications of game theory in policies and decisions	₹ 5,00,000/-
6.	Gandhian Unit for Integrated Development Education (GUIDE)	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)	Seminar cum workshop on towards implementing strategy for tribal economic development statistics and data gaps in Odisha	₹ 1,50,000/-
9.	Banaras Hindu University	Statistics and informatics in agricultural statistics	₹ 2,00,000/-
10.	Department of Biostatistics, Christian Medical College	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	Global Change, Ecosystems, Sustainability	₹ 5,00,000/-
12.	Centre for study of social exclusion and inclusive policy University of Mysore	Development in Statistical Methods for Data Analysis of Excluded groups	₹ 1,51,000/-
13.	Voluntary Integrated Multiple Orphan & Children Human Activities Need Action (VIMOCHANA)	Voluntary Integrated Multiple Orphan & Children Human Activities Need Action (VIMOCHANA)	₹ 1,50,000/-
14.	The University of Kashmir, Srinagar	International conference on Operations Research for Data Analytics and Decision Analysis Methods	₹ 5,00,000/-
15.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	Recent Advances in Statistics and their Applications	₹ 5,00,000/-
16.	C.R.Rao AIMSCS	International conference on Socio-Economic Challenges and Sustainable Solutions	₹ 5,00,000/-
17.	Institute for Mathematics, Bioinformatics, Information Technology and Computer Science (IMBIC)	Mathematical sciences for advancement of science and technology (MSAST 2013)	₹ 1,00,000/-
18.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut	8th International conference and instructional workshop on Matrix Analytic Methods in Stochastic Models(MAM8 2014)	₹ 5,00,000/-
19.	Ashutosh College, Kolkata	Advances in Statistics :Techniques and Applications	₹ 1,50,000/-
20.	Rayalaseema University, Kurnool,	Modeling and Analysis of Statistical	₹ 2,00,000/-



	Andhra Pradesh	Design of Experiments (DOE) through Taguchi Philosophy	
21.	Kerala Statistical Institute	Official Statistics System in India	₹ 2,00,000/-
22.	Sri Shyam Sunder Shyam Institute of Public Cooperation and Community Development	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 III B**

**Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance Sanctioned during 2014-15**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Purpose	Amount Sanctioned (₹)
1.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, University of Hyderabad Campus, Gachibowli, Hyderabad	Sixth Statistics Olympiad – 2014	₹ 2,00,000/-
2.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, University of Hyderabad Campus, Gachibowli, Hyderabad	Eighth Statistics Day Celebrations 2014	₹ 2,00,000/-
3.	Department of Statistics, Kumaun University	National Conference on Recent Advances in Statistical and Mathematical Sciences and their Applications (RASMSA – 2014)	₹ 2,00,000/-
4.	Indian Society for Probability and Statistics (ISPS) and Department of Statistics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	International Conference on Statistics and Information Technology for a growing nation in conjunction with 34 <sup>th</sup> Annual Convention of ISPS	₹ 5,00,000/-
5.	Department of Statistics, H.N.B. Garhwal University, (A Central University, Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand – 246174)	Workshop on Analysis of Official Statistics Using SPSS	₹ 2,00,000/-
6.	C.R. Rao AIMSCS, University of Hyderabad Campus, Gachibowli, Hyderabad	National Workshop on Financial Data Analytics (FiDA 2014)	₹ 2,00,000/-
7.	Division of Agricultural Statistics, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology of Kashmir, Shalimar Campus, Srinagar – 190025, J&K, India	68 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	₹ 2,00,000/-
8.	Department of Statistics, University of Jammu, Jammu, J&K	National Conference on Recent Horizons in Statistics and its Applications in Health Sciences	₹ 2,00,000/-
9.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Shivajinagar, BMCC Road, Pune – 411004	National Seminar/Conference / Workshop on “Improving Official Statistics – Databases for Economic Growth and Development Planning of Nation / States / UTs / Districts of India	₹ 2,00,000/-
10	P.G. Department of Economics, University of Kashmir, Srinagar	One week workshop on “Empirical Research Using Micro Level Data of NSSO”;	₹ 2,00,000/-
11	Dept. of Statistics, MaharashiDayanand University, Rohtak	National Conference on “Recent Trends and Developments in Statistics (NCRTDS)”;	₹ 2,00,000/-

Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) –Annual Plan 2014-15  
**Ministry/Department: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**

(₹ Crore)

Sl.No	Scheme	Annual Plan 2014-15 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North East 2014-15 BE
		GBS	IEBR	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(A) Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>					
1	Capacity Development	153.00	0.00	153.00	12.15
2	Grants-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	125.00	0.00	125.00	25.00
3	Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes	10.00	0.00	10.00	1.00
4	Economic Census	140.00	0.00	140.00	4.50
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>428.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>428.00</b>	<b>42.65</b>
<b>(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>					
1	Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)*	100.00	0.00	100.00	10.15
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10.15</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>528.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>528.00</b>	<b>52.80</b>
<b>C. Block Grants</b>					
1	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	<b>3950.00</b>		<b>3950.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

\* SSS is a renamed scheme by merging Pilot scheme of Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) and India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) scheme from 2014-15.

## Annexure-IVB

### A. 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		
1		2	3	4	5	6
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	AP	246.10
					Manipur	298.10
					Mizoram	72.00
					Sikkim	62.30
					Tripura	138.60
					West Bengal for NER region	140.00
4	6th Economic Census	2580.00	2580.00	990.58	Meghalay	241.39
					Mizoram	89.07
					Manipur	176.41
					AP	197.12
					Tripura	155.71
					Nagaland	130.88
5	Institutional Development & Capacity Building (P.I. Wing)	70.00	60.00	0.00		
6	Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata (*)	430.00	430.00	265.82		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6310.00</b>	<b>5950.00</b>	<b>2480.10</b>		

**Annexure-IVC**

**Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2014-15 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region.**

(₹in lakh)

Name of Plan Scheme		Provision for NE during 2014-15			NE States	Remarks
		BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
1		2	3	4	5	6
1	Support for Statistical Strengthening	1015.00	107.42	5.45		
2	Capacity Development (Total)	1215.00	979.78	469.14		
	2(a). Capacity Development (Capacity Development of CSO & Institutional Development & Capacity Building)	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2.(b) Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO - Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	1215.00	979.78	469.14	AP	139.38
					Manipur	168.84
					Mizoram	47.14
					Sikkim	35.28
					Tripura	78.50
3	6th Economic Census	450.00	50.00	76.51	Manipur	14.81
					Meghalaya	17.39
					Sikkim	14.31
					Tripura	30.00
4	Institutional Development & Capacity Building (P. I. Wing)	100.00	70.00	0.00		
5	Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata (*)	2500.00	1956.00	1916.00		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5280.00</b>	<b>3163.20</b>	<b>2467.10</b>		

(\*) State wise details not received

NOTE: Expenditure under column 4 is upto 6th January 2015

## Annexure-V

**Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006  
during the period April 2013 to March 2014**

ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE					
Sl. No.	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target
			April 2013- March 2014	April 2013- March 2014	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Employment generated under MGNREGS</b>					
1	No. of Job cards issued	Numbers	@	4291693	-
2	Employment generated	000 Mandays	@	2184925	-
3	Wages given	Lakh ₹	@	2884283	-
<b>Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>					
4	No. of Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY*	Number	98101	977995	997
<b>Self help Groups</b>					
5	No. of SHGs formed	Number	@	204507	-
6	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY*	Number	178937	478000	267
<b>Distribution of waste land to landless</b>					
7	Land distributed	Hectare	@	116865	-
<b>Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)</b>					
8	No. of Inspections made	Number	@	282	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	Number	@	15	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	Number	@	#NR	-
11	No. of Claims filed	Number	@	#NR	-
12	No. of Claims settled	Number	@	#NR	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases pending	Number	@	14	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	Number	@	23	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	Number	@	15	-
<b>Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY</b>					
16	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)*	Tonnes	50134056	44511505	89
17	Food Security:Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)*	Tonnes	13819162	12680509	92
18	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)*	Tonnes	16016575	16203409	101
<b>Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)</b>					
19	Houses constructed - IAY*	Number	2480715	1976060	80
<b>EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas</b>					
20	Houses constructed - EWS/LIG*	Number	100002	140648	141



<b>Rural Areas –National Rural Drinking water Programme (NRDWP)</b>					
21	Habitations covered (Partially covered & slipped back) NRDWP	Number	116493	131016	112
22	Coverage of water quality affected habitations (NRDWP)	Number	25345	17189	68
<b>Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas</b>					
23	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Nos.	@	4153	-
<b>Institutional Delivery</b>					
24	No. of deliveries in Institutions	000 Nos.	@	16313	-
<b>SC Families Assisted</b>					
25	SC Families Assisted*	Number	963006	1407245	146
26	SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship	Number	5500827	3960006	72
<b>Universalisation of ICDS Scheme</b>					
26	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)*	Number	7045	6974	99
<b>Functional Anganwadis</b>					
27	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)*	Number	1352078	1338767	99
<b>No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security</b>					
28	Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter*	Number	150000	355812	237
<b>Afforestation: (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public &amp; Forest Lands) (ii) Seedlings planted (Public &amp; Forest Lands)</b>					
29	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)*	000 Hectares	1482375	1619071	109
30	Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)*	Lakh Number	963498000	1230392876	128
<b>Rural Roads- PMGSY</b>					
31	Length of Road Constructed*	Kilometer	26950	25996	96
<b>Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)</b>					
32	No. of Villages Electrified*	Number	3251	2256	69
<b>Energized Pump sets</b>					
33	No. of Pumps sets energized*	Number	352383	607955	173
<b>Supply of Electricity</b>					
34	Electricity supplied*	Million Units	985134	942757	96

\* Items having monthly targets.

@No targets were fixed.

# Not Reported

## Annexure-VI

**Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006  
during the period April 2014 to September 2014**

<b>ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target</b>
			<b>April 2014-September 2014</b>	<b>April 2014-September 2014</b>	
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
<b>Employment generated under MGNREGS</b>					
1	No. of Job cards issued	000 Nos.	@	992	-
2	Employment generated	000 Mandays	@	919017	-
3	Wages given	Lakh ₹	@	1402334	-
<b>Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>					
4	No. of Individual Swarozgaries Assisted - SGSY*	Number	@	1119361	-
<b>Self help Groups</b>					
5	No. of SHGs formed	Number	@	112028	-
6	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY*	Number	@	123648	-
<b>Distribution of waste land to landless</b>					
7	Land distributed	Hectare	@	9170	-
<b>Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)</b>					
8	No. of Inspections made	Number	@	229	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	Number	@	275	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	Number	@	199	-
11	No. of Claims filed	Number	@	0	-
12	No. of Claims settled	Number	@	1	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases pending	Number	@	3	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	Number	@	44	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	Number	@	14	-
<b>Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY</b>					
16	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)*	Tonnes	21229251	19351038	91
17	Food Security:Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)*	Tonnes	11229488	10333799	92
18	Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)*	Tonnes	4372094	4255110	97
<b>Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)</b>					

19	Houses constructed – IAY	Number	747136	535796	72
<b>EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas</b>					
20	Houses constructed – EWS/LIG	Number	49988	32278	65
<b>Rural Areas – National Rural drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)</b>					
21	Habitations covered (PC and Slipped back) – NRDWP*	Number	35605	41861	118
22	Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP*	Number	7026	4490	64
<b>Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas</b>					
23	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Nos.	@	907	-
<b>Institutional Delivery</b>					
24	No. of deliveries in Institutions	000 Nos.	@	7057	-
<b>SC Families Assisted</b>					
25	SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	89965	377281	419
26	SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship	Number	2475373	762107	31
<b>Universalisation of ICDS Scheme</b>					
27	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)*	Number	7075	6939	98
<b>Functional Anganwadis</b>					
28	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)*	Number	1355979	1329883	98
<b>No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security</b>					
29	Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter*	Number	74957	330319	441
<b>Afforestation: (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public &amp; Forest Lands) (ii) Seedlings planted (Public &amp; Forest Lands)</b>					
30	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)*	000 Hectares	767	756	99
31	Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)*	Lakh Number	5094	7332	144
<b>Rural Roads- PMGSY</b>					
32	Length of Road Constructed*	Kilometer	8854	16716	189
<b>Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)</b>					
33	No. of Villages Electrified*	Number	6200	719	12
<b>Energized Pump sets</b>					
34	No. of Pumps sets energized*	Number	161025	170849	106
<b>Supply of Electricity</b>					
35	Electricity supplied*	Million Units	543546	521461	96

\* Items having monthly targets.

@ No targets were fixed.

## Annexure - VII

**Infrastructure Sector Performance (April-October 2014)**

(Figures are quick estimates and provisional)

Sl. No.	Sector	Unit	Actual 2013-14	April - October 2014		April - October. 2013 Actual	% Variation Over	
				Target	Actual *		Apr-Oct. 2014 Target	Apr- Oct. 2013 Actual
1	Power	BU	967.15	595.71	622.45	561.59	4.49	10.84
2	Coal	MT	565.64	328.60	313.95	289.09	-4.46	8.60
3	Finished Steel	MT	92.97	NA	55.95	53.75	-	4.09
4	Cement	MT	256.04	NA	156.90	144.49	-	8.59
5	Fertilizers	Lakh Tonne	160.91	10.74	9.35	9.35	-12.97	0.00
6	Petroleum							
	i) Crude oil	MT	37.78	22.69	21.82	22.02	-3.82	-0.92
	ii) Refinery	MT	222.70	130.20	127.80	130.00	-1.85	-1.69
	iii) Natural Gas	MCM	35390	21190	19630	20801	-7.36	-5.63
7	Roads – Up gradation of							
	i) NHAI	Km	1901.00	911.00	705.00	911.71	-22.61	-22.67
	ii) State PWD & BRO #	Km	1438.22	1079.41	642.87	620.55	-40.44	3.60
8	Railways	MT	1053.55	621.81	621.66	593.27	-0.02	4.79
9	Shipping & ports	MT	555.50	NA	336.04	321.13	-	4.64
10	Civil Aviation							
	i) Export Cargo handled							
	at major Airport	Tonne	870024	546481	553113	508609	1.21	8.75
	ii) Import Cargo handled							
	at major Airport	Tonne	572202	361023	358377	336006	-0.73	6.66
	iii) Passengers handled							
	at International Terminal	Lakh	470.55	271.02	285.69	265.64	5.41	7.55
	iv) Passengers handled							
	at Domestic Terminal	Lakh	1224.73	738.40	785.56	703.42	6.39	11.68
11	Telecommunications							
	i) Addition in switching							
	Capacity(Fixed+wireless)	Lakh line	20.54	NA	40.61	3.42	-	1088.16
	ii) Provision of net new							
	Telephone connections	Lakh No.	-17.15	NA	-12.18	-11.31	-	-
	iii) Provision of net new							
	Cell phone connections	Lakh No.	367.11	NA	308.71	76.82	-	301.87

# : Includes widening to four/six/eight lanes &amp; 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

**Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during  
2014-2015**

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹crore)
	<b>May,2014</b>			
	<b>COAL</b>			
1	BINA EXTN. PROJ(6.0 MTPA) (NORTHERN COAL FIELDS LIMITED) - [N06000019]	168.97	03/2014	67.53
	<b>POWER</b>			
2	PARBATI H.E.P. STAGE -III (NHPC) (NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION) - [180100250]	2,304.56	10/2010	2,349.46
	<b>June,2014</b>			
	<b>PETROLEUM</b>			
3	MUMBAI HIGH SOUTH REDEVELOPMENT PH-2 (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000039]	5,713.03	05/2010	3,918.86
4	DEVELOPMENT OF B-46 CLUSTER FIELD (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000046]	1,436.21	07/2010	1,165.53
5	MUMBAI HIGH NORTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE-II (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000060]	7,133.39	09/2012	2,795.50
	<b>POWER</b>			
6	MOUDA STTP (NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION) - [N18000048]	5,459.28	08/2012	4,056.00
7	VINDHYACHAL STTP STAGE-IV (NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION) - [N18000072]	5,915.00	10/2012	3,401.00
8	RIHAND STTP STAGE-III (2X500MW) (NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION) - [N18000073]	6,230.81	10/2012	4,357.00
	<b>RAILWAYS</b>			
9	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINE FROM HARMATI-ITANAGAR/NARHARIAGUN, NEFR (NORTH EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY) - [N22000083]	156.00	-	424.43
	<b>ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS</b>			
10	VIJAYAPUR TO PATHANKOT (NS-35/J AND K) NH-1A KM.50 TO KM.80 (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106236]	166.27	03/2008	200.40
11	CHITRADURGA-TUMKUR(NH-4) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000157]	839.00	-	692.50
	<b>July,2014</b>			
	<b>STEEL</b>			
12	67.5 MW TG-5 AUX. S'TEM EMERGENCY POWER REQUIREMENT EXP. UNIT (RASTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LIMITED) - [N12000068]	202.00	01/2010	294.84

**Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during  
2014-2015**

Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
13	330 TPH BOILER-6 AND AUXILIARY SYSTEM (RASTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LIMITED) - [N12000069]	260.00	12/2009	260.75
	<b>PETROLEUM</b>			
14	DEVELOPMENT OF C-SERIES FIELDS (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000023]	3,195.16	12/2008	3,886.15
15	DEVELOPMENT OF B-22 CLUSTER FIELDS (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000032]	2,323.40	09/2010	1,916.10
16	DIESEL HYDROTREATOR PROJECT AT MUMBAI REFINERY (HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000069]	3,284.00	09/2011	1,916.30
17	ADDITIONAL DEV. OF D-1 FIELD (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000086]	2,163.64	06/2012	2,182.31
	<b>POWER</b>			
18	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FOR CONNECTIVITY OF MB POWER LIMITED (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000106]	425.51	10/2013	386.32
	<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>			
19	GSM EQUIPMENT OF 390K LINES(2G) AND 130K LINES(3G) PH-5.1 PUNJAB (BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000041]	373.94	12/2008	227.58
20	IMPLEMENTATION OF FTTH, THE STATE OF THE ART ACCESS NETWORK.PROCUREMENT OF GPON EQUIPMANT (BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000072]	952.88	03/2010	20.00
21	IMPLEMENTATION OF FTTH, THE STATE OF THE ART ACCESS NETWORK,PROCUREMENT OF GEAPON EQUIPMENT (BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000073]	152.65	03/2010	29.05
22	GSM EQUIPMENT OF 799000LINES (2G) 101000 LINES 3(G) JHARKHANDPHASE V.1 TELECOM CIRCLE (BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000088]	328.13	03/2009	164.58
23	GSM EQUIPMENT OF 1625000LINES (2G) 325000 LINES 3(G) MP PHASE V.1 TELECOM CIRCLE (BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000090]	916.70	11/2010	828.48
	<b>August,2014</b>			
	<b>PETROLEUM</b>			
24	KARANPUR MORADABAD-KASHIPUR-RUDRAPUR PIPELINE PROJECT PHASE-I (GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N16000070]	238.68	01/2012	293.12
25	SINGLE POINT MOORING FACILITY(SMP) PROJECT (MANGALORE REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED) - [N16000152]	1,043.57	04/2012	648.92
	<b>SHIPPING AND PORTS</b>			
26	SETTING UP OF LNG REGASIFICATION TERMINAL AT PUTHUVYPEEN COCHIN (PORT TRUST) - [N25000048]	3,500.00	01/2012	3,661.95



**Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during  
2014-2015**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Original Cost (₹ crore)</b>	<b>Original Date of commissioning</b>	<b>Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)</b>
	<b><u>CIVIL AVIATION</u></b>			
27	C/O INTEGRATED PASSENGER TER. BULD. NSCBI AIRPORT (AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N04000037]	1,942.51	05/2011	2,573.92
28	D/O KAMARAJ DOMESTIC TER-PH-II AND EXP. ANNA INT. TER BLDG(K1) (AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N04000038]	1,808.00	01/2011	1,939.20

**List of publications being brought out by various Divisions of CSO/NSSO & PI. Wing****A. Twenty Point Programme Division**

Sl. No.	Publications	Periodicity	Month/Year
1	Annual Review Report of Twenty Point Programme-2006	Yearly	2013-14
2	Monthly Progress Report on Twenty Point Programme-2006	Monthly	January 2014 to June 2014, September 2014*

\* Monthly Progress Report is now released on Quaterly basis.

**B. I. National Sample Survey Office**

NSS Report No. 557	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India: 2011-12
NSS Report No. 558	Household Consumption of various Goods and Services in India
NSS Report No. 559	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties
NSS Report No. 560	Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12
NSS Report No. 556	Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India
NSS Report No. 561	Characteristics of Urban Slums
NSS KI (70/18.1)	Key Indicators of Land and Livestock Holdings in India
NSS KI (70/18.2)	Key Indicators of Debt and Investment in India
NSS KI (70/33)	Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India

**II. Sarvekshana**

1. 98<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana is under print.
2. Draft Manuscript of 99<sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana has been prepared.

**III A Manual covering all methodological aspects on Pooling Central and State sample data has been released.****C List of Publications of Social Statistics Division in 2014-15 (Released upto 17<sup>th</sup> February 2015)**

1. Women and men in India 2014,
2. SAARC Social Charter 2014
3. Compendium of Environmental Statistics – India 2014

**D. Research and Publication Unit**

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

1. Statistical Year Book, India-Annual
2. India in Figures 2014

The volumes of Publications release during the year by the Unit are:

1. Statistical Year Book, India-Annual: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015
2. India in Figures 2014: 29<sup>th</sup> June 2014

**E. National Account Division**

Sl. No.	Publications	Periodicity	Month/Year
1	National Accounts Statistics-2014	Annual	May 2014
2	Sequence of National Accounts (India)-2014	Annual	September 2014

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

1. Infrastructure Statistics 2014 (3<sup>rd</sup> issue)
2. Energy Statistics 2014

**POSITION OF ACTION TAKEN NOTE (ATN) FOR THE YEAR 2013-14**

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 and Third ATN on 24 <sup>th</sup> July 2014. (In all the ATNs, complete replies on 46 paras and part replies on 13 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**

**R F D**

**(Results-Framework Document)**

**For**

**Ministry of Statistics and Programme**

**Implementation**

**(2013-14)**

## Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance		
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%				
1 To make available data/statistics on some key parameters to Planners and Policy makers in Government and to others	30.00	Compilation and release of Estimates of National Income	Timely release of Quarterly GDP Estimates	Number	2.00	4	3	2	1		4	100.0	2.0	4
			Dissemination of publication of National Accounts Statistics 2013 (NAS 2013)	Date	2.00	31/08/2013	07/09/2013	13/09/2013	20/09/2013	29/09/2013	19/06/2013	100.0	2.0	19/06/2013
			Release of First Revised estimates of National Income 2012-13	Date	2.00	28/01/2014	31/01/2014	14/02/2014	21/02/2014	24/02/2014	31/01/2014	90.0	1.8	31/01/2014
			Release of Advance estimate of National Income 2013-14	Date	2.00	07/02/2014	14/02/2014	21/02/2014	28/02/2014	03/03/2014	07/02/2014	100.0	2.0	07/02/2014
		Compilation and release of monthly Index of Industrial Production (IIP)	Timely release of press note on IIP	Number	2.00	12	11	10	9	8	12	100.0	2.0	12
		Compilation and release of results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)	Release of ASI 2011-12, Vol.-1 & Vol. 2 with analysis of data in e-media	Date	2.00	21/03/2014	29/03/2014	30/03/2014	31/03/2014		20/03/2014	100.0	2.0	29/03/2014
		Conduct of Sixth Economic Census	Conduct of Field work in 19 States /UTs namely UP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, TN, Karnataka, Kerala, Bihar, Jharkhand, Dadara & Nagar Haveli, Odisha, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Madhya Pradesh.	Date	1.00	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	28/02/2014	30/11/2013	90.0	0.9	30/11/2013
			Release of All India Quick Results	Date	2.00	24/12/2013	24/01/2014	24/02/2014	24/03/2014	30/03/2014	24/01/2014	90.0	1.8	24/01/2014

## Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance			
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC	
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%					
		Bringing out statistical publications	Statistical Year Book India, 2014	Date	1.00	01/01/2014	01/02/2014	15/02/2014	01/03/2014	31/03/2014	01/01/2014	100.0	1.0	01/01/2014	
			Release of India in Figures 2013	Date	2.00	29/06/2013	15/07/2013	31/07/2013	15/08/2013	31/08/2013	29/06/2013	100.0	2.0	29/06/2013	
			Release of Energy Statistics-2014 .	Date	2.00	28/03/2014	29/03/2014	30/03/2014	31/03/2014		28/03/2014	100.0	2.0	28/03/2014	
			Women and Men in India 2013	Date	2.00	31/10/2013	07/11/2013	14/11/2013	21/11/2013	28/11/2013	29/10/2013	100.0	2.0	29/10/2013	
			SAARC Social charter/SAARC Development Goals-India Country Report-2013	Date	2.00	31/08/2013	07/09/2013	14/09/2013	21/09/2013	28/09/2013	29/08/2013	100.0	2.0	29/08/2013	
			Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2014	Date	2.00	31/01/2014	07/02/2014	14/02/2014	21/02/2014	28/02/2014	28/01/2014	100.0	2.0	28/01/2014	
			Climate Change Statistics (1st issue)	Date	2.00	30/11/2013	07/12/2013	14/12/2013	21/12/2013	28/12/2013	29/11/2013	100.0	2.0	29/11/2013	
			Compendium of Environment Statistics 2013	Date	2.00	14/02/2014	21/02/2014	28/02/2014	07/03/2014	14/03/2014	31/01/2014	100.0	2.0	31/01/2014	
2	20.00	To improve the quality and reliability of existing data sets and reduce time lag in bringing out statistics	Compilation and release of Monthly Consumer Price Indices State-wise and All-India, separately for rural and urban areas and also combined	Timely Release Press Note on Consumer Price Indices (CPIs)	Number	2.00	12	11	10	9	8	12	100.0	2.0	12
		Consultation with Stakeholders/data users	Organising a national Workshop on Environment/ Climate change Statistics	Date	2.00	30/09/2013	07/10/2013	14/10/2013	21/10/2013	28/10/2013	24/10/2013	65.71	1.31	24/10/2013	
		Addressing training needs of States	Holding of workshops	Number	2.00	2	1				2	100.0	2.0	2	



## Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance		
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%				
		Manuals on Core Statistical Subjects	Preparation of Manual on Health Statistics	Date	2.00	14/02/2014	28/02/2014	07/03/2014	14/03/2014	31/03/2014	14/02/2014	100.0	2.0	14/02/2014
		Release of indicators/ reports based on NSS 68th Round Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment.	Release of Key Indicators on (i) Employment & Unemployment in India 2011-12 (ii) Household Consumer Expenditure in India 2011-12	Date	2.00	25/06/2013	02/07/2013	09/07/2013	16/07/2013	23/07/2013	20/06/2013	100.0	2.0	20/06/2013
			Release of Unit level data on Household Consumer Expenditure (Sch. 1.0) and Employment and Unemployment ( sch.10 ) for release	Date	2.00	28/06/2013	03/07/2013	18/07/2013	02/08/2013	05/08/2013	20/06/2013	100.0	2.0	20/06/2013
			Release of Report: "Employment and Unemployment Situation in India" 2011-12	Date	2.00	31/01/2014	07/02/2014	14/02/2014	21/02/2014	28/02/2014	29/01/2014	100.0	2.0	29/01/2014
			Release of Report: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	Date	2.00	28/02/2014	07/03/2014	14/03/2014	21/03/2014	28/03/2014	24/02/2014	100.0	2.0	24/02/2014
		Release of indicators/ reports based on NSS 69th Round Survey on Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions including Slums.	Release of Key Indicators on (i) Slums (ii) Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition	Date	2.00	24/12/2013	31/12/2013	07/01/2014	14/01/2014	21/01/2014	24/12/2013	100.0	2.0	24/12/2013
			Release of Unit level data on Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions including Slums for release.	Date	2.00	27/12/2013	02/01/2014	17/01/2014	03/02/2014	04/02/2014	19/12/2013	100.0	2.0	19/12/2013

## Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance		
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%				
3 To make available new data sets on emerging fields to meet the demand of policy makers and planners	10.00	To facilitate development local level database for local planning, effective implementation and monitoring of various social and economic development programmes	Holding workshop to review findings and prepare Report on feasibility of the Scheme	Date	4.00	01/03/2014	07/03/2014	15/03/2014	21/03/2014	28/03/2014	25/02/2014	100.0	4.0	25/02/2014
		To strengthen the State Statistical System through the India Statistical Strengthening Project so as to enable the States to perform the twenty key statistical activities	Workshop with States/UTs for the purpose of (i)experience-sharing , (ii) reviewing the implementation of India Statistical Strengthening Project ,(iii) identifying the major operational constraints/bottlenecks faced, if any and (iv) identifying appropriate and effective remedial strategies as also preventive measures	Date	3.00	30/11/2013	07/12/2013	14/12/2013	21/12/2013	28/12/2013	10/09/2013	100.0	3.0	10/09/2013
			Approval of State Strategic Statistical Plans	Number	3.00	8	7	6	5	4	0	0.0	0.0	0
4 To implement and monitor the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	7.00	Release of MPLADS Funds in installments of Rs 2.5 or crore each	Release of instalments during the year	Number	3.00	1300	1170	1040	910	780	1596	100.0	3.0	1596
		Physical monitoring of MPLADS works	Feedback to be sent to districts based on the physical monitoring study reports.	Number	2.00	75	68	60	52	45	76	100.0	2.0	76
		Faster Transfer of MPLAD funds through E-Transfer	Operationalisation of e-transfer of instalments.	%	1.00	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	1.0	100

## Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance		
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%				
		mode.												
		Mechanism of Online Monitoring System.	Monitoring through Online Monthly Progress Report from districts.	Number	1.00	730	657	584	511	438	785	100.0	1.0	785
5 To monitor central projects of Rs. 150 crores and above, and release regular reports	8.00	Compilation and Release of Monthly Flash Report (FR) on Major Projects costing more than Rs 150 crores	Timely release of monthly Flash Report	Number	3.50	12	11	10	9	8	12	100.0	3.5	12
		Compilation and release of Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report (QPISR)	Timely release of Quarterly Project Implementation Report	Number	2.00	4	3	2	1		4	100.0	2.0	4
		Training Programme on Project Monitoring, On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) and Project Planning & Management for State Govt/ CPSU's officials	Organizing Training Programmes on half yearly basis	Number	2.50	3	2	1			3	100.0	2.5	3
6 To monitor the performance of Infrastructure Sectors, and release regular reports	4.00	Preparation and release of Monthly Review Reports on Infrastructure Sectors Performance	Timely release of Monthly Report on Infrastructure Sector Performance	Number	4.00	12	11	10	9	8	12	100.0	4.0	12
7 To monitor the Twenty Point Programme, and release regular reports	6.00	Compilation and release of Monthly Progress Report on TPP-2006	Timely release of monthly progress report on TPP	Number	1.50	12	11	10	9	8	12	100.0	1.5	12
		Preparation and release of Annual Review Report on TPP-2006.	Annual Review Report on TPP-2006	Date	3.00	14/03/2014	18/02/2014	22/03/2014	26/03/2014	30/03/2014	24/03/2014	75.0	2.25	24/03/2014
		National Review Meeting of TPP-2006.	To conduct a national Level TPP-2006 Review meeting with State	Date	1.50	15/01/2014	01/02/2014	15/02/2014	01/03/2014	30/03/2014	18/03/2014	64.14	0.96	24/03/2014

## Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance		
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%				
			Secretaries.											
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2014-15 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	05/03/2014	06/03/2014	07/03/2014	08/03/2014	11/03/2014	05/03/2014	100.0	2.0	05/03/2014
		Timely submission of Results for 2012-13	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2013	02/05/2013	03/05/2013	06/05/2013	07/05/2013	01/05/2013	100.0	1.0	
* Transparency/Service delivery Ministry/Department	3.00	Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens'/Clients' Charter (CCC)	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80	100	100.0	2.0	100
		Independent Audit of implementation of Public Grievance Redressal System	% of implementation	%	1.0	100	95	90	85	80	80	60.0	0.6	80
* Administrative Reforms	6.00	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	1.0	100	95	90	85	80	95	90.0	0.9	95
		Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80	95	90.0	1.8	95
		Implement Innovation Action Plan (IAP)	% of milestones achieved	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80	90	80.0	1.6	100
		Identification of core and non-core activities of the Ministry/Department as per 2nd ARC recommendations	Timely submission	Date	1.0	27/01/2014	28/01/2014	29/01/2014	30/01/2014	31/01/2014	24/03/2014	0.0	0.0	24/03/2014
* Improving Internal Efficiency/Responsiveness.	2.00	Update departmental strategy to align with 12th Plan priorities	Timely updation of the strategy	Date	2.0	10/09/2013	17/09/2013	24/09/2013	01/10/2013	08/10/2013	10/09/2013	100.0	2.0	10/09/2013
* Ensuring compliance to the Financial	1.00	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.25	100

\* Mandatory Objective(s)

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## Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance		
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score	As Approved by HPC
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%				
Accountability Framework		C&AG	date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG .during the year.											
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRS submitted within due date ( 6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC .during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.25	100
		Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60	30.5	0.0	0.0	30.5
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2012	Percentage of outstanding ATRS disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.25	100

\* Mandatory Objective(s)

Total Composite Score : 92.18

PMD Composite 91.3



MOS&PI MOS&PI MOS&PI