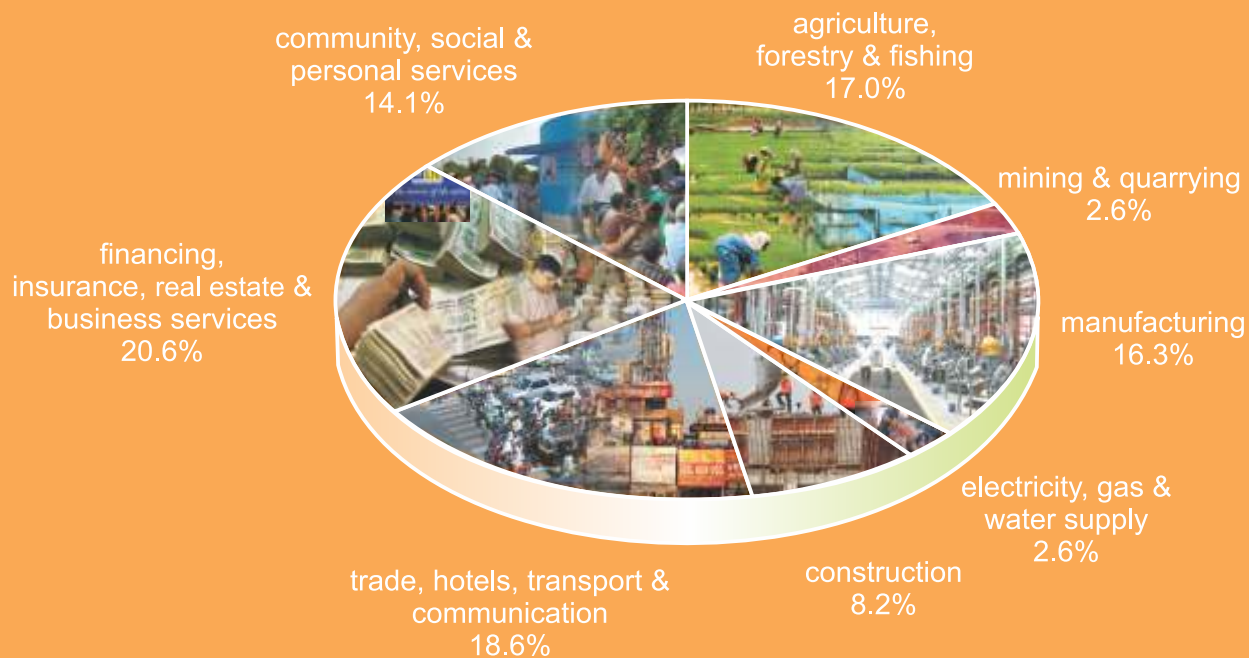




ANNUAL REPORT

2015-16

Contribution of Different Sectors to Gross Value Added in
2014-15



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001
www.mospi.gov.in

Annual Report 2015-16



सत्यमेव जयते

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 15th 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 organisation 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 web-site simultaneously. The Ministry has been designated as the Nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry is entrusted with the Statistical tracking of Millennium Development Goals in India. The Ministry organises 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 organised by international and regional organisations 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 field of economic planning and statistical development, the Government of India has designated 29th June every year, coinciding with his birth anniversary, as the Statistics Day in the category of Special Day to be celebrated at the national level. The objective of this Day is to create public awareness, among the people specially the younger generation for drawing inspirations from (Late) Prof. Mahalanobis about the role of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation.

1.5 The 9th Statistics Day was celebrated all over India by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Governments, Office of National Sample Survey Offices spread throughout the country, Indian Statistical Institute, Universities/Departments, etc. by organising Seminars, Conferences, Debates, Quiz Programmes, Lecture Series, Essay Competitions, etc. At national level, main function was presided over by General (Dr.) Vijay Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Statistics & Programme Implementation (Independent Charge), Minister of State for External Affairs and Minister of State for Overseas Indian Affairs. Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, National Statistical Commission was the Guest of Honour. On this occasion, National Award in Statistics, constituted in the Honour of Prof. C.R. Rao was conferred to Dr. Hukum Chandra, Scientist, IASRI, New Delhi and Dr. Pulak Ghosh, Professor IIM, Bangalore.

1.6 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 organises Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) every year. This is a major forum for discussing important statistical issues by the Central and State statistical agencies with the objective of putting in coordinated efforts for making available reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for informed decision making and good governance. **23rd COCSSO** was organised during 4-5 November 2015 in Guwahati, Assam. The theme of the 9th Statistics Day and 23rd COCSSO was **"Social Development"** and concerted efforts are being made throughout the year to bring improvements in the quality of data in this area for objective planning, policy making and good governance.

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

- (i) acts as the nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country, lays down and maintains norms and standards in the field of statistics, involving concepts and definitions, methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results;

- (ii) coordinates the statistical work in respect of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs), advises the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data;
- (iii) prepares national accounts as well as publishes annual estimates of national product, government and private consumption expenditure, capital formation, savings, estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital, as also the state level gross capital formation of supra-regional sectors and prepares comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices;
- (iv) maintains liaison with international statistical organisations, such as, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), etc;
- (v) compiles and releases the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month in the form of 'quick estimates', conducts the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), and provides statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing sector;
- (vi) organises and conducts periodic all-India Economic Censuses and follow-up enterprise surveys, provides an in-house facility to process the data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow-up enterprise surveys of Economic Censuses;
- (vii) conducts large scale all-India sample surveys for creating the database needed for studying the impact of specific problems for the benefit of different population groups in diverse socio-economic areas, such as employment, consumer expenditure, housing conditions and environment, literacy levels, health, nutrition, family welfare, etc;
- (viii) examines the survey reports from the technical angle and evaluates the sampling design including survey feasibility studies in respect of surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey 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 Organisations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports, and financing seminars, workshops and conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.

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

- (i) monitoring 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;
- (ii) monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing ₹150 crore and above; and
- (iii) implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);
- (iv) monitoring of erstwhile Twenty Point Programme (TPP) and other programme added to it;

1.9 The Administration Division of the Ministry inter alia:

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

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

1.11 The total budget allocation of the Ministry for the year 2015-16 was ₹ **4826.87** crore (Plan and Non-Plan), out of which ₹ **3950.00** crore was for MPLADS, ₹ **4352.50** crore for Plan (including MPLADS) and ₹ **474.37** 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

DEVELOPMENT 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 2015-16 are listed below:

2.1 National Accounts

- The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has released First Revised Estimates of National Income for 2014-15 and Advance Estimates of National Income, 2015-16 on 29th January 2016 and 8th February 2016 respectively.
- The expected growth rate in GDP in 2015-16 at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated 7.6% against a growth of 7.2% in 2014-15.
- The expected GDP at current prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated to be ₹ 135.67 lakh crore while the estimate of the National Income for the year at current prices is ₹ 119.62 lakh crore. The expected per capita income during 2015-16 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 93,231.
- At current prices, the Gross Saving Rate is estimated to be 32.3 per cent of GNDI in 2014-15 with public corporations, private corporations, general government and households registering savings rates of 2.2%, 12.4%, -1.0% and 18.7% respectively.
- The rate of Gross Capital Formation to GDP at current prices has reached a level of 34.2% in 2014-15.

2.2 Price Statistics

- **Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, Combined):** The CSO has revised the base year of the Consumer Price Index from 2010=100 to 2012=100 incorporating many methodological improvements in consonance with the international practices. In order to fulfill the demand of users, Back Series of the CPI on revised Base 2012=100 have also been compiled for the period of January 2011 to December 2012 and *put in public domain, on the website* of the Ministry. All India *year on year* inflation rates (i.e. current month over same month of last year), in percentage, based on General CPI (Combined), was initially very high at the level of 8.60% in January 2014, which started declining and touched to the level of 3.27% in November 2014 during the year 2014. During 2015 (January to November), the aforementioned inflation rate has generally been moving around 5%, except for a few months of July, August and September when the rates were significantly low resulting in an average of inflation rate of 4.85% for the year.
- **International Comparison Programme-2011:** India participated in International Comparison Programme (ICP) 2011. As per the report of

ICP 2011, released by the World Bank, 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 on 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 127th position.

2.3 Economic Statistics

- The monthly All-India Indices of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2004-05 till December 2015 have been released.
- Publication "Energy Statistics 2015" has been released and placed on the website of the Ministry.
- All India Report of Sixth Economic Census is under finalisation.
- The methodology for compilation of Index of Service Production (ISP) for Insurance Sector has been finalised. The same for Index of Service Production (ISP) for Education sector is under finalisation. Sub-Committee on Health Sector has been constituted to finalise the methodology and test indices for Health Sector and the work is in progress.

2.4 Social Statistics

- The Social Statistics Division, CSO released important statistical publications 'Women and Men in India 2015', 'SAARC Development Goals – India Country Report - 2015' 'Statistics related to Climate Change India 2015' and compendium of environment Statistics India 2015 (during 2015-16).

2.5 Training

Details of Training Programmes at National Statistical Systems Training Academy (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 period of Two Years ISS Probationary Training Programme has been reduced to one and half year 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 subsequently posted to various Ministries. The whole period of two years has been divided into four semesters, each containing more than one structured modules and each semester ends with a written examination. The examination is compulsory and each probationer needs to pass these examinations with a

specified minimum percentage of marks. The ISS Officer Trainees of the 36th batch completed their one and half years training on 23rd December 2015 and started their on-the-job training from 28th December 2015 at various places in the Country. Presently, two batches of ISS Probationers i.e. 37th and 38th 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 Training Programmes Approval Committee (TPAC). The ISS officers of the 35th batch completed their two year probation on 3rd November 2015.

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

Refresher training courses for in-service Indian Statistical Service 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. The mandatory training programmes include Advanced Management Programmes (AMP) to be conducted for different levels of ISS officers viz. Deputy Director, Joint Director/Director, Deputy Director General. These management programmes, 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. During 2015-16, the NSSTA planned to organise at least 14 (8 Mandatory + at least 6 out of 9 Domain subjects suggested by TPAC) Refresher Training Programmes for a batch of 15-20 officers for each programme. Out of these 14, six programmes are Advanced Management Programmes for different levels which could not be conducted due to administrative reasons issues. However, one Overseas Level Component of AMP for Director Level Officers, approved for 2014-15, has been conducted during April 2015. NSSTA has so far viz., up to 11th January 2016 organised six refresher training programmes, including 2 mandatory training programmes.

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

NSSTA has been entrusted with the task of conducting training programmes for in-service SSS officials, JTS officers promoted from SSS Cadre and new recruits of SSS officers every year. Approximately, 500-600 SSS officers are recruited every year. Induction training for the newly recruited Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) Officials is of six weeks for FOD participants and of seven weeks for non FOD participants. Out of which, three weeks programme is at NSSTA covering Official Statistics and Basic Statistics. The remaining three/four weeks programme is conducted at respective FOD

Zonal Offices. Induction training programmes are designed to facilitate the transition of new recruits from that of student 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; enhancing the technical knowledge to orient them to specific job requirement, team work and leadership. Keeping in view the time and pace of recruitment, NSSTA planned to conduct 5 training programmes for SSS newly recruited SSS officers during 2015-16. Out of these, two induction training programmes for newly recruited SSS officers have already been organised by NSSTA upto 12th January 2016 and one is underway and the remaining two programmes would be completed by March 2016

NSSTA also organises a two-week Refresher Training Programme 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 NSSTA and Computer Centre, New Delhi of one week each at each centre. During the year 2015-16, the Academy scheduled to organise five such programmes on “Official Statistics” and “Computer Applications”. Two out of these five programmes have been organised so far viz., up to 11th January 2016. One more programme is scheduled to be organised during March 2016. Due to administrative reasons, the other two programmes could not be organised during the year.

NSSTA also conducts 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 an 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, 2015-16, NSSTA organised one programme for JTS officers.

(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 Organising 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 for the State Governments 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 and facilitated. During the year 2015-16, the NSSTA has scheduled to conduct six training programmes, out of which, five training programmes have been completed so far viz., up to 11th January 2016. The remaining one programme is being organised at Guwahati during February 2016.

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

NSSTA organises specialised 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 “National Strategies of Development of Statistics” with the support of Paris-21 for senior officials of the Government of Afghanistan has been conducted at NSSTA wherein a total of 13 participants from Afghanistan, 2 Indian participants and guest faculties from Paris-21 attended/ organised the training programme during 7th-10th September 2015. One more programme for ISEC has also been recently organised. 17 participants from 7 countries, namely Fiji, Laos, Myanmar, Ghana, Mongolia, Sri Lanka and Malaysia took part in the training programme. Two training programmes for SAARC participants have been organised on “Health and Demographic Statistics” during 5th -9th October 2015 and on “Use of Models in Crop Yield Estimation” during 2nd-6th November 2015.

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

NSSTA conducted a three week training programme on Official Statistics including project work for M. Stat Students of Indian Statistical Institute, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi during May 2015-16. One programme of 8 days was conducted during December 2015 at ISI, Kolkata.

(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 somewhat inadequate as most of the faculty Members have been found to be primarily focusing on theoretical statistics. During the last few years, the NSSTA has made substantial efforts to increase the participation of University faculty through organising programmes at NSSTA for faculty and students from Department of Statistics of various Indian Universities. Besides such one week training programmes conducted by the NSSTA, the Academy has also started organising 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 2015-16, one programme each on ‘Official Statistics’ for PG students/scholars and Heads of Department of Statistics of Universities has been conducted. NSSTA scheduled to organise three one day workshops at three universities by the end of March 2016.

(viii) Training Needs Assessment:

Follow up Action of Pursuant to the recommendations made in of one of the Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisation (COCSSO), Training Division 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 a large manpower of statistical personnel working at various levels in the State / UTs. For this purpose, an

Expert Group constituted under the Chairmanship of DG, CSO 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 conducted 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., NSSTA planned to conduct Two TOTs programmes but it couldn’t be organised due to lack of adequate nomination from State Governments.

(ix) Co-ordination & Cooperation with International Organisations

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 Organisations 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.

(i) MoU between the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) of Tanzania and National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) on establishing a collaborative programme in official statistics was signed on 19th June 2015 at New Delhi.

(ii) To foster co-ordination in field of Statistics, a MoU was signed during 12th Annual India-EU Summit held on 10th February 2012 at New Delhi. Under the MoU, a pilot a project in SDMX (The Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange) capacity building in the area of National Accounts is implemented under the framework of an EU Project on ICT standardisation. Besides other activities, EUROSTAT Organised a one day Training course on SDMX on 19th May 2015 for officers involved in the process of compilation of National Accounts.

(x) Internship Scheme for Post-Graduate/Research Students:-

The Training Division is implementing a scheme for internship for post-graduate students/research scholars of recognised universities/institutes with the objective to create awareness amongst the students about statistical system of India. During 2015-16 also, the Ministry continued implementation of the scheme under which 205 internship slots in various offices of the Ministry, other line Ministries and DES were offered.

(xi) Preparation of Manuals: - The Training Division is also engaged in the task of preparation of Manuals on various selected / identified Statistical Subjects. The Ministry had awarded work of preparation of “Manual on Health Statistics for India and for SAARC Countries” to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). The “Manual on Health Statistics in India” has been finalised and posted on website of MoSPI. The same was also circulated among all the SAARC Member States during the 7th Meeting of Heads of SAARC Statistical Organisations (SAARCSTAT) held in Colombo, Sri Lanka during 23-24 July 2015 as a template in order to seek information for the preparation of a Manual on Health Statistics for SAARC Countries.

(xii) Awards, Fellowships and Research Studies in Statistics

(a) International Award in honour of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, representing the Government of India, is continuing its biennial initiative to confer the Mahalanobis International Award in Statistics in memory of the eminent Indian Statistician Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The award is conferred every two years to a selected Statistician from a developing country, in recognition of his/her lifetime achievement in Statistics and the promotion of best practices. The award instituted by the Government of India is administered through International Statistical Institute, Netherlands. In this regard an MOU was signed between MoSPI and International Statistics Institute, Netherlands on 24th September 2004. The International Statistics Institute Mahalanobis Committee on International Award in Statistics (MCIAS) supervises all aspects of the Award. The award is given in the ISI World Statistics Congress (WSC) which takes place once in every two years in a different country and is organised with the host country's Central Bureau of Statistics. The award carries a cash prize money of USD 10,000/-, a citation and a memento. Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis International Award 2015 was conferred upon Dr. Carlos M Jarque, Mexico at ISI World Statistics Congress (WSC) held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil during 26th -31st July 2015.

(b) National Awards in Statistics

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has also 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. The award carries a cash prize of ₹ 5 lakh, along with a citation and a Memento. The Prof. C.R. Rao award is for young Statistician for his/her significant work in the field of statistics and carries a cash prize of ₹ 2 lakh, a citation and a memento. During the year 2015, Prof. Pulak Ghosh and Dr. Hukum Chandra, Professor, Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore and National Fellow, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), New Delhi respectively were jointly felicitated with the Prof C R Rao Award for their valuable contributions in the new and emerging areas of Official Statistics like Big Data and Small Area Statistics.

(c) Research Studies in Statistics

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is implementing Grant-in-Aid scheme to promote research studies and seminars in the area of Official Statistics by way of providing financial assistance. Under the Scheme, funds are given to the eligible institutions/organisations for conducting research study/ organising seminars/conferences/workshops etc. on topics relevant to official statistics and also provide financial assistance to present the papers in international conferences/workshops etc. abroad. During the year 2015-16 (upto 12th January 2015), 5 proposals for financial assistance for organising Seminars/ Workshops/ Conferences were approved by the Ministry.

The project, Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and travel grant assistance sanctioned for 2014-15 is at Annexure-IIIA and for the project Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Travel Grant Assistance sanctioned for 2015-16 is at Annexure-IIIB.

(xiii) On the spot essay writing competition

The Ministry organises an “On the spot essay writing competition” on subjects relevant to Statistics for Post Graduate Students to celebrate the birth anniversary of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis, every year at all India level. The following prizes are given away 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) |

The competition is generally held at various Regional/Zonal offices of NSSO (FOD) and the centers for the examination depend upon the choice of the candidates/applicants. During 2014-15, the competition was held on Sunday, 1st February 2015 in 28 centres all over India, in which, in all 100 candidates participated. The winners of the “On the spot essay competition” 2015 were felicitated on the occasion of the Statistics Day Celebrations on 29th June 2015 organised by the Ministry in New Delhi.

2.6 Computer Centre

- The Computer Centre was set up in 1967 and presently entrusted with the responsibilities to process the data of 6th Economic Census project, design/development/uploading and maintenance of website of the Ministry, maintenance of data archive, data dissemination, imparting Training on IT related subjects and maintenance of Data Centre of the Ministry and is operational round the clock i.e. 24x7x365 basis to facilitate the users. The Centre has been awarded twice by the Government of India for rendering excellent services in the field of information technology.
- 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 2015 (April-December 2015) :

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Number of visitors to the website of the Ministry | = 1 crore 18 lakh |
| Viewing/Downloading of metadata | = 11 lakh 56 thousand pages/report |
| Users registered for downloading publications | = 9022 |
| Number of publications downloaded | = 59031 |

- Unit level data for Annual Survey of Industries, National Sample Surveys and Economic Censuses are disseminated to National/International users. During the year 2015-16 (April-December 2015) average monthly revenue received from users amounted to ₹ 5 lakh, \$ 9006, £1141.
- Processing of price data for compilation of CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined) at State/UT and All India level continued on monthly basis.
- The Centre has completed new project of Development of Web-Based Survey Cataloguing System powered by the National Data Archive (NADA 4.0) software developed by the **International Household Survey Network (IHSN)**. This system serves as a portal for researchers to browse, search, and download relevant Census or Survey documents and metadata. Currently the micro data archive provides web access to the complete metadata of over 134 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.
- A meeting/workshop on creation of web based survey catalogues using International Household Survey Network (IHSN) tool kit was organised for the Directors of State/UTs, Directorate of Economic and Statistics.
- Data processing of 6th Economic Census 2012 project having approximate 6 crores establishments records are in progress. There is a plan to web enabled dissemination using SAS VA BI Tools and IHSN Micro-data management tool.

2.7 National Sample Survey Office

I. NSS Reports/ Documents

Besides release of the Unit Level Data of NSS 71st Round on “Social Consumption: Education and Health” in June 2015, NSSO brought out the following 8 Reports based on NSS 68th, 70th and 71st Rounds:

NSS 68th round on “Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Unemployment” (July 2011- June 2012)

- NSS Report No. 564-Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India
- NSS Report No. 565-Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption
- NSS Report No. 566-Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2011-12
- NSS Report No. 567-Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting
- NSS Report No. 568-Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Major Religious Group in India.

NSS 70th round on “Land and livestock holdings, Debt and investment and Situation assessment survey of agricultural households”:

- NSS Report No. 569-Some Characteristics of Agricultural Households in India
- NSS Report No. 570-Household Assets and Liabilities in India
- NSS Report No. 571-Household Ownership & Operational holdings in India
- NSS Report No. 572-Livestock Ownership in India
- NSS Report No. 573-Some Aspects of Farming in India

NSS 71st round on “Social Consumption: Health & Education”

- NSS KI (71/25.0) - Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health
- NSS KI (71/25.2) - Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Education

II. Sarvekshana

98th and 99th issues of Sarvekshana were released.

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 liberalisation and globalisation 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 into force with effect from 11th 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 16th May 2011. This Act being more comprehensive, overcomes the limitations of the erstwhile Collection of Statistics Act 1953.
- The Act, inter-alia, provides for appointment of Nodal Officers and Statistics Officers by the Central Government as well as State/UT Governments for coordination with the respective line Ministries/Departments to implement various provisions of this Act and the Rules made there under. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been designated as the Nodal Ministry with Additional Director General (CAP) as the Nodal Officer.

The Director, Economics & Statistics has been appointed as Nodal Officer in most of the States.

2.9 Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959)

- The Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata was established on 17th December 1931 and was registered as a non-profit learning society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28th 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 24th December 1959. By virtue of this Act, the Institute was empowered to award degrees and diplomas in statistics. As a result, Bachelor of Statistics {B.Stat. (Hons.)}, Master of Statistics (M.Stat.) and Ph.D. programmes 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 during 2015-16 (April-October)

- The overall infrastructure performance during 2015-16 (April-October) has shown positive trend of the growth. All sectors except steel, natural gas and net addition in switching capacity in the telephone exchanges recorded a positive growth over the performance during the corresponding period of the previous year. While the growth rate in respect of power generation, production of coal, finished steel, cement, fertilizers, crude oil, refinery, up-gradation of highways, import cargo handled at airports and passengers handled at domestic terminal of the airports were higher than the growth achieved during the corresponding period of the last year (April – October 2014). However, as compared to the targets set for this period, most of the sectors except power generation, crude oil production, refinery production, up-gradation of highways, export & import cargo handled at airports and passengers handled at domestic terminals of the airports have lagged behind their targets for the period. The trend in the overall infrastructure performance during 2015-16 (April - October) as compared to the target set for the period and the performance for the year 2014-15 is at **Annexure-VII**.

2.11 Initiatives taken during the year

- Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCC):- The Ministry had advised all the State Governments to constitute a Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve project related issues faced by CPSUs in their States. So far, twenty seven States had constituted such CSPCCs. The mechanism of CSPCC has been very effective in resolving issues related with the State Governments like land

acquisition, shifting of utilities, resettlement & rehabilitation and law and order problems.

- 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 over runs in the project implementation item of the draft MOUs in the meetings of the MOU Task forces conducted by the Department of Public Enterprises for assessing the performance of the CPSEs.
- Support to Project Management Initiatives:- The IPMD supported the **“Global Symposium on Linking Strategies with Projects in Building Institutions”** organised by International Institute of Projects & Programme Management (I2P2M) at New Delhi during the year.

2.12 Twenty Point Programme

- During the year 2014-15 the performance in respect of 15 parameters of the total 22 quarterly monitored parameters of Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006) has been very Good (i.e. over 90% achievement). The parameter of SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) & National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) has achieved the highest performance rate of 1087% followed by the parameters “Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter” 976%. Among the States, Delhi, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh have performed very well in implementing schemes/programmes covered under quarterly monitored items of TPP-2006.
- During the current financial year 2015-16 (for the period April–September 2015), the performance of 15 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 SC families assisted - under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC (209%). Among the States Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Goa and West Bengal have performed very well so far in implementing schemes/programmes covered under monthly monitored items of TPP-2006.

2.13 Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme.

- **₹ 38599.25 crore** has been released since the inception of the scheme up to 31st December 2015.
- As reported from the districts, an expenditure of **₹ 34960.70 crore** has been incurred under the scheme up to 31st December 2015. The percentage of expenditure over release is **90.57%**.
- **₹ 2592.0 crore** has been released in the current financial year up to 31st December 2015 and an expenditure of **₹ 2587.58 crore** has been made.
- Percentage of utilisation of funds over release is **90.57** as on 31st December 2015.

- Percentage of works completed over sanctioned is **89.42** as on 31st December 2015.
- 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 18 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007- 08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and once each in 2013-14 and 2014-15).
- Financial and technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for district officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme. Ministry is providing training to the STATE/UTs for operationalising the newly developed integrated MPLADS website. This website is developed on the state-of-the-art technology platform with built in security features. This new website will help the state and District Officials in monitoring and supervising the MPLADS scheme effectively and efficiently. Four training programmes for State/District Officials were conducted in National Statistical System Training Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida, UP on the newly developed website on MPLADS. In addition to this three trainings were conducted in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha on the new website.

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION (NSC)

3.1 The Government of India through a Resolution dated 1st June 2005 decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The setting up of the NSC followed the decision of the Cabinet to accept a recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The NSC was initially constituted on 12th July 2006 and it has been functioning since then. The NSC has a part-time Chairperson and four part-time Members, each having specialisation and experience in specified statistical fields. Besides, Chief Executive Officer of the 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 upto 24 th February 2016 |
| ii. | Prof. S. Mahendra Dev | Member & Acting Chairperson since 25 th February 2016 |
| iii. | Prof. Rahul Mukerjee | Member |
| iv. | Shri Ramesh Kolli | Member till 2 nd June 2015 |
| v. | Dr. Manoj Panda | Member since 9 th November 2015 |
| vi. | Dr. Rajiv Mehta | Member since 6 th November 2015 |

3.3 The functions of the NSC are laid down in the Government of India Resolution dated 1st June 2005. The Resolution provides for submission of Annual Report on its activities by the NSC for each financial year and its laying both the House of 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 transactions of institutional sectors. 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-publicised Advance Release Calendar.

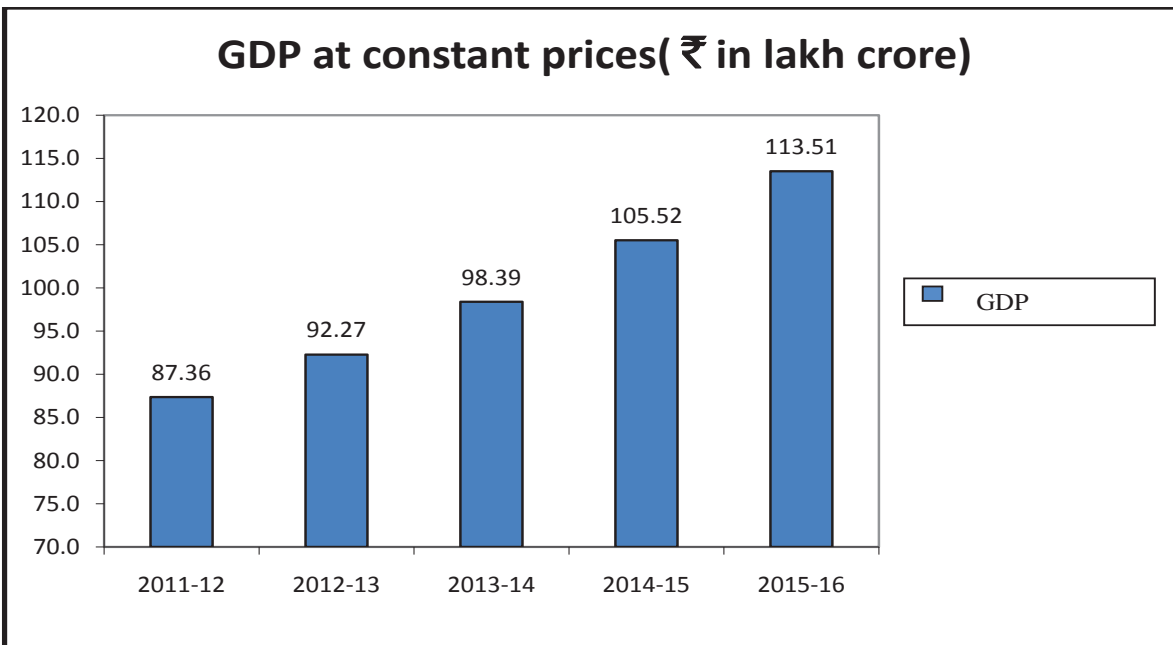
4.3 The mandate for release of State Accounts, including estimates of State Domestic Product, lies with the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS). NAD provides the necessary guidance and support to the State DESS for compilation of these estimates including supply of state wise estimates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

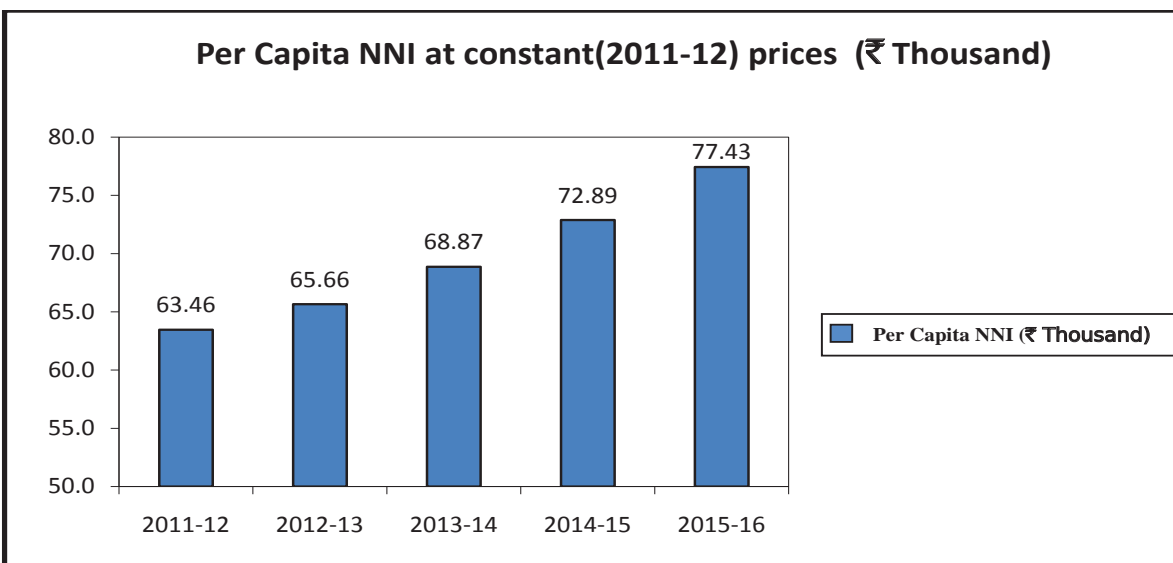
4.5 The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has been releasing Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined (rural plus urban) for the purpose of temporal price comparison with effect from January 2011. The annual inflation rates based on this CPI series are available since January 2012.

4.6 During the current year, this Division released the publication, “National Accounts Statistics, 2015”, giving estimates of the Gross Domestic Product, National Income, Government/Private Final Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Savings along with details of transactions of institutional sectors for the period 2011-12 to 2013-14 as per the new series of national accounts with base year 2011-12. This publication also includes the estimates of Provisional Estimates of National Income for the year 2014-15, Quarterly Estimates of GDP and an analytical write-up.

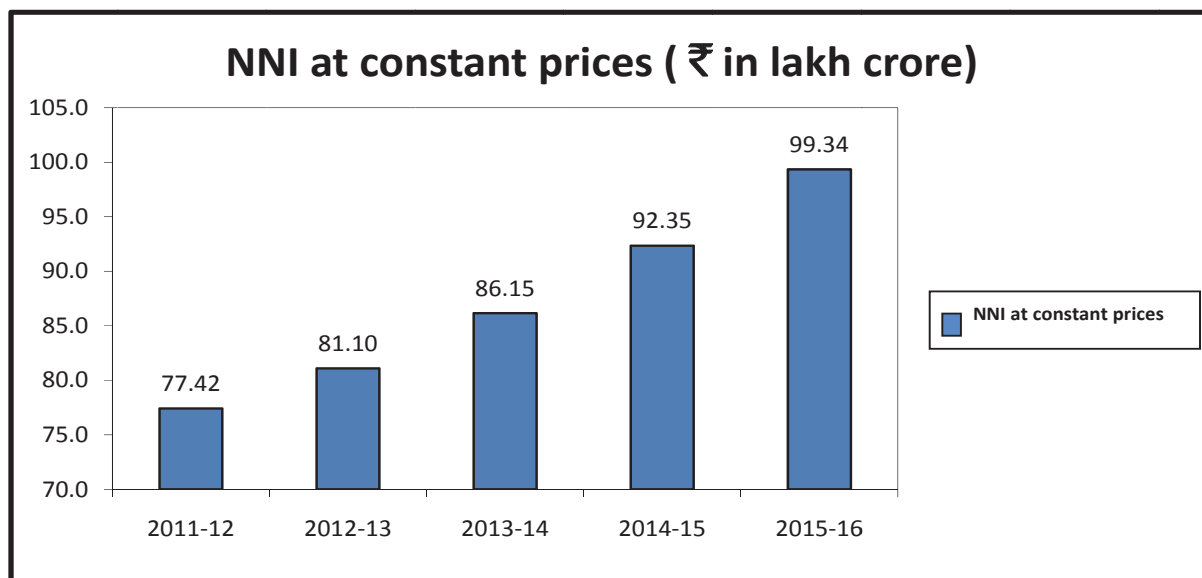
4.7 According to the Advance Estimates of National Income, 2015-16, released on 8th February 2016, the GDP at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 113.51 lakh crore, as against the First Revised Estimate of GDP for the year 2014-15 of ₹ 105.52 lakh crore, released on 29th January 2016. The expected growth in GDP at constant prices during 2015-16 is estimated at 7.6 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 7.2 per cent in 2014-15.



4.8 The expected per capita real income, i.e. per capita net national income at constant (2011-12) prices, as per the advance estimates for 2015-16 turns out to be ₹ 77,431 as against the First Revised Estimate of ₹ 72,889 for 2014-15. This indicates a growth in per capita real income of about 6.2 per cent during 2015-16. The per capita income at current prices during 2015-16 is estimated at ₹ 93,231 as compared to ₹ 86,879 in 2014-15 showing a rise of 7.3 per cent.

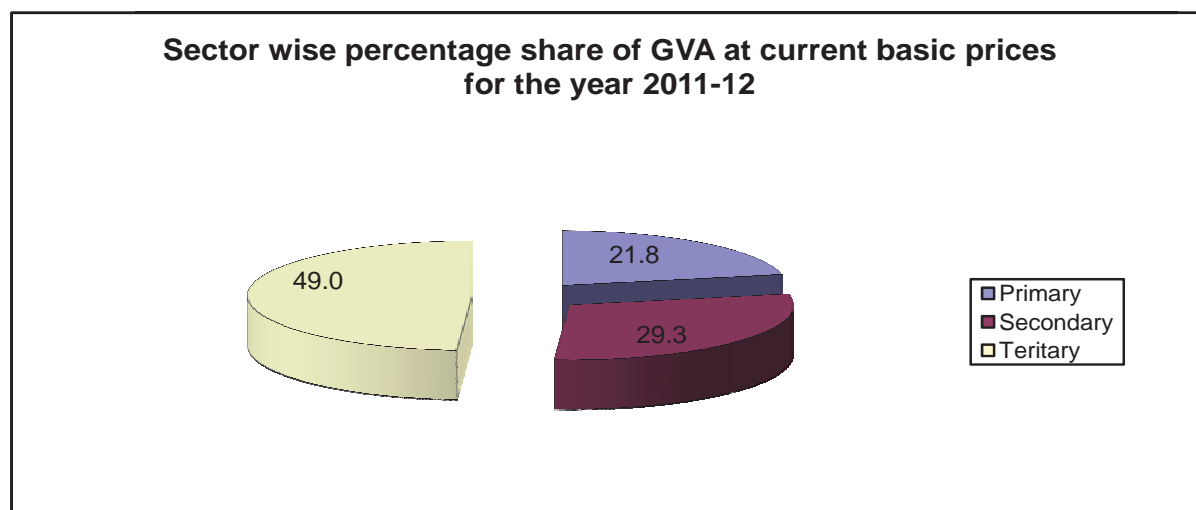


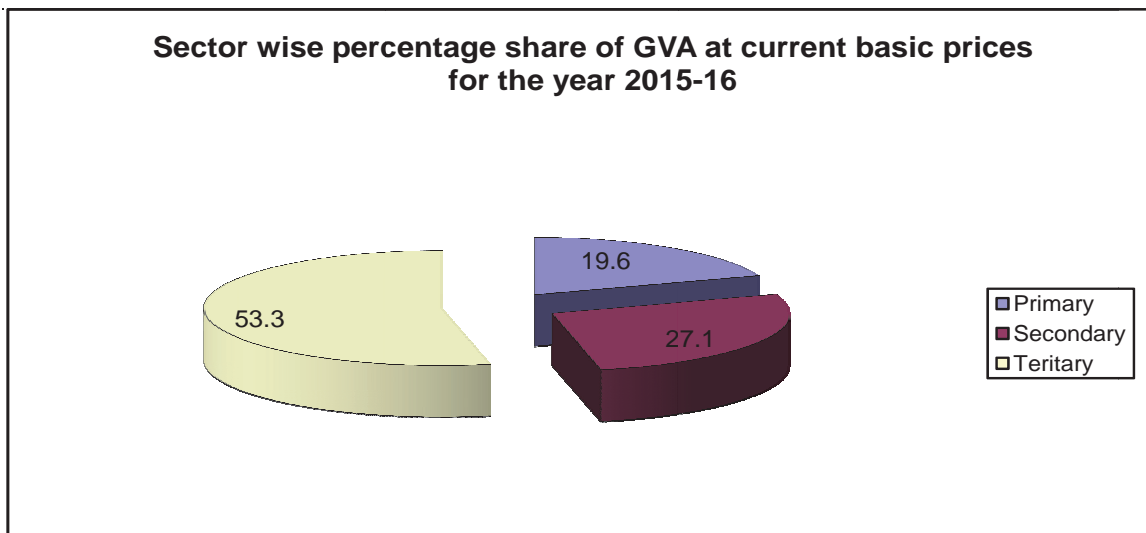
4.9 The expected National Income of the country (measured as the Net National Income) during 2015-16 is estimated at ₹ 119.62 lakh crore at current prices, and ₹ 99.34 lakh crore at constant (2011-12) prices. The real National Income is expected to show growth rate of 7.6 per cent while at current prices, the growth rate of National Income is estimated at 8.7 per cent.



4.10 The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in GDP is estimated at 59.8 per cent in 2015-16 as against 57.6 per cent during the year 2014-15.

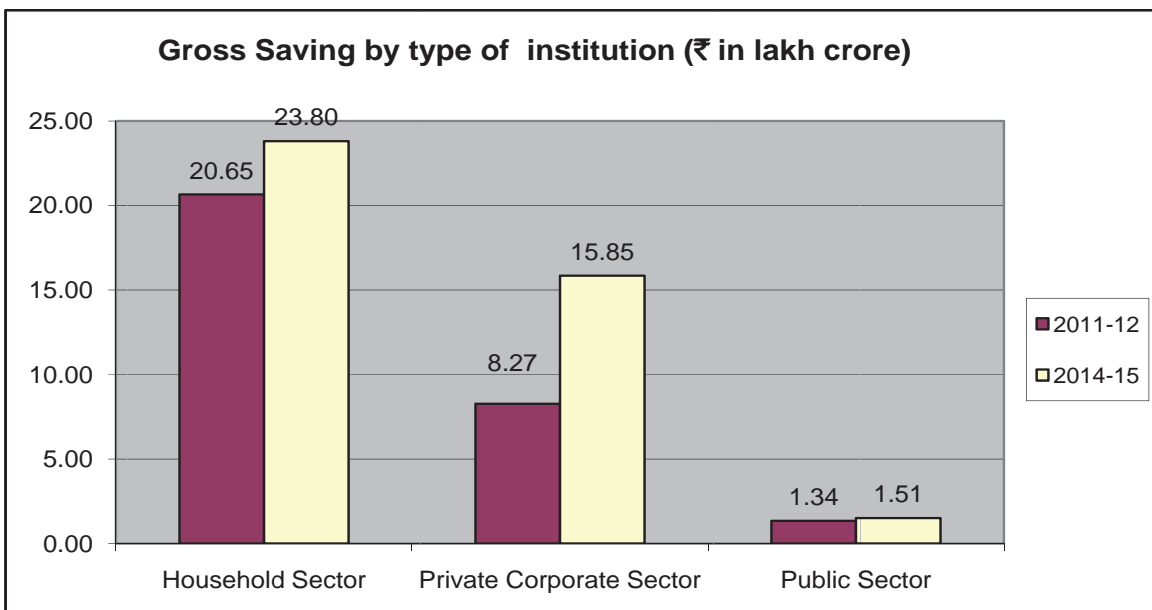
4.11 The changes in the structure of the economy during the recent years can be observed by changes in the composition of GVA in 2011-12 and 2015-16. Sectoral representation in the form of pie-charts for years 2011-12 and 2015-16 is shown below, wherein agriculture and allied activities and mining constitute the primary sector, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction constitute the secondary sector and services is tertiary sector.





4.12 During the first three quarters of the current financial year 2015-16, namely Q1 (April-June), Q2 (July-September) and Q3 (October-December), the real GDP registered growth rates of 7.6%, 7.7% and 7.3% respectively over the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

4.13 The rates of Gross Saving to GNDI during 2014-15 has remained at 32.3 per cent which is the same as 2013-14. The sectoral changes in the total Gross Savings in 2014-15 over 2011-12 can be observed in the following chart.



4.14 Gross Capital Formation at current prices has increased from ₹ 39.12 lakh crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 42.76 lakh crore in 2014-15 and at constant (2011-12) prices, it increased from ₹ 35.67 lakh crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 37.93 lakh crore in 2014-15. The rate of Gross Capital Formation to GDP at current prices is 34.2 per cent in 2014-15 as against 34.7 per cent in 2013-14. The rate of Gross Capital Formation at constant (2011-12) prices decreased from 36.2 per cent in 2013-14 to 35.9 per cent in 2014-15.

4.15 In the year 2014-15, the public sector, comprising general government (of administrative departments), departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises contributed 19.4 percent in the GVA and 22.7 per cent in Gross Capital Formation. In Gross Savings, on the other hand, the public sector had a contribution of 3.7 per cent.

4.16 Meetings of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics which deliberates and advises on the methodological aspect of compilation of national accounts were held on 09th June 2015, 21st September 2015 and 28th December 2015.

4.17 With the objective of apprising the states of the changes in methodology in the new series of national accounts with base year 2011-12, a three day All India Workshop for States on the new series of national accounts was held in Goa during 7th-9th July 2015. Subsequent to the workshop, comparable estimates of State Domestic Product for the years 2011-12 to 2013-14, with Base Year 2011-12 were prepared after in-depth discussions with the State Directorates of Economics & Statistics. The estimates of Gross Value Added and Gross Fixed Capital Formation of the supra-regional sectors were prepared by CSO for the years 2011-12 to 2014-15 with base year 2011-12 for use of State/UT Governments.

4.18 Regional workshops for training of the State personnel in compilation of “State Domestic Product and other related aggregates” have been organised in conjunction with the respective State Directorate of Economics and Statistics at Manali, Hyderabad, Mahabaleshwar and Shillong during 2015-16.

Price Statistics

4.19 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) started compiling Consumer Price Index (CPI) separately for rural, urban, and combined sectors on monthly basis with base year (2010=100) for all India and States/UTs with effect from January 2011. The CSO has revised the base year of the Consumer Price Index from 2010=100 to 2012=100 incorporating many methodological improvements in consonance with the international practices. The basket of items and weighing diagrams for the revised series has been prepared using the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) data of the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), 2011-12 of the 68th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS). In addition, Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) is also being released as weighted average of the indices of ten subgroups: ‘Cereals and products’, ‘Meat and fish’, ‘Egg’, ‘Milk and products’, ‘Oils and fats’, ‘Fruits’, ‘Vegetables’, ‘Pulses and products’, ‘Sugar and confectionery’, and ‘Spices’. Improvements incorporated in the Revised Series of CPI (Base 2012=100) are as follows.

New Initiatives/Improvements incorporated in CPI

4.20 As mentioned earlier, CSO incorporated many methodological improvements in the methodology for compilation of CPI while doing the Base Revision from 2010=100 to 2012=100. Some of the major changes are as follows:

- The basket of items and their weighing diagrams were prepared using the MMRP data of CES, 2011-12, of the 68th Round of NSS. This was done to make it consistent with the international practice of shorter reference period for most of the food items and longer

reference period for the items of infrequent consumption/purchase. The weighing diagrams of old series of CPI were based on the Uniform Reference Period (URP) data of CES, 2004-05, of the 61st Round of NSS. With this change in the weighing diagrams, the gap between Weight Reference Year and Price Reference Year (Base Year), which was six years in the old series, has now been reduced to six months only. Due to change in the consumption pattern from 2004-05 to 2011-12, the weighing diagrams (share of expenditure to total expenditure) have changed. A comparison of weighing diagrams of the old and revised series is given in the table below:

Comparison of weighing diagrams of the existing and revised series of CPI
Table 1

| Group Description | Old Series of CPI (Weights computed on the basis CES 2004-05) | | | Revised Series of CPI (Weights computed on the basis CES 2011-12) | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Combd. | Rural | Urban | Combd. |
| Food and beverages | 56.59 | 35.81 | 47.58 | 54.18 | 36.29 | 45.86 |
| Pan, tobacco and intoxicants | 2.72 | 1.34 | 2.13 | 3.26 | 1.36 | 2.38 |
| Clothing and Footwear | 5.36 | 3.91 | 4.73 | 7.36 | 5.57 | 6.53 |
| Housing | - | 22.54 | 9.77 | - | 21.67 | 10.07 |
| Fuel and Light | 10.42 | 8.40 | 9.49 | 7.94 | 5.58 | 6.84 |
| Miscellaneous | 24.91 | 28.00 | 26.31 | 27.26 | 29.53 | 28.32 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Combd: Combined; -: not available

- The number of Groups, which was five in the old series, has now been increased to six. 'Pan, tobacco and intoxicants', which was a Sub-group under the Group 'Food, beverages and tobacco', has now been made as a separate Group. Accordingly, the Group 'Food, beverages and tobacco' has been changed to 'Food and beverages'.
- Egg, which was part of the Sub-group 'Egg, fish and meat' in the old series, has now been made as a separate Sub-group. Accordingly, the earlier Sub-group has been modified as 'Meat and fish'.
- The elementary/item indices are now being computed using Geometric Mean (GM) of the Price Relatives of Current Prices with respect to Base Prices of different markets in consonance with the international practice. In the old series, Arithmetic Mean (AM) was used for that purpose. The advantage of using GM is that it moderates the volatility of the indices as GM is less affected by extreme values.
- Sample size for collection of house rent data for compilation of House Rent Index, which was 6,684 rented dwellings in the old series, has now been doubled to 13,368 rented dwellings in the revised series.
- Apart from All-India CPIs (Rural, Urban and Combined) for Sub-group, Group and General Index (All-Groups), which were released for the old series, all India Item CPIs (Combined) are also released for the users.

Back Series of CPI

4.21 In order to fulfill the demand of users, Back Series of the CPI on revised Base 2012=100 have also been compiled and *put in public domain, on the website* of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, for the period of January 2011 to December 2012. In addition, Interpolated Back Series are available for Housing index and General index for Urban and Combined sectors for the period of January 2013 to May 2013 also. Users are aware that house rent indices were kept 100 during the period of January 2013 to May 2013 because rent collection for complete stock of dwelling, after the base year was first time completed in June 2013. After compiling the back series, the house rent index for December 2012 was more than 100, therefore, Mean Imputation method has been used to compute interpolated house rent index, based on the available (incomplete) stock of dwellings, for the period of January 2013 to May 2013. Accordingly, the Housing index and consequently General index for CPI (Urban) and CPI (Combined) have been modified and given as Back Series for research or any desired purpose. It is important to mention here that the Back Series is usually given using linking factor method but in the case of CPI, the Back Series have been computed using the actual price data. Back Series of all India General CPI (Combined), on Base 2012=100, for the period of January 2011 to December 2012 are as follows:

Back Series of all India General CPI (Combined), on Base 2012=100

Table 2

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2011 | 89.5 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.8 | 92.7 | 93.8 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 94.7 |
| 2012 | 95.1 | 95.5 | 96.4 | 97.8 | 98.6 | 99.8 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 102.9 | 103.6 | 104.3 | 104.6 |

Trend of CPI based inflation

4.22 All India *year on year* inflation rates (i.e. current month over same month of last year), in percentage, based on General CPI (Combined), given in Table 3, was initially very high at the level of 8.60% in January 2014, which started declining and touched to the level of 3.27% in November 2014 during the year 2014. During 2015 (January to November), the aforementioned inflation rate has generally been moving around 5%, except for a few months of July, August and September when the rates were significantly low resulting in an average of inflation rate of 4.85% for the year.

All India year on year inflation rates (%) based on General CPI (Combined)

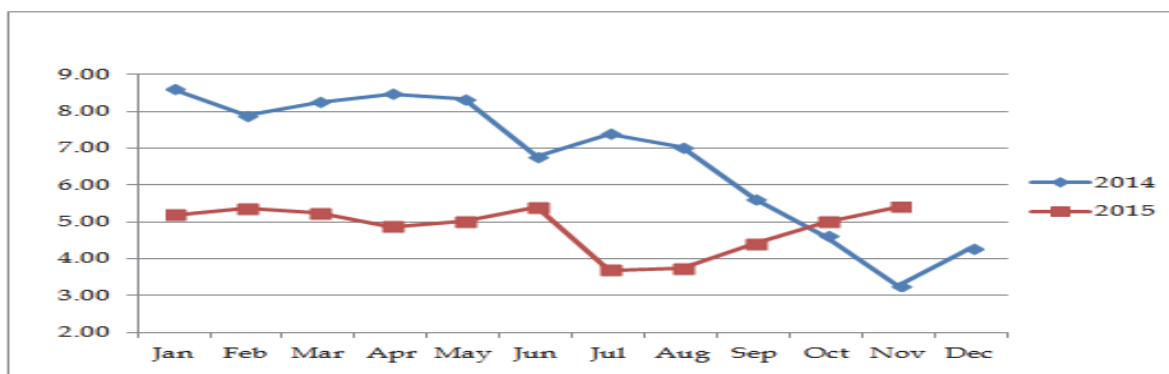
Table 3

| Month | Inflation Rates (%) | |
|-------|---------------------|------|
| | 2014 | 2015 |
| Jan | 8.60 | 5.19 |
| Feb | 7.88 | 5.37 |
| Mar | 8.25 | 5.25 |
| Apr | 8.48 | 4.87 |
| May | 8.33 | 5.01 |
| Jun | 6.77 | 5.40 |
| Jul | 7.39 | 3.69 |

| | | |
|-----|------|---------|
| Aug | 7.03 | 3.74 |
| Sep | 5.63 | 4.41 |
| Oct | 4.62 | 5.00 |
| Nov | 3.27 | 5.41(p) |
| Dec | 4.28 | -- |

(p): Provisional; --: to be released on 12th January 2016

Figure 1: All India year on year inflation rates (%) based on General CPI (Combined)



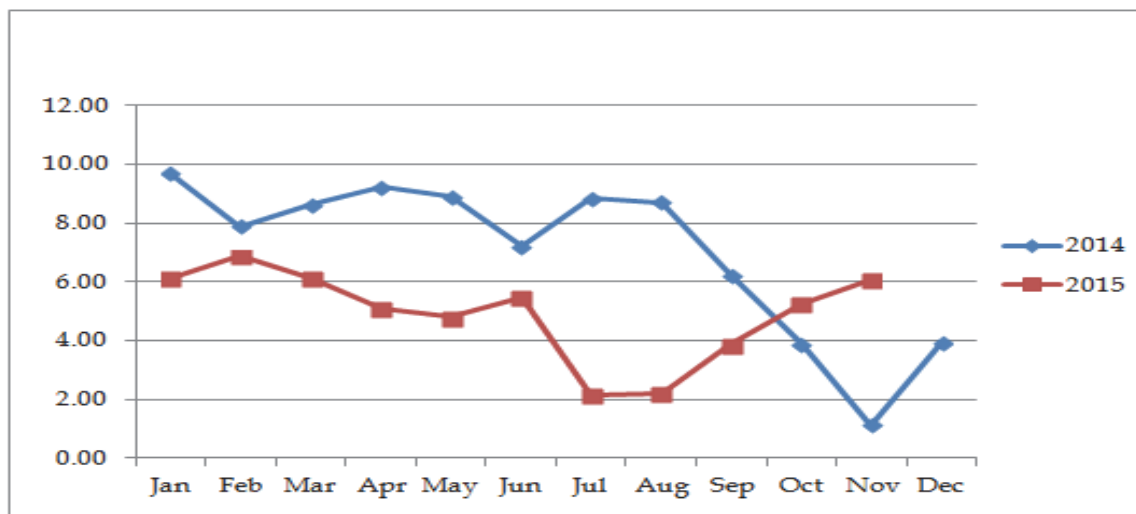
4.23 While looking at the all India *year on year* inflation rates (%) based on CFPI (Combined), given in Table 4, we find that average inflation rate of food items during 2014 and 2015 (January to November) were 7.02% and 4.92% respectively. During last year, the food inflation was very high till August 2014. Subsequently, it started declining sharply and touched the bottom of 1.13% in November 2014. During the current year, the food inflation rate generally moved around 5 to 6% barring a few months of February, July, August and September 2015. In February 2015, it was on higher side of 6.88%, whereas, in July, August and September 2015 the rate was below 4%.

All India year on year inflation rates (%) based on CFPI (Combined)
Table 4

| Month | Inflation Rates (%) | |
|-------|---------------------|----------|
| | 2014 | 2015 |
| Jan | 9.68 | 6.14 |
| Feb | 7.89 | 6.88 |
| Mar | 8.64 | 6.14 |
| Apr | 9.21 | 5.11 |
| May | 8.89 | 4.80 |
| Jun | 7.21 | 5.48 |
| Jul | 8.85 | 2.15 |
| Aug | 8.70 | 2.20 |
| Sep | 6.22 | 3.88 |
| Oct | 3.88 | 5.25 |
| Nov | 1.13 | 6.07 (p) |
| Dec | 3.96 | -- |

(p): Provisional; --: to be released on 12th January 2016

Figure 2: All India year on year inflation rates (%) based on CFPI (Combined)



4.24 CSO releases Consumer Price Indices also at group and sub-group levels. CFPI does not include all the eatables. 'Food and Beverages' group includes 'Non-alcoholic beverages' and 'Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.', in addition to the sub-groups which are covered under CFPI. 'Food and beverages' as a whole has 45.86% share, which includes 39.05% share of CFPI in CPI (Combined) basket. Therefore, food items are generally the major drivers of overall inflation rate based on CPI. In order to know the reasons for such movement of overall inflation rate during last two years, analysis of sub-group level inflation rate is required. Sub-group/Group wise inflation rate and their respective share (in terms of weight) have been combined together to know their contribution to overall inflation rate during each month of January 2014 to November 2015. These contributions are given in Table 5. From Figure 3 (where contribution of significant sub-groups have been shown separately, and others' contribution have been clubbed together as 'other sub-groups'), it is obvious that higher inflation rate from January 2014 to April 2014 was mainly caused by 'Cereals and products' and 'Vegetables', whereas, in subsequent five months, 'Milk and products' remained one of the major drivers along with 'Cereals and products' for higher inflation rate. In October 2014, deflation in 'Vegetables' pulled inflation downwards but remarkable push of 'Milk and products' kept inflation above 4.5%. In November 2014, fall in prices of 'Vegetables' significantly pulled down overall inflation rate. 'Milk and products' remained pushing factor during December 2014 to June 2015. From June 2015 onwards, rising contribution of 'Pulses and products' kept upward momentum of overall inflation rate. During recent months, 'Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.' also added to accelerating inflation rate. 'Transport and communication' which *inter-alia* includes items namely petrol and diesel has pulled overall inflation downward in the months of January to April 2015 and in September and October 2015 because of fall in the prices of petrol and diesel. 'Sugar and confectionery' also played the role of inflation reducing agent in most of the months of the years 2014 and 2015. 'Housing' has generally been seen as important contributor to overall inflation rate because of high share of weight in CPI basket.

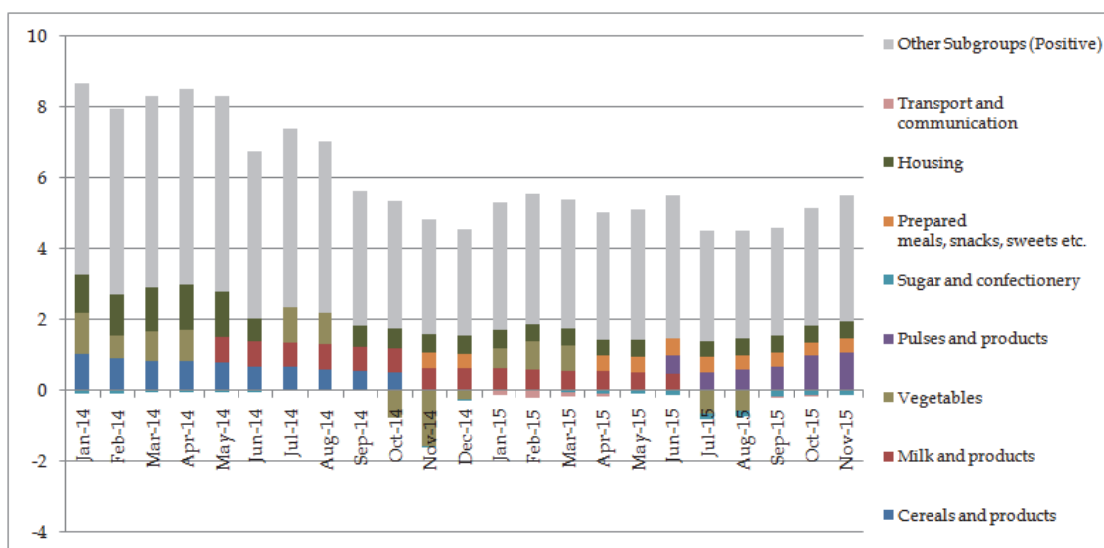
The overall inflation rates Group/sub-group-wise based on CPI (combined).

Table 5

| Group Code | Sub-group Code | Description | Weight | Jan-14 | Feb-14 | Mar-14 | Apr-14 | May-14 | Jun-14 | Jul-14 | Aug-14 | Sep-14 | Oct-14 | Nov-14 | |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1.1.01 | Cereals and products | 9.67 | 1.03 | 0.90 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.80 | 0.68 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.43 | |
| | 1.1.02 | Meat and fish | 3.61 | 0.40 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.25 | |
| | 1.1.03 | Egg | 0.43 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | |
| | 1.1.04 | Milk and products | 6.61 | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.69 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.69 | 0.66 | |
| | 1.1.05 | Oils and fats | 3.56 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.03 | |
| | 1.1.06 | Fruits | 2.89 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.37 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.30 | |
| | 1.1.07 | Vegetables | 6.04 | 1.15 | 0.65 | 0.81 | 0.87 | 0.68 | 0.30 | 0.96 | 0.87 | 0.06 | 0.76 | 1.57 | |
| | 1.1.08 | Pulses and products | 2.38 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | |
| | 1.1.09 | Sugar and confectionery | 1.36 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | 1.1.10 | Spices | 2.5 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | |
| | 1.2.11 | Non-alcoholic beverages | 1.26 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | |
| | 1.1.12 | Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc. | 5.55 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.43 | |
| 1 | | Food and beverages | 45.86 | 4.46 | 3.76 | 4.07 | 4.27 | 4.14 | 3.42 | 4.11 | 4.04 | 3.03 | 2.07 | 0.96 | |
| 2 | | Pan, tobacco, and intoxicants | 2.38 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | |
| | 3.1.01 | Clothing | 5.58 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.37 | |
| | 3.1.02 | Footwear | 0.95 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | |
| 3 | | Clothing and footwear | 6.53 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.43 | |
| 4 | | Housing | 10.07 | 1.09 | 1.16 | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.51 | |
| 5 | | Fuel and light | 6.84 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | |
| | 6.1.01 | Household goods and services | 3.8 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.20 | |
| | 6.1.02 | Health | 5.89 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.27 | |
| | 6.1.03 | Transport and communication | 8.59 | 0.62 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.59 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.36 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.09 | |
| | 6.1.04 | Recreation and amusement | 1.68 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | |
| | 6.1.05 | Education | 4.46 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.29 | |
| | 6.1.06 | Personal care and effects | 3.89 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.03 | |
| 6 | | Miscellaneous | 28.32 | 1.83 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.79 | 1.83 | 1.67 | 1.63 | 1.46 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 0.97 | |
| | | General Index (All Groups) | 100.00 | 8.60 | 7.88 | 8.25 | 8.48 | 8.33 | 6.77 | 7.39 | 7.03 | 5.63 | 4.62 | 3.27 | |
| Group Code | Sub-group Code | Description | Weight | Dec-14 | Jan-15 | Feb-15 | Mar-15 | Apr-15 | May-15 | Jun-15 | Jul-15 | Aug-15 | Sep-15 | Oct-15 | Nov-15 |
| | 1.1.01 | Cereals and products | 9.67 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.17 |
| | 1.1.02 | Meat and fish | 3.61 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.20 |
| | 1.1.03 | Egg | 0.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 1.1.04 | Milk and products | 6.61 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.61 | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.28 |
| | 1.1.05 | Oils and fats | 3.56 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.21 |
| | 1.1.06 | Fruits | 2.89 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | 1.1.07 | Vegetables | 6.04 | 0.25 | 0.58 | 0.79 | 0.69 | 0.41 | 0.31 | 0.37 | 0.64 | 0.54 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.31 |
| | 1.1.08 | Pulses and products | 2.38 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.38 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 0.69 | 0.98 | 1.08 |
| | 1.1.09 | Sugar and confectionery | 1.36 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.10 |
| | 1.1.10 | Spices | 2.50 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.26 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1.2.11 | Non-alcoholic beverages | 1.26 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| | 1.1.12 | Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc. | 5.55 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.39 |
| 1 | | Food and beverages | 45.86 | 2.04 | 2.96 | 3.16 | 2.94 | 2.52 | 2.44 | 2.75 | 1.36 | 1.42 | 2.06 | 2.61 | 2.91 |
| 2 | | Pan, tobacco, and intoxicants | 2.38 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| | 3.1.01 | Clothing | 5.58 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| | 3.1.02 | Footwear | 0.95 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 3 | | Clothing and footwear | 6.53 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.38 |
| 4 | | Housing | 10.07 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.49 |
| 5 | | Fuel and light | 6.84 | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| | 6.1.01 | Household goods and services | 3.80 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.19 |
| | 6.1.02 | Health | 5.89 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| | 6.1.03 | Transport and communication | 8.59 | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| | 6.1.04 | Recreation and amusement | 1.68 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| | 6.1.05 | Education | 4.46 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| | 6.1.06 | Personal care and effects | 3.89 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.15 |
| 6 | | Miscellaneous | 28.32 | 0.93 | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.83 | 0.89 | 1.06 | 1.16 | 0.93 | 0.85 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 1.05 |
| | | General Index (All Groups) | 100.00 | 4.28 | 5.19 | 5.37 | 5.25 | 4.87 | 5.01 | 5.40 | 3.69 | 3.74 | 4.41 | 5.00 | 5.41 |

Figure 3: Contribution of various sub-groups/groups to overall inflation rate



International Comparison Programme

4.25 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 organisations, including NSSO, 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 the final 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 127th position.

4.26 India has agreed to participate in the 2015 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity), update under RDTA (Research Development Technical Assistant)–7507, ICP–2011. It is one of the research activities proposed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), under the follow-up activities of ICP-2011. The other two research activities are–Sub national PPP and Poverty specific PPP. Under the update exercise, prices of core items (which are subset of ICP – 2011 full item list) are being collected from six cities – Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru, in urban areas and nearby villages in rural areas. There are 61 urban markets and 21 rural markets in the sample. The prices collected from these markets will be adjusted to the national level for updation of PPP.

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

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

4.28 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 of other consumer durables like watches, etc. are covered under the survey. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, café and computer services and also the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the survey. The electricity undertakings registered with the CEA are not being covered under ASI w.e.f. 1998-99; however captive units not registered with CEA are continued to be covered under ASI.

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

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

- To improve the quality of ASI data processing.

- 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.
- Assistance to state DESs for participating in ASI survey.
- Assistance to state DESs for construction of state IIP with changed base year 2011-12.

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

4.31 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 61080, 61573, 61866, 65972 and 66283 units during ASI 2009-10, ASI 2010-11, ASI 2011-12, ASI 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. In ASI 2014-15, 70,943 units have been selected for the survey. All the schedules in ASI 2012-13 and ASI 2013-14 have been canvassed through ASI web portal.

4.32 An Action Plan has been drawn to reduce the time lag in releasing the ASI results. From ASI 1998-99, detailed results (in two volumes) are being released satisfactorily. Final results of ASI 2012-13 have been 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 in electronic media and can be downloaded from Ministry's website (www.mospi.gov.in) and Vol- II on payment basis. Final results of ASI 2013-14 for Vol-I and Vol-II are expected to be released in March 2016.

Glimpses of the ASI Results

4.33 The final results of ASI 2013-14 are expected to be released in March, 2016. ASI 2013-14 covered the entire country. The field work for ASI 2013-14 was carried out during 2014-15 throughout the country with reference period coinciding with the fiscal year 2013-14. Altogether 66, 283 factories were approached for data collection. All the schedules in ASI 2013-14 have been canvassed through ASI web-portal. Some of the highlights based on the previous year's survey i.e. ASI 2012-13 are given below:

- During 2012-13, an estimated 1,79,102 factories were found to be in operation.
- Nearly 129.7 lakh persons were engaged by these factories.
- All the factories together had an invested capital of worth ₹ 31,44,11,215 lakh.
- Total net value added by the factories was ₹ 8,51,949 crore.

Principal Characteristics

Table-6

| Characteristics | Unit | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Factories | Number | 155321 | 158877 | 211660 | 217554 | 222120 |
| Fixed Capital | ₹ Lakh | 105596614 | 135218367 | 160700652 | 194955088 | 218026022 |
| Productive Capital | ₹ Lakh | 136719912 | 173992820 | 222736937 | 254062947 | 278367129 |
| Invested Capital | ₹ Lakh | 153517773 | 193305395 | 239358002 | 284114733 | 314411215 |
| Workers | Number | 8776745 | 9157802 | 9901970 | 10438156 | 10051626 |
| Employees | Number | 11327485 | 11792055 | 12694853 | 13430483 | 12873853 |
| Wages to Workers | ₹ Lakh | 5977184 | 6894071 | 8564552 | 10001913 | 11089620 |
| Emoluments | ₹ Lakh | 12944123 | 14700696 | 18329574 | 24858677 | 23805727 |
| Total input | ₹ Lakh | 266148638 | 303585334 | 385108361 | 479846038 | 501866586 |
| Output | ₹ Lakh | 327279786 | 373303593 | 467621696 | 570366932 | 602594536 |
| Depreciation | ₹ Lakh | 8354590 | 10506872 | 12055754 | 14065505 | 15533081 |
| Net value added | ₹ Lakh | 52776558 | 59211387 | 70457581 | 76455389 | 85194869 |
| NFCF | ₹ Lakh | 14240111 | 16323196 | 16309792 | 20316875 | 20219540 |
| Net Income | ₹ Lakh | 44932732 | 50679104 | 60306166 | 62770228 | 71928627 |
| Rent paid | ₹ Lakh | 975778 | 1200490 | 1349336 | 1619529 | 1642164 |
| Interest paid | ₹ Lakh | 6868048 | 7331793 | 8802079 | 12065632 | 13807327 |
| Profit | ₹ Lakh | 30166927 | 33293065 | 39016161 | 37911551 | 44426292 |

Release of ASI Results

4.34 The final results of ASI 2012-13 have been released in e-media in the month of March, 2015. Since ASI 2009-10, Vol-I results are freely available to users in the Ministry's website (www.mospi.gov.in) while Vol- II results are available on payment basis in CD.

ASI Web-Portal

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

State Participation in ASI

4.36 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. The CSO (IS Wing) provides the entire database as well as tables needed by State Governments and State Governments may generate district/micro level estimates, if necessary, by augmenting samples. Around 14 States have participated in ASI so far and a few more are likely to join shortly.

Annual Survey of Services Sector

4.37 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). To begin with, pilot survey on services sector was 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. The results of the pilot survey were placed before the National Statistical Commission (NSC) in its 67th meeting. On the recommendations of NSC, a more detailed study was conducted to assess the quality of data in the pilot and for preparing a roadmap for further action. The findings were placed in NSC's 70th meeting, wherein it was decided that ASSS may be launched by MOSPI as early as possible, with support of additional resources, financial and manpower, as appropriate.

The Journal of Industrial Statistics

4.38 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. Two issues i.e. March 2015 issue and Sept 2015 issue have also been brought out during the year and the soft copies of the Journal are also available in Ministry's website. The journal is registered with the Controller of Publications, RNI and ISSN.

National Seminar on Industrial Statistics

4.39 Sixth national seminar on Industrial Statistics was organised on 9th November, 2015 in Kolkata where Shri Ashish Kumar, DG, CSO and Dr. G. C. Manna, ADG, CSO(ESD) were present. In the seminar many eminent economists, Statisticians, researchers and official statisticians participated and presented papers.



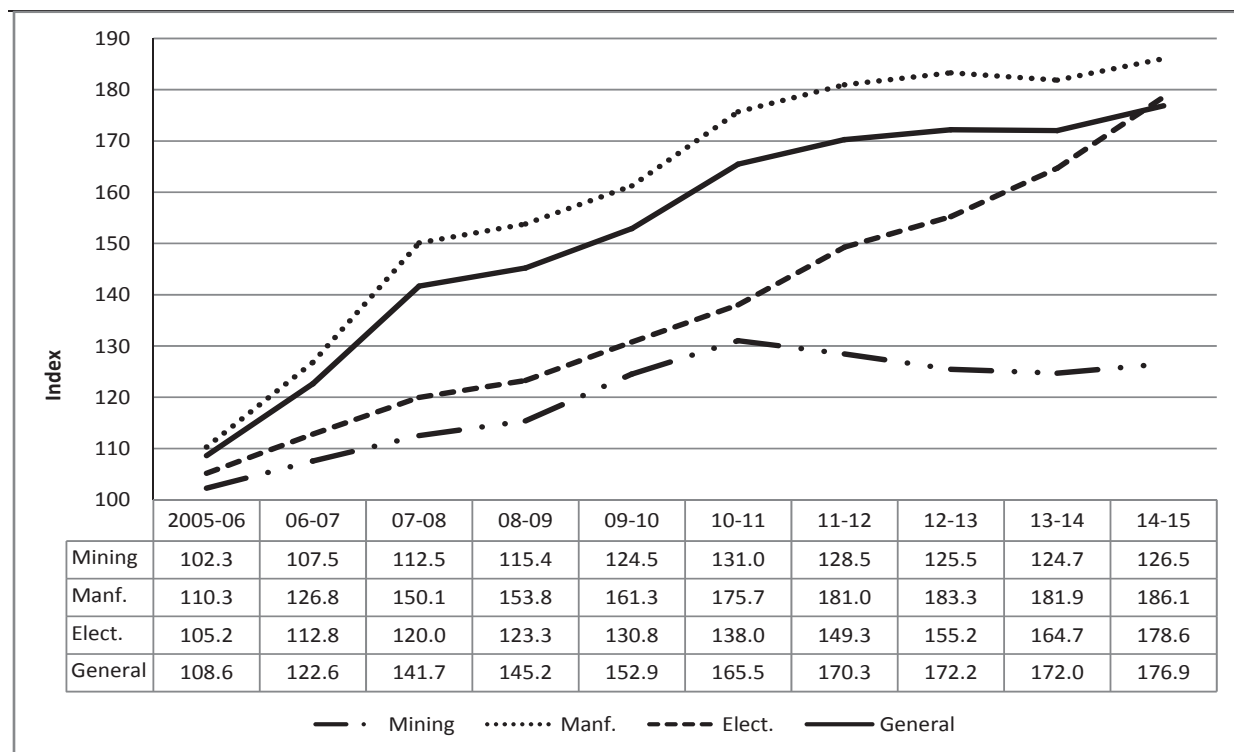
Shri Ashish Kumar, DG, CSO, Dr. G. C. Manna, ADG, CSO (ESD) and Shri T. K. Sanyal, DDG, CSO(IS Wing) are in the 6th National Seminar on Industrial Statistics held on 9th November 2015 at Kolkata.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

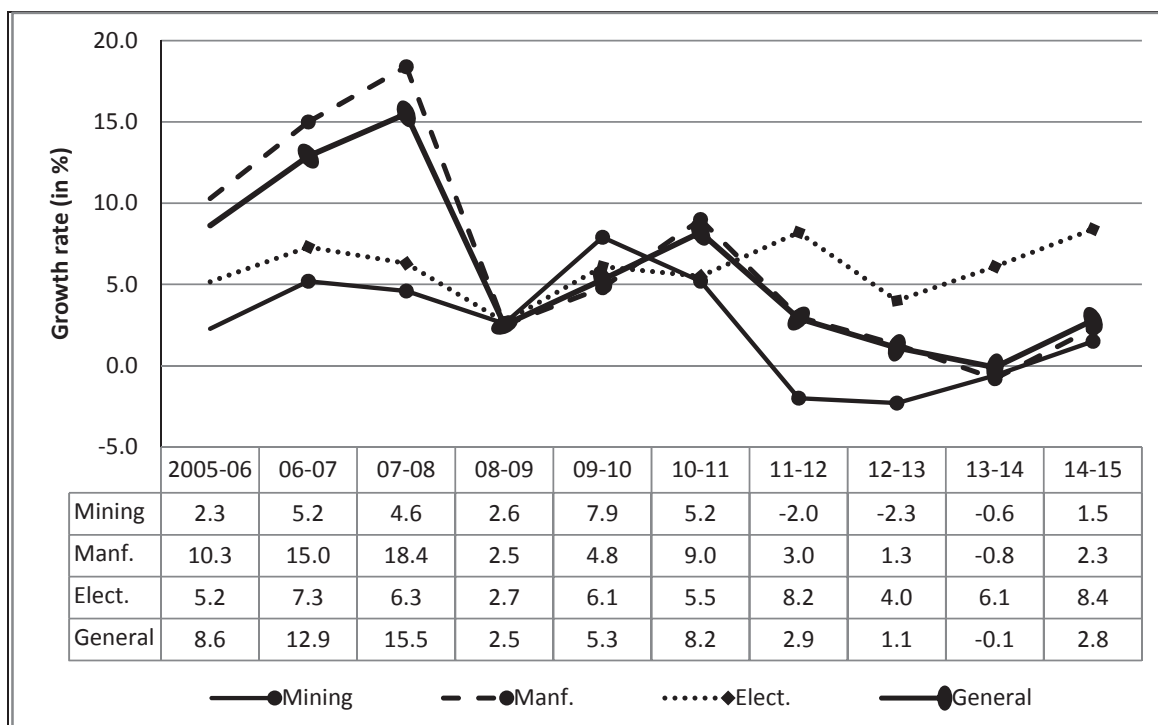
4.40 CSO compiles the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) using secondary data received from 15 source agencies in various Ministries/ Departments or their attached/ subordinate offices. The present base year of IIP is 2004-05. IIP is released every month in the form of Quick Estimates with a time-lag of 6 weeks as per the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) norms of IMF. Apart from breakup of the index for mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors, the estimates are also simultaneously being released as per Use-based classification viz., Basic Goods, Capital Goods, Intermediate Goods, Consumer durables and non-durables. These estimates are revised subsequently on receipt of updated production data from the 15 source agencies. The major source of data for IIP is, however, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion that supplies data for 268 out of 399 item groups with a weight of 45.6% in overall IIP.

4.41 Till February 2016, IIP has been released up to the month of December 2015 as per the actual release calendar. The sector-wise annual indices of industrial production from 2005-06 to 2015-16 (till December 2015), monthly indices from January 2015 to December 2015 and the annual growth rates from 2005-06 to 2015-16 (till December 2015) are given in the table below. The patterns of changes in the indices over time are also depicted in the subsequent charts.

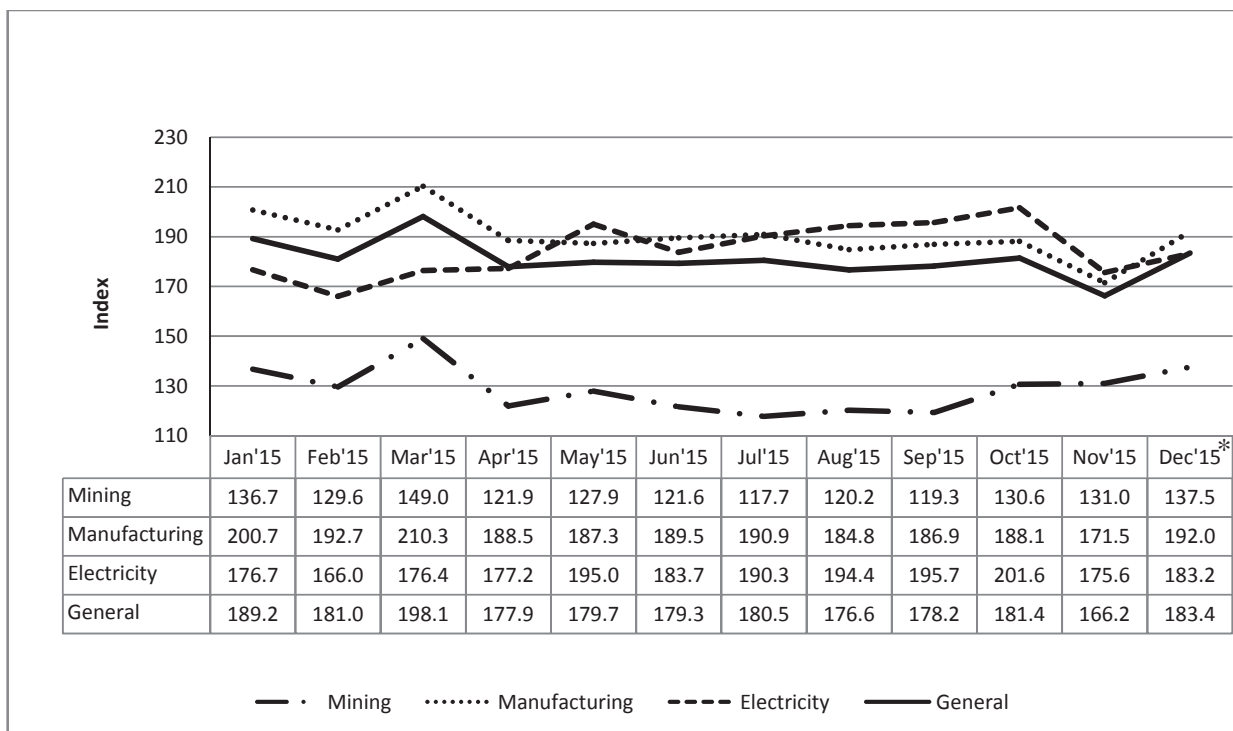
Fig 4: Index of Industrial Production (Annual Averages): 2005-06 to 2014-15 – Sectorwise



**Fig 5: Comparison of Sectorwise Annual Growth Rates as depicted by IIP:
2005-06 to 2014-15**



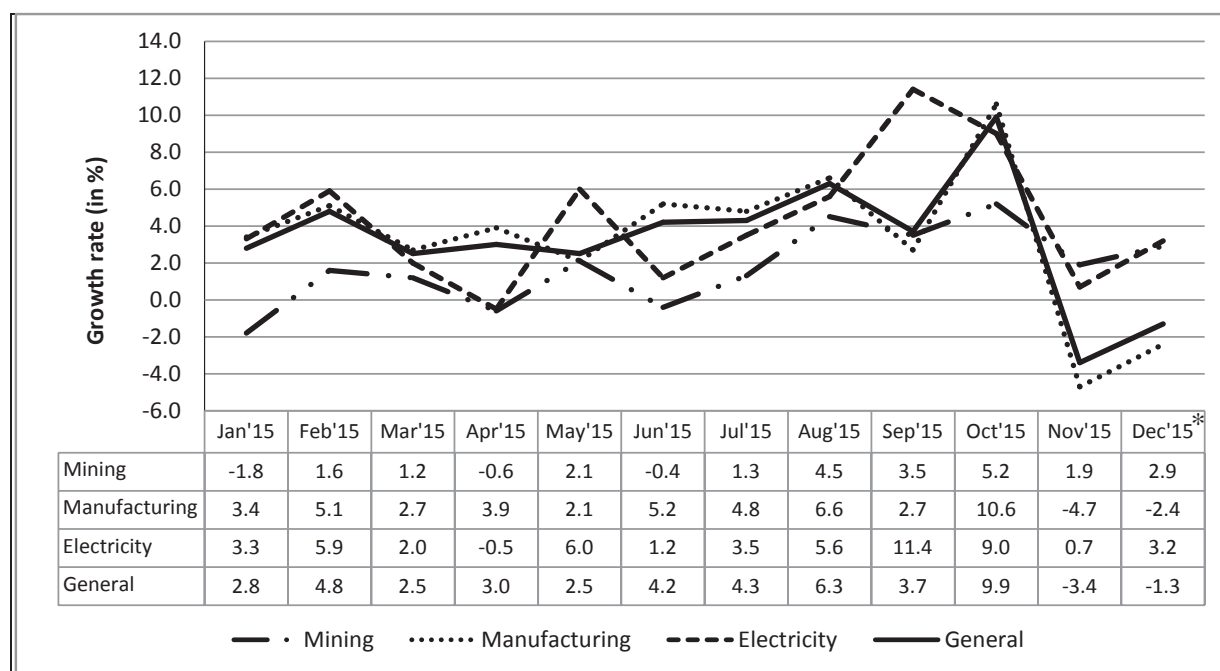
**Fig 6: Index of Industrial Production (Monthly): January 2015 to December 2015 –
Sectoral Indices**



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

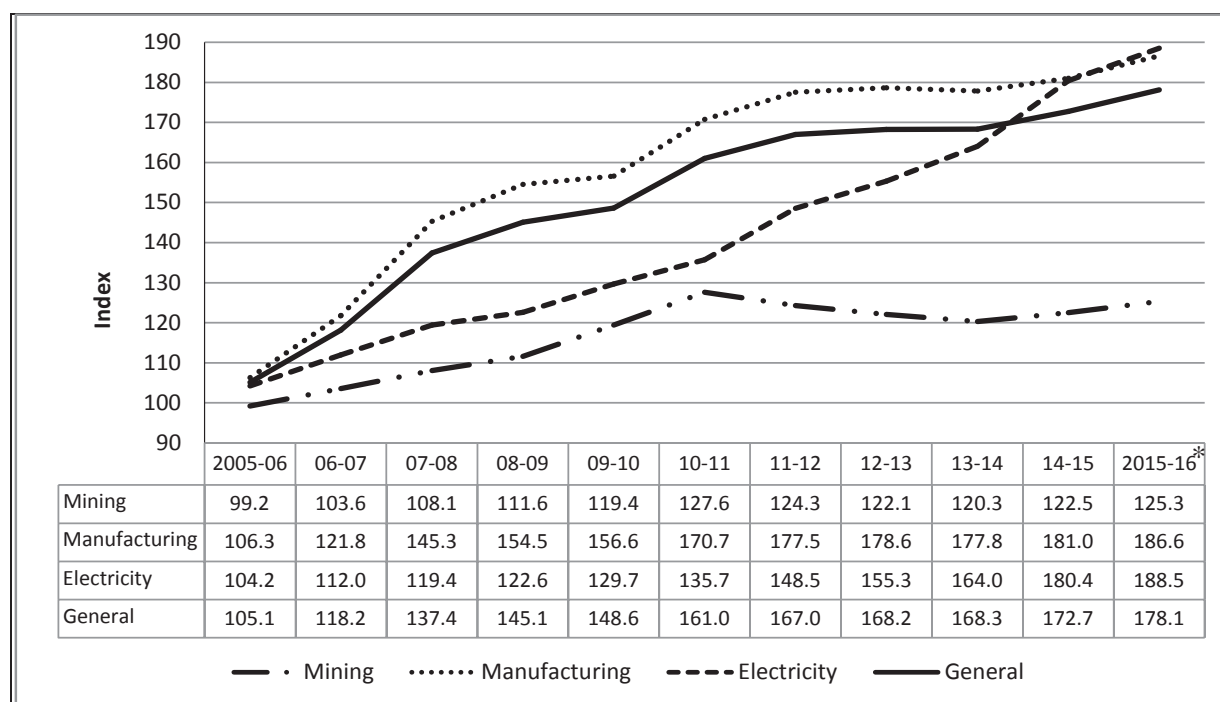
Fig 7: Sectorwise Monthly Growth Rates as depicted by IIP over January 2015 to December 2015



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

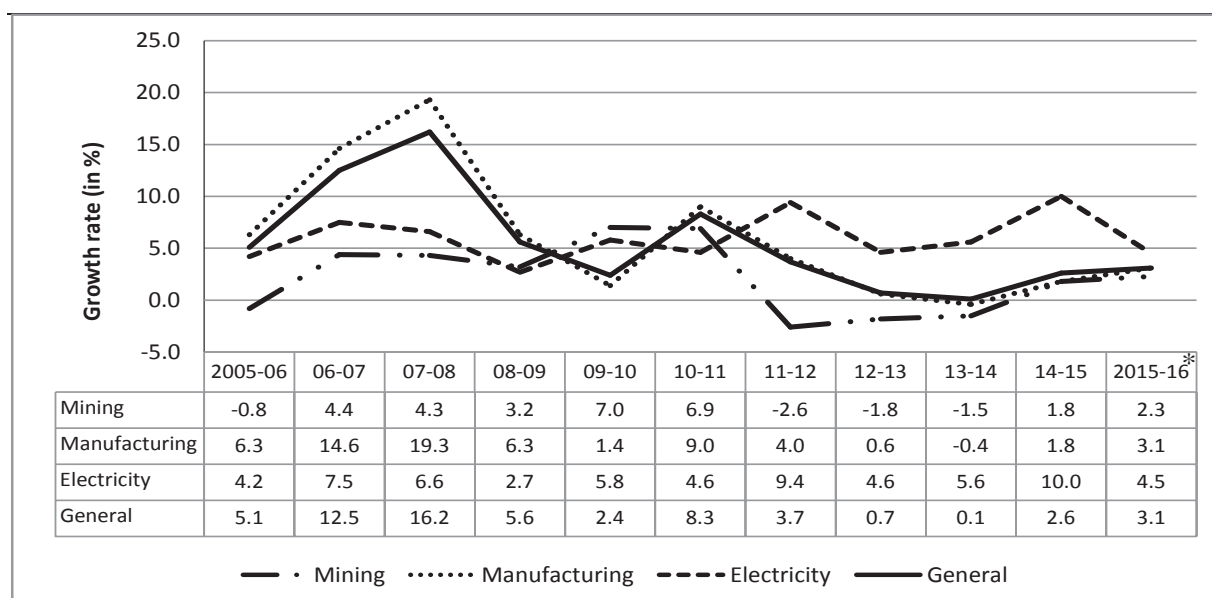
Fig 8: Index of Industrial Production (Cumulative Averages April-December): 2005-06 to 2015-16 - Sectorwise



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

Fig 9: Comparison of Sectorwise Growth Rates for the period April to December as depicted by IIP: 2005-06 to 2015-16



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

4.42 CSO is in the process of revising base year of all-India IIP from 2004-05 to 2011-12 to take into account the changes in the industrial sector. For this purpose, a new basket of items and a panel of factories have already been prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group headed by a former Member, Planning Commission. The new series will be introduced soon after the indices and the methodological aspects are cleared by appropriate authority and expert bodies. Production data on the new basket of items presently being collected from the chosen factories for the period since April 2011 are required to compile IIP with new base of 2011-12 from April 2011.

Index of Service Production

4.43 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 organisations. 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.

4.44 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 once. 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.

4.45 Further, the methodology for compilation of Index of Service Production (ISP) for Insurance Sector has been finalised. The same for Index of Service Production (ISP) for Education sector is being finalised. Sub-Committee on Health Sector has been constituted to finalise the methodology and test indices for Health Sector and the work is in progress.

Energy Statistics

4.46 The publication titled “Energy Statistics” is brought out every year by CSO and the “Energy Statistics- 2015” (22nd Edition) is the latest in the series released in March 2015. The publication contains the latest data available in respect of different energy sources with different agencies/organisations 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 subject matter 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.

4.47 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.

4.48 Time series data relating to production, availability, consumption and price indices of major sources of energy in India from 2005-06 to 2013-14 are presented in the above publication.

Sixth Economic Census

4.49 Sixth Economic Census (EC) is a Central Sector Scheme, with 100% Central Assistance and was conducted in all the States and Union Territories of the country, in collaboration with State/UT Governments. It is known to be one of the most complex and massive administrative exercises in which all establishments - whether households or non-households, big or small, in the Private or Public sector - were enumerated. The Scheme envisages providing up-to-date information on operational and other characteristics, viz., number of establishments; number of persons employed; source of finance; type of ownership, religion code and social group of proprietary establishments, according to their industrial activity including their distribution at all-India, State, district, village/ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy which will be used for micro level/ decentralised 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). The field work was completed during January 2013 - April 2014. The Provisional (Quick) Results were released on 30th July 2014.

4.50 About 2.17 crore filled-in 6A schedules were scanned and ICRed data along with images has been submitted to Computer Centre, MoSPI for tabulation work.

4.51 All India and State/UT wise tabulation, which has since been completed by the Computer Centre, MoSPI, is being examined and report writing work based on these tables is in progress. The all India report of Sixth EC is likely to be released shortly.

Social Statistics

4.52 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, Sustainable Development Goals, SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter. During the period under reporting, the Division also submitted the report on the findings of the pilot scheme for collection of Basic Statistics for Local level Development (BSLLD) in the Urban Areas of the Country to the Government. The Division has already submitted the similar report of the pilot BSLLD (rural) last year.

Gender Statistics

4.53 The 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 indicator. It highlights the status of gender equity in the society, in the economy; share of health and education facilities for both the gender. The publication attempts to collate and portray gender-disaggregated data from various source agencies on various aspects. The latest publication, seventeenth in the series, has been electronically published on the Ministry’s website.

4.54 The MoSPI participates in Conferences/ forums on gender statistics to understand its development in international scenario and to put forth the India’s view points. This year a representative from Social Statistics Division of the Ministry participated in the South and South-West Asia Workshop on Advancing Accountability and Statistics for Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment in Bangkok, Thailand during 7th-9th October 2015. 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.

4.55 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 disadvantaged 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. Further, a National workshop on Data Gaps in Gender Statistics was conducted in New Delhi on 30th November 2015 in partnership with M/o Women & Child Development and in collaboration with UN organisations, namely, UN Women and UNFPA. The workshop had participation from most of the Social sector Ministries, State Directorates of Economics and Statistics and various subject matter experts.



Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, NSC, Smt. R.A. Jena, Statistical Advisor, M/o WCD, Dr. Rebecca Reichmann Tavares, Representative, UN Woman, Dr. T.C.A Anant, Secretary, MoSPI are in the “National workshop on Data Gaps in Gender Statistics” held in New Delhi on 30th November 2015

Monitoring of Millennium Development Goals

4.56 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 generated by various Ministries/ Departments. The Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2015 is the latest statistical monitoring report which is available in the web-page of the Ministry.

SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter

4.57 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the designated nodal Ministry for statistical coordination and statistical 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 on SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter, published in alternate years provide the statistical tool to quantify the success in achieving the objectives of social and economic development that are in conformity with the principal goals of SAARC. The latest publication “SAARC Development Goals-India Country report- 2015” has been electronically published.

A senior officer from SSD participated in the 4th meeting of SAARC Ministers on Poverty Alleviation preceded by the 6th Meeting of the SAARC Secretaries on Poverty Alleviation at Thimphu, Bhutan from 28th-29th July 2015.

National Data Bank on Socio-Religious Categories

4.58 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. Around 150 tables have been incorporated in it on various subjects.

Inter Ministerial Group for statistical monitoring of social progress in the country

4.59 The Social Statistical Division (SSD) in CSO has been entrusted with the task of evolving mechanism for statistical monitoring of social development in the country. For this purpose an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted with 19 social sector ministries as member. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the IMG are:

- Develop a comprehensive national statistical reporting framework by identifying suitable statistical indicators alongwith data sources,
- Develop methodology for compilation of indicators,
- Suggest Institutionalised mechanism for collection, compilation of data by the subject matter ministries in respect of the identified indicators,
- Decide periodicity of generating these indicators,

4.60 With participation of all member Ministries/Departments, 14 goals and 88 indicators have been identified to report social progress in the country and last 5 sets of data for the 88 indicators have been collated and the revised draft report has been placed on Ministry's website after incorporating the comments from various ministries.

Validation of Rapid Survey on Children

4.61 At the behest of M/o Women & Child Development, the Social Statistics Division, CSO was entrusted the task of assessing the Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) conducted by MWCD in collaboration with UNICEF. To undertake proper technical assessment, a sub-group was constituted in this ministry with the following terms of reference.

- To review the State results of the RSOC in the light of sampling design and methodology used in the survey, with a view to release the same,
- To work out appropriate caveats/ explanatory notes required for dissemination of state level fact sheets of the survey,

4.62 Other members of the sub-group were from NITI Aayog, M/o Health & Family Welfare and M/o Women & Child Development. The sub-group assessed the survey and furnished the report to M/o Women & Child Development within a record time of one and a half months for its implementation. The M/o Women & Child Development subsequently accepted the report.

Establishing a system of food and nutrition security analysis, research and monitoring performance towards Zero Hunger

4.63 A Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2015-18 has been signed between Government of India (GOI) and UN World Food Program (WFP) in August 2015, through which WFP intends to focus on supporting the GOI to make significant and measurable progress in respect of the following two objectives:

- Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all people all year round.
- Ensuring ending malnutrition according to internationally agreed targets, with a focus on stunting and wasting for children under 5 years of age and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

4.64 To advance these objectives, MoSPI is the nodal agency for supporting establishment of an effective system of food and nutrition security analysis, research and monitoring performance towards Zero Hunger. To guide the technical matters and the other processes relating to above, a standing sub-committee which is a sub-group of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted.

Time Use Survey

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

4.66 Based on the feedback and findings received from the pilot survey conducted in States of Bihar and Gujarat, CSO prepared a report and also finalised a National Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS). A Group of Officers under the Chairmanship of Director General, CSO, drawing members from CAP, SSD, NSC, FOD, DPD and SDRD has been constituted to look into the various aspects of conducting a Nation-wide Time Use Survey. The Group of officers in its first meeting decided the broad road map for the Nation-wide Time Use Survey including the changes in National Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS) taking into account the requirements of national accounting. The second meeting of Group of Officers for Time Use Survey was held on 22nd June 2015 and recommended to conduct the pre-testing exercise by the Field Operation Division (FOD), NSSO in the month of October 2015 with the following objectives:

- To test the National classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS) developed by Hashim Group on Time Use Survey,
- To develop appropriate methodology of data collection
- To assess problems encountered during canvassing of schedules

4.67 Keeping in view of the above objectives, a pre-testing exercise has since been completed by the Field Operation Division (FOD), NSSO in the month of October 2015. Based on the examination of filled scheduled and feedback received from field functionaries, a draft preliminary finding of pre - testing

exercise of TUS has been prepared and was presented in the third meeting of Group of Officers on 22nd December 2015. The Group of Officers would be submitting the report to National Statistical Commission.

Environment Statistics

4.68 Environment Statistics describe the state and changes of environmental conditions, the quality and availability of environmental resources, the impact of human activities and natural events on the environment, the impact of changing environmental conditions, as well as the social actions and economic measures taken by societies to avoid or mitigate these impacts and to restore and maintain the capacity of the environment to provide the services that are essential for life and human well-being. Though environment statistics is still a relatively new statistical domain, the demand for such statistics is increasing with concerns about continued environmental degradation and the challenges associated with better management of the environment. The recognition that human well-being depends on the environment has resulted in an expanding list of environmental issues, such as climate change, bio-diversity loss and natural resources management.

4.69 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 is the latest in this series and the next issue is scheduled to be web released in February 2016.

Environmental-Economic Accounting

4.70 It has been decided to implement the recommendations of the Expert Group set up to develop a framework on Green National Accounts of India in consonance with System of Environmental-Economic Accounting – Central Framework (SEEA-CF) adopted by UN Statistical Commission in 2012 in a phased manner. Preparation of Green National Accounts requires compilation of Asset Accounts, Physical Supply and Use Tables and Monetary Supply and Use Tables.

The following steps have been taken so far.

- Indicators for compilation of Accounts for selected sectors have been identified.
- An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted. The meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Group was held in March 2015 to assess the availability of relevant statistics with concerned Ministries/Departments and other data source agencies.
- Based on the assessment made in the Inter-Ministerial Group meeting, the process of getting required statistics for the purpose would take a long time.

Climate Change Statistics

4.71 The second issue of the biennial publication titled “Statistics Related to Climate Change in India-2015” was web published by Social Statistics Division (SSD), CSO on 27th November 2015. The publication based on statistics collected from various sources has been uploaded on the Ministry’s website.

Disaster statistics

4.72 The Social Statistics Division (SSD), Central Statistics office (CSO) has initiated efforts for regular compilation of disaster statistics. 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 National level. Formats for the data collection were also prepared and finalised in consultation with MHA. The MHA in consultation with UNISDR has developed a software for direct data capture on disasters from district/sub-district level. The “InDisData” software developed by UNISDR is aligned with the prescribed format, developed by the CSO. Ministry of Home Affairs had organised five Hands on Training Programmes on “InDisData” software prepared for online entry of disaster loss data in collaboration with the State Governments. The officers of MoSPI also attended the above training programme as ‘Observers’. The MHA has requested UNISDR to modify the ‘InDisData’ software based on the feedback received in the Hands on Training Programme and also using the information provided by RGI on codes and names of State/Districts/Towns/Villages. NIDM is preparing the instruction manual. CSO is providing the technical support in the process.

Development of Global Indicator Framework for Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)

4.73 On 25th September 2015, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York adopted the document titled *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* adopting a new set of global Sustainable Development Goals which will transform the world in the next 15 years. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development viz; Economic, Social and Environmental.

4.74 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an inter-governmentally agreed set of targets relating to international development. They will follow on from the Millennium Development Goals which expire at the end of 2015. The SDGs are envisaged to be wider than the MDGs which basically reflected the social pillar. The SDGs were first formally discussed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20). On 19th July 2014, the UN General Assembly's Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) forwarded a proposal for the SDGs to the Assembly. The 17 goals with 169 targets adopted by UNSD covering a broad range of sustainable development issues are given below. These included ending poverty, hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests.

Sustainable Development Goals

Table 7

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal 1 | End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| Goal 2 | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Goal 3 | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Goal 4 | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Goal 5 | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Goal 6 | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Goal 7 | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all |
| Goal 8 | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |
| Goal 9 | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation |
| Goal 10 | Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Goal 11 | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Goal 12 | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Goal 13 | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| Goal 14 | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development |
| Goal 15 | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt bio-diversity loss |
| Goal 16 | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels |
| Goal 17 | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development |

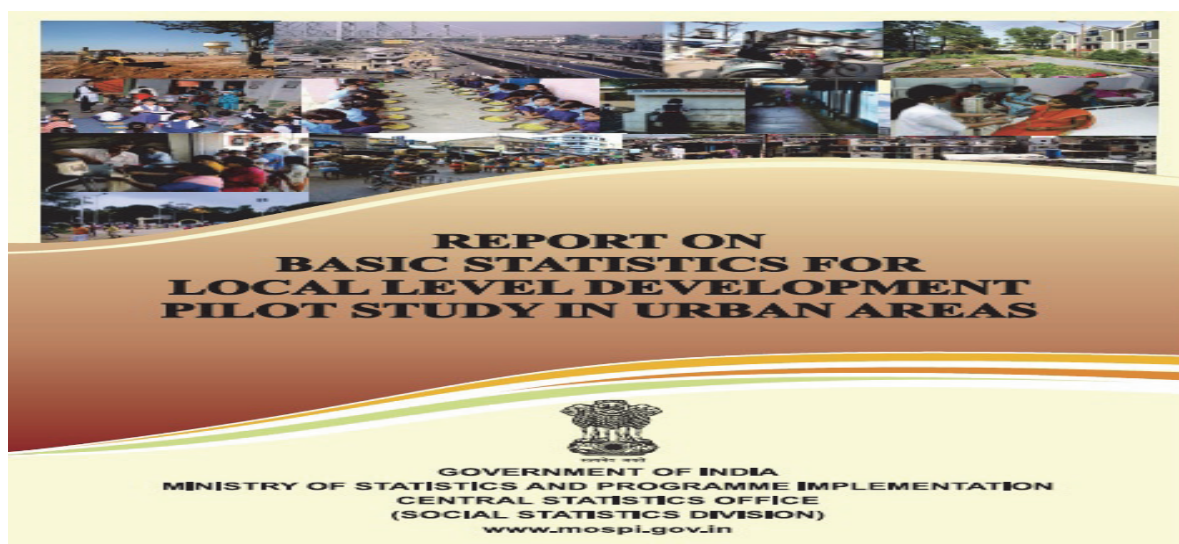
4.75 The MoSPI is involved in the global efforts by the UN Statistical Commission to develop an indicator framework for global monitoring of SDGs. The UN Statistical Commission in its 46th Session in March 2015 has endorsed a roadmap for the development and implementation of the global indicator framework which included formation of an **Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG)**. IAEG-SDG has since been constituted by UN Statistical Division (UNSD) with the representation of 28 countries as Members and the Regional, International organisations and agencies as observers tasked with developing global indicator framework. India is a member of the IAEG-SDG.

4.76 The first Meeting of the IAEG-SDG was held in June 2015. In July 2015, UNSD shared the first set of global indicators with the member countries and the observers of the IAEG-SDG. The MoSPI sought comments on the list of proposed global indicators from the 41 Ministries/Departments directly related with the subject of the Targets. The Ministries/Departments were requested to examine the list of proposed global indicators from the point of view on its relevance (i.e. indicators must directly respond to the proposed Goals and Targets and should not introduce any new or contentious issues), measurability and availability of official data. India's comments on the proposed Global indicators were formulated with the help of inputs received from relevant Ministries/Departments. Subsequently, UNSD held rounds of consultation on the

proposed list of Global Indicators in September and October 2015. The IAEG-SDG finalised a set of 'Green' indicators (indicators acceptable to majority of the countries in the IAEG-SDG) which are to be considered by the UN Statistical Commission in its 47th meeting in March 2016.

Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)

4.77 With a view to explore 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 and urban areas, a pilot study on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) was undertaken during 2008-09 to 2014-15. 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 two feasibility reports on compilation of the Basic Statistics for Local Level Development Scheme separately for Rural and Urban Areas. The reports, *inter alia*, gave a rural annual schedule comprising 234 indicators in 16 blocks and 650 indicators in 32 blocks at ward and town levels for urban areas, instructions and guidelines for data recordists and recommendations for making the scheme operational.



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.

Release of DevInfo India Database Version 4.0 and MDGInfo India

4.78 DevInfo India is an indicator based database system, developed by the Central Statistics Office, in collaboration with the UNICEF India, with the primary objective of promoting common accessibility of data and knowledge on the key development outcomes in India to enhance effective planning and monitoring of development activities. The database contains 524 indicators and nearly 1.2 million records. It contains data from 13 sectors viz. demography, economy, education, environment, health, nutrition, child protection, reproductive health, women, HIV/AIDS, information & communication, infrastructure and trade. DevInfo India Version 4.0 has been

created using database technology DevInfo version 6.1 platform which has enhanced graphic-user interface and database utilities compared to earlier adaptations. DevInfo India Version 4.0 was released on the occasion of Statistics Day 2015.

MDGInfo India is a new database management tool powered by the DevInfo technology. This is a customised version of DevInfo India which specially aims to provide wide access to India's MDG dataset. This contains the time series data of MDG indicators used in the monitoring of MDGs in India. The product has features for better understanding the progress of MDGs, by analyzing it in a versatile manner and with simple and easy features for data presentation. The MDGInfo India was also released on the occasion of Statistics Day 2015.

Human Resource Development

4.79 National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) located at Greater Noida along with the Training Unit located at Jeevan Prakash Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi functions as the Training Division of the Central Statistics Office. The Training Division (including Training Unit, New Delhi and NSSTA, Greater Noida) is headed by an Additional Director General cum Director, NSSTA, supported by 3 DDG level officers, 4 Directors, 6 Dy. Directors, 1 Assistant Director and 5 SO/ SSO's and a few supporting staff, including some contractual staff.

4.80 National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), earlier known as the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), came into existence which on 13th February 2009, 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 workforce abreast with and updated on the dynamics of the socio-economic environment and technological and methodological advances, 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 effectively manage both the current and 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 specialised short/medium term training programmes
- To create a pool of trainers and develop training material via courseware in consultation and collaboration with academicians, researchers and professionals from universities, external professional institutions, and UN/bilateral agencies.

4.81 The training strategy adopted entails conducting both induction and refresher training programmes at the NSSTA and outsourcing some trainings to several other identified reputed and specialised 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 Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officials of the Central Government and of the Statistical Officers from State/UT Governments and Public sector Undertakings, in the identified subject areas.

4.82 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 organised at NSSTA.

4.83 The NSSTA has also been making efforts to sensitise 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 organising awareness programmes at selected Universities by the officers of the Academy & CSO. NSSTA continues to organise this activity every year as it has been found very useful by the community of users of official statistics.

4.84 **Amenities:** The NSSTA is equipped with the modern state-of-the art facilities for training and boarding and lodging for trainees. The complex of the Academy comprises three well organised building blocks, namely, the centrally air-conditioned academic and administrative block, the hostel block and the residential block, surrounded by well-maintained landscapes, with horticulture. The facilities available in the academic and administrative block also include a conference hall, with a seating capacity of around 60 persons; a centrally air-conditioned auditorium, namely, the 'Mahalanobis Auditorium', with a seating capacity for around 160 persons; five lecture/training/seminar halls, fitted with latest computerised teaching aids; a library, namely the 'Sukhatme Library'; IT teaching computer laboratory equipped with adequate infrastructure to conduct training for about 30 trainees at any point of time, in terms of hands-on- training.

4.85 NSSTA has also boarding and lodging facilities for 100 trainees, with the aid of 40 single bed and 30 double bed air-conditioned rooms. The recreational facilities available in the campus include those for indoor games like billiards, table tennis etc. and outdoor games like volleyball and badminton. The trainees are encouraged to refer to books and magazines in the Sukhatme Library, which is currently under an intensive process of reorganisation through more document procurements and implementation of Libsys. The library contains certain very old census reports, NSSO reports, Sarvekshana and trade statistics related responses.

4.86 In order to keep pace with the emerging new technologies, especially in the domain of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the NSSTA has taken various steps towards office automation. For this, a significant IT infrastructure in terms of servers such as blade server, database server, exchange server etc., along with requisite software has been put in place within the premises of the Academy, in order to make available all the

necessary IT facilities not only to the NSSTA officials but more importantly, also to the trainees.

Training Programme Approval Committee (TPAC)

4.87 In order to look after and guide NSSTA on various training programmes, a High Level Committee namely, “Training Programme Approval Committee” (TPAC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director General, CSO along with senior officers of the Government of India and a few subject experts from reputed Institutes as members. The Committee assesses and approves the need-based training calendar on an annual basis, besides reviewing the syllabi, duration and training methodology for all the modules. Most of the courses are conducted at NSSTA while some of the specialised courses are outsourced to reputed institutes/ organisations in Delhi or outside, with proven credentials. Subjects covered in the various programmes conducted by NSSTA mainly include those in the areas of Official Statistical Systems, Theoretical & Applied Statistics, Large Scale Sample Surveys, SNA 1993 & 2008, Data Management Techniques, Information Technology, Management, Financial Management, Micro and Macro Economics, Econometrics etc.

Regular Training Scheduled at NSSTA

4.88 The training programmes conducted or organised by NSSTA are as follows:

- A 2 year Induction Training for the officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS), including 6 months of “On- the- Job Training”.
- Induction and integrated training programmes for the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officers, including Training of Trainers (TOT’s) for these courses;
- 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;
- Request- based refresher training programmes for officers from Centre/ State/ UTs;
- 3 weeks exposure programme on Official Statistical System to the M. Stat. students from the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata and its other centres;
- Awareness programmes in official statistics for students and faculty members of universities
- Internship programmes for post graduate students in statistics of Indian universities

4.89 For the purpose of specialised training, NSSTA collaborates with various reputed/specialised 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, Bengaluru etc.

4.90 Regular as also demand based Training Programmes are conducted from time to time for officers of State Governments /UTs in certain specified subjects and 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.

International Training Programmes:

- A 6 Weeks' Training on "Official Statistics & Related Methodology" out of the 10-month duration International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC) course for the international participants, conducted by ISI, Kolkata.
- Short term i.e. one-two week training programmes and study visits for the statistical personnel/ participants from countries in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region, ASIA & Pacific, Africa and other countries, conducted at the request of Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Bank or the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the countries.
- International Conferences, Seminars and Workshops on emerging areas of Official Statistics.

Computer Centre

4.91 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 10 Gas Data Base software along with software tools Developer and Designer 2000.

Presently, the Computer Centre has been processing the data of 6th Economic Census, 2012 and is functioning as the data storage & dissemination division 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

4.92 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.

4.93 The 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 datasets can be exported into different formats like SPSS, SAS, STATA, CSV and delimited text file.

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

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

Progress of various activities during April 2015 to December 2015

4.96 **6th Economic Census:-** Based on the district wise data sets in ASCII (text) formats of all the 36 States as received from Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Central Statistics Office (CSO) the trial tables of all the States/ UTs have been electronically processed (including reading/transforming/auto-correcting of data) and generated the requisite trial tables in prescribed formats for each State/UTs and all India level and sent to ESD, CSO for forwarding to the State DESs for getting these tables examined, providing feedback or comments or suggestions for further necessary updating/re-execution actions before finalisation of the tables and the concerned state specific data sets.

National Facts Sheet on Indian Economy

4.97 As per recommendation of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) and follow-up meeting held in ESD, CSO, Computer Centre has to develop web-portal/dashboard for National Factsheet on Indian Economy (NFIE) using SAS BI tool and/or DevInfo. The Centre has designed a prototype using DevInfo on various Economic Indicators on Indian economy using sample data provided by ESD, CSO.

4.98 Survey Data cataloguing using IHSN Tool kit software

- Web based Survey Data Catalogue/ Micro Data Archive of the unit level data in the Ministry was created covering 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 more than one lakh users viewed/downloaded the metadata in 2015 that has enabled the users to access/download the complete data from one source having international standard.
- CD-ROM of micro data is customised and prepared for 134 surveys for dissemination.
- A workshop on IHSN tools was organised at the Centre for the officers of the Directorate of the Economics and Statistics of all States/UTs.

The next programme to conduct training on IHSN for the State officers/officials is under process.



Workshop organised at Computer Centre on IHSN Tools for all Directors of DES, States/UTs under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashish Kumar, Director General, CSO to strengthen the Statistical System of the country.

4.99 Consumer Price Index

Three New Software developed for:

- Data entry software for NSSO (FOD) to collect the data.
- Compilation of CPI New Series for in house processing of Price, House Rent, PDS, Food price, Section Indices & All India Item Indices.
- Software developed for archival web portal with the base year 2012, with Inflation & Back Series Link on Ministry's web-site i.e. www.mospi.gov.in.

Processing and compilation of Consumer Price Index (Rural/Urban/ Combined) on the base of Base Year 2012 for States/UTs and All India continued on monthly basis.

WebSite of the Ministry

4.100 The present website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is designed, developed and maintained by the Computer Centre. All 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 web-site of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is <http://www.mospi.gov.in>.

- Redesigning of website: design and contents of website completed. Incorporation of comments/suggestion received from Ministry is in progress.

- Nodal Office for the National Data Portal, (<http://data.gov.in>)

Data Preparation, Dissemination and Processing:

4.101 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 organisations at National and International level.

Following table shows the Revenue received from dissemination of different survey unit level data during 2015-16:

Table 8

| Type of Surveys | Year | No. of Users | Revenue realised by dissemination of unit level data | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--|---------------|--------------|
| | | | ₹ | US \$ | UK £ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| NSSO | 2013-14 | 277 | 7089522 | 47108 | 2196 |
| Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) | | 75 | 3742056 | 92751 | 15033 |
| Economic Census | | 13 | 454627 | 4478 | - |
| Total | | 365 | 11286205 | 144337 | 17229 |
| NSSO | 2014-15 | 218 | 5709544 | 69155 | 5860 |
| Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) | | 87 | 5478881 | 58711 | 4992 |
| Economic Census(EC) | | 7 | 251124 | 3249 | - |
| Total | | 312 | 11439549 | 131115 | 10852 |
| NSSO | 2015-16 Apr-Dec 2015 | 220 | 3353619 | 25735 | 9123 |
| Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) | | 42 | 1446518 | 53031 | 1149 |
| Economic Census(EC) | | 7 | 472339 | 5968 | - |
| Total | | 269 | 5272476 | 84734 | 10272 |

Training Activity

4.102 (a) **Training programme for Government officials:-** Training has been one of the main activities of the centre since beginning. Till now, it has conducted IT courses for various States/UTs and Central Government Departments and officers/officials. The training courses are designed as per requirement of the user departments and following officers had attended training course during year 2015:-

- ISS officer(Middle level & JTS level).
- SSS officers.
- State Government officials.
- Hindi Rajbhasha officials sponsored by different Government departments.

Training on specific modules such as;

- Data analysis and report writing using SPSS or STATA.
- Documentation of unit level data using IHSN toolkit software.
- Advance training on computer application.
- Data warehouse tools.
- Internet, web-designing, networking and cyber security.
- Unicode software training has also been organised.

(b) Internship Training project for students:- The centre has been providing internship to the students sponsored by NSSTA and various universities for developing IT related projects for two to six months duration under the guidance of officers of the centre.

Data Centre:

4.103 The servers of the Center continued to be run on 24 x 7x365 basis. The centre has also procured hardware and software for upgrading and maintaining the data center. Procurement of modular data centre environment enclosure, blade system, L2 switches, laptop and laying of CAT-6 cable has been approved by TAEC of the Ministry and procurement is under process.

Coordination and Parliamentary Affairs:

4.104 Coordination Unit of the Centre is mainly responsible for coordinating the IT activities of various projects running in the Centre and maintaining a liaison with the Ministry. The centre is also responsible for preparing the Annual Action Plan of the Centre every year at the beginning, and monitoring quarterly after obtaining input from the respective units along with reply on Parliamentary issues.

Coordination and Publication (CAP)

4.105 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. The division is also responsible for preparation of the annual action plan, outcome budget and citizens/clients' charter of the Ministry. The division is also entrusted with the responsibility of implementing Support for Statistical Strengthening Project (SSSP), coordination work of implementation of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and follow-up of National Statistical Commission (NSC) recommendations. In addition, the Division looks after the administrative and financial matters of Indian Statistical Institute.

Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO)

4.106 In order to enhance coordination amongst different States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments for the activities in the field of statistics, the Ministry organises Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) every year. This forum is used for discussing important statistical

issues by the Central and State statistical agencies with an objective to ensure the availability of reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for informed decision making and good governance.

4.107 23rd COCSSO was organised during 4th-5th November 2015 in Guwahati, Assam. During 23rd COCSSO, the following topics were discussed:

- UN post-2015 Development Agenda Monitoring Framework for Social Development Indicators relevant to India- Perspectives and Challenges.
- Support for Statistical Strengthening.
- Finance Commission Recommendations.
- Role of Indian Statistical Institute in Official Statistics.
- Implementation of Collection of Statistics Act.
- Pooling of data and related issues/problems.



Dignitaries on the dais in 23rd COCSSO at Guwahati, Assam

The recommendations made in the COCSSO become the actionable guiding activities for the concerned Ministries/Departments in Central Government and also for the concerned States/UTs. Progress made during the year is reviewed in the next COCSSO.

Statistics Day

4.108 The Statistics Day is organised every year on 29th June to mark the birth anniversary of Prof. P C Mahalanobis. The 9th Statistics Day 2015 was celebrated all over India by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Governments, Offices of National Sample Survey Office spread throughout the country, Indian Statistical Institute, Statistics Departments of Universities, etc. by organising Seminars, Conferences, Debates, Quiz Programmes, Lecture Series, Essay Competitions, etc on the theme 'Social Development'. At national level, main function was presided over by General (Dr.) Vijay Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Statistics & Programme Implementation (Independent Charge), Minister of State for External Affairs and Minister of State for Overseas Indian Affairs. On this occasion, National Award in Statistics, constituted in the Honour of Prof. C.R.

Rao was conferred to Dr. Hukum Chandra, Scientist, IASRI, New Delhi and Dr. Pulak Ghosh, Professor IIM, Bengaluru.



General (Dr.) Vijay Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Statistics & Programme Implementation (Independent Charge), Minister of State for External Affairs and Minister of State for Overseas Indian Affairs addressing audience on 9th Statistics Day on 29th June 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

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

Outcome Budget

4.110 The Division is also responsible for bringing out the Outcome Budget of the Ministry. This Division prepares the Outcome Budget based on inputs from different Divisions/Units of the Ministry. The Outcome Budget 2015-16 of the Ministry was brought out on time and copies of the same were laid on the tables of both the Houses of Parliament. The Statement of Budget Estimate for Annual Plan 2015-16 is at Annexure IVA, total Plan Gross Budget Support (GBS) for 2014-15 for North-Eastern Region (NER) at Annexure IVB and total Plan GBS for 2015-16 for NER at Annexure IVC.

Annual Action Plan

4.111 The Annual Action Plan (AAP) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is prepared by each 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:

- 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;

- To indicate the milestones and targets to be achieved in each quarter; and
- To serve as an instrument for timely and efficient implementation of all the programmes and activities.

4.112 Annual Action Plan, 2015-16 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 2015-16, besides routine items of the respective divisions. In the Annual Action Plan 2015-16, each activity is enumerated quarter-wise along with physical targets giving the total workload to facilitate effective monitoring.

Citizen's/Client's Charter

4.113 CAP Division has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing and reviewing the Citizens/Clients' Charter of the Ministry. The updated and revised Charter as on 15th June 2015 was uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

Research and Publication

4.114 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. 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:

- Statistical Year Book, India-Annual
- India in Figures, A Ready Reference-Annual

4.115 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.

4.116 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.

Support for Statistical Strengthening Project (SSSP)

4.117 'Support for Statistical Strengthening Project (SSSP) earlier known as India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is a scheme being implemented by the Ministry in the different States/UTs since 2010 and 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.

4.118 A total of ₹ 650.43 crore has been approved for the project. The thrust of the scheme is now on bringing out tangible necessary/relevant statistical

outcomes/statistical products and take the state systems to the next level of development.

4.119 States/UTs have been having discussions with the Ministry for preparation of the revised MoUs and State Programmes [in the case of current States] and fresh MoUs and State Programmes [in the case of new States]. Revised MoUs have been signed with most of the current implementing States. So far, ₹ 221.89 crore has been released to the States.

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

4.120 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 there under. 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 6th Economic Census has been collected under this Act. Currently, the Office of Economic Adviser, DIPP is collecting the data on backlog Price/Production data of WPI/IIP series (since October 2014) under this Act. The Annual Report 2013 & 2014 on working of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 has been brought out in September 2015.

Coordination and follow up of NSC Recommendations

4.121 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 is required to be taken with respect to as many as 282 recommendations to get updated information on their implementation.

4.122 CAP Division took up the matter with all concerned Ministries/Departments/ Organisations. The National Statistical Commission in its 60th meeting held during 18th -19th 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 282 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, Review Committee set up under the Chairmanship of ADG (CAP) is to review these pending recommendations based upon the responses received and the subsequent events and developments.

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.

5.2 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 finalisation of survey instruments for its surveys. 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.

5.3 Divisions of NSSO:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinates all the activities of different Divisions. Besides, CPD is also responsible for organising 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 includes research papers on various socio-economic surveys of NSSO.

Working Groups for recent rounds of NSS:

5.4 The Working Group for NSS 70th round (January- December 2013) on “Land and livestock holdings, Debt & investment and Situation assessment survey of agricultural households” held its sixth meeting on 4th September 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Vaidyanathan to discuss the summary results of the survey.

5.5 The Working Group for NSS 71st round (January 2014 - June 2014) on ‘*Social Consumption: Health & Education*’ held its fifth meeting on 8th May 2015 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Rajeeva Karandikar to finalise the reports on key indicators based on the results of the survey.

5.6 A Core Group within the Working Group of NSS 72nd round (July 2014 - June 2015), constituted to examine methodology of splitting schedule 1.0 and also suggest a suitable methodology of developing a master sample for NSS surveys, held its fifth and sixth meetings on 24th September 2015 and 9th November 2015 respectively under the Chairmanship of Prof. Shibdas Bandyopadhyay to discuss the issues of Master Sample and Shortening of schedules. The Core Group has completed its study and submitted its recommendations.

5.7 The sub-group on NSS 73rd round Working Group (WG) held its fourth and fifth meeting on 9th December 2015 and 26th February 2016 respectively under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.C. Kulshreshtha to discuss the estimation procedure and tabulation plan of the round.

5.8 The Working Group on NSS 74th round (July 2016 - June 2017) on “Services Sector” held its first meeting on 10th December 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Subramanian to discuss the:-

- Experience of the Pilot survey on annual Survey of Services Sector (ASSS) conducted by CSO
- Strategy for updating the 6th Economic Census data for preparation of sampling frame
- Survey Design and Schedules of Enquiry.

Meetings of the Sub-Group-I (Design) of Core Group of Working Group of 74th Round were held at Kolkata under the Chairmanship of Prof Bimal Roy, ISI on 7th January 2016 to discuss the sampling design for the survey and on 19th February 2016 to discuss the schedule for the survey.

The first two meetings of the Sub-Group-II of Core Group of Working Group of 74th Round were held on 5th February 2016 at New Delhi and 17th February 2016 at Kolkata under the Chairmanship of Prof B.N. Goldar to discuss the Establishment Schedule and other related issues of the survey.

Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics:

5.9 Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) was constituted on 12th November 2014 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Mukherjee, Emeritus Professor, University of Calcutta to 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. The third meeting of the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) was held on 30th November 2015 to discuss the Sampling Design, structure & content of the Schedules of enquiry for first visit and re-visit and other issues related to the proposed Periodic Labour Force Survey. Fourth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) was held on 25th February 2016 to finalise the survey instruments for Periodic Labour Force Survey.

5.10 A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) was held on 18th August 2015 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P.Mukherjee to discuss and formulate the Sampling Design of PLFS Schedule.

Activities related to various other NSS Rounds and surveys:

5.11 NSS 68th round (July 2011-June 2012): The NSS 68th round was earmarked for surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment and Unemployment'. The following reports on the survey were released in 2015-16:

- NSS Report No. 564-Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India
- NSS Report No. 565-Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption
- NSS Report No. 566- Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2011-12
- NSS Report No. 567-Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting
- NSS Report No. 568-Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Major Religious Groups in India

5.12 NSS 70th round (January 2013-December 2013): The 70th round was dedicated to the subjects on "Land & Livestock Holdings, Debt & Investment and Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households". The following reports based on the results of NSS 70th round have been released during 2015-16:

- NSS Report No. 569-Some Characteristics of Agricultural Households in India
- NSS Report No. 570-Household Assets and Liabilities in India
- NSS Report No. 571-Household Ownership & Operational holdings in India
- NSS Report No. 572-Livestock Ownership in India
- NSS Report No. 573-Some Aspects of Farming in India

5.13 NSS 71st round (January-June 2014): NSS 71st round was devoted to the subject “Social Consumption: Health and Education”. The survey period of 71st round of NSS was six months duration, i.e., from 1st January 2014 to 30th June 2014. Besides release of the Unit Level Data of NSS 71st Round, following key results/indicators of the survey have been released in June 2015, i.e., within one year of completion of survey:

1. NSS KI (71/25.0) - Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health
2. NSS KI (71/25.2) - Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Education

5.14 NSS 72nd round (July 2014–June 2015): NSS 72nd round is devoted to the subject ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure and Household Consumption on Services and Durable Goods’. The total number of first stage units surveyed was 14088 sample villages/urban blocks. Data entry and verification for NSS 72nd round has been completed and data validation is in progress. During this round, NSSO also undertook 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.

5.15 A Core Group within the Working Group of NSS 72nd round was constituted to examine methodology of splitting schedule 1.0, and also suggest a suitable methodology of developing a master sample for NSS surveys. A report on the methodological study has been submitted to the NSC by the Core group during 2015-16.

5.16 NSS 73rd round (July 2015-June 2016): The ongoing 73rd round of NSS is devoted to the subject “Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Manufacturing, Trade and Other Services (Excluding Construction)”. All India Training of Trainers for 73rd Round was organised during 9th-10th April 2015 followed by Regional Level Training Camps at all Regional Offices in June 2015. Out of total allocation of 16,348 FSUs allocated for being canvassed during the round, fieldwork in 10813 FSUs has been completed till February 2016.

5.17 NSS 74th round (July 2016-June 2017): The ensuing 74th round of NSS will be an establishment focused survey on services sector. A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor has been constituted on 19th October 2015 for recommending the survey instruments of the 74th round of NSS.

Annual Survey of Industries:

5.18 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 finalisation of ASI schedules, etc.

5.19 The Gross Allotment for ASI 2013-14 was 60,259 units, comprising 40,574 census units and 19,685 sample units. Out of the gross allotment of

60,259 units 51,458 completed; 1,030 Non-Operating (NOP); 5,526 deleted and 2,248 Non-Reporting (NR) cases. The field work of ASI 2013-14 was completed in the month of June 2015. ASI 2014-15 has been initiated and the gross allotment for ASI 2014-15 is 70,943 units comprising 49,944 census units and 20,999 sample units. ASI 2014-15 is expected to be completed by July 2016.

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

Agricultural Statistics:

5.21 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).

5.22 The work relating to sample check on area enumeration was carried out in 1270, 4939, 4639 and 3039 villages during early Kharif, late Kharif, Rabi and summer seasons of 2014-15 respectively. The work for 15655 crop cutting experiments was supervised during 2014-15.

5.23 In Agricultural Year 2015-16, up to February 2016, sample check on area enumeration has been completed in 1270 villages during Early Kharif, 4937 villages during Late Kharif, 3346 during Rabi and 17 during Summer Season's crop. As regards sample check on crop cutting experiments 886, 7890, 700 and 388 experiments have been completed during early Kharif, late Kharif, Rabi and Summer (it includes annual and perennial crops of Kerala state) Season's crops respectively.

5.24 The data collected through the supervision of crop cutting experiments at harvest stage are utilised to compute 169 estimates of yield rate of specified crops under the ICS scheme for the year 2014-15 & 14 estimates for the Agriculture Year 2015-16.

Urban Frame Survey (UFS):

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

5.26 While town is a big areal entity, UFS block is a small area unit. 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.

5.27 The current phase of UFS, i.e. UFS phase 2012-17 was started in July 2013 under the overall guidelines used for the last phase. In this phase, 3,586 towns consisting of 4,07,965 blocks have been formed/updated up to February 2016.

5.28 UFS maps and records are supplied on demand to Government agencies free of cost and to the private institutions and research scholars on payment basis.

Price Data Collection:

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

5.30 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 July-September 2015 has been published

5.31 **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 1st May 2008. NSSO 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.

5.32 **Wholesale Price Index (WPI):** On the request of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), M/o Commerce & Industries, the NSSO(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 organised manufacturing sector.

5.33 DIPP is in the process of revising base of the index from 2004-05 to 2011-2012. For this, the backlog price/production data is to be collected from the month of April 2011. DIPP had notified the survey for collection of backlog price and production data for new series of WPI/IIP under the Collection of Statistics (CoS) Act 2008. The field work of collection of backlog price/production data of WPI/IIP is almost completed. The queries raised by DIPP are being undertaken by the field offices which may be completed shortly.

Technical Assistance to States:

5.34 With an objective to generate sub-state level estimates for different socio-economic parameters, states also participate in NSS surveys. As such, there is need for development of capacity at state levels too in the aspect of data processing, pooling of state sample data with central sample data and release thereof. Data Processing Division (DPD) provided all kind of technical guidance to the states by providing data processing instruments (including sample list, software for data entry, validation and tabulation).

5.35 DPD organised data processing workshops for 73rd round, Tabulation workshop for 70th round and Pooling Workshop for NSS 67th round central and state sample data where, in addition to the theoretical aspects, hands-on training was also imparted. DPD also organised specialised need-based training for states as and when required. Unit level central sample data of 71st round was also shared with the states for pooling purpose.

Sarvekshana:

5.36 Effective secretarial assistance was rendered to the Editorial Advisory Board of 'Sarvekshana', an in-house technical journal of NSSO to finalise the content of its different issues. The 98th issue of 'Sarvekshana' was published and also uploaded on the website of the Ministry. The 99th issue of 'Sarvekshana' has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

Plan Scheme

5.37 The NSSO implemented its component, namely, '**Strengthening of Survey Capabilities of NSSO**' of Ministry's Plan Scheme '**Capacity Development**'. Under this component, different activities taken up during the year 2015-16 are detailed below:

Own accommodation:

5.38 **Purchase of land/ construction of accommodation for field offices:** The infrastructure in the field offices and Headquarters of FOD was further developed and strengthened. The proposals for purchase of land for construction of office building of SRO Udhampur, SRO Baramulla, SRO Sitapur, SRO Tirunelveli, SRO Amritsar alongwith the proposals for additional space for RO Guwahati and RO Dibrugarh are in final stages. Renovation of RO Pune, RO Kolkata, Guest House, Puducherry and SRO Puducherry (Partition work) are under-way. Construction of SRO Chhindwara is completed. Renovation work for Zonal Hostel Bangalore is also completed.

The proposal for construction of office building of SRO, Mysore, RO Hubli and proposal for renovation of RO Gwalior are in progress. Proposal for procurement of land for RO Mohali, SRO Kanpur, SRO Hoshiarpur along with additional space for RO Guwahati have been approved by the Evaluation Committee headed by DG&CEO, NSSO and will be taken up in next financial year.

Information Technology:

5.39 To extend the use of Information Technology in the field offices/Headquarters of NSSO(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 has also reduced the time lag in bringing out the results.

5.40 Initial version of the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) solution has been developed by NSSO with the technical assistance from the World Bank. The solution has been tested through the field testing. The solution is being further improved based on the feedback and experiences during the field testing. Success of the field testing of the solution would lead to a large scale adoption of CAPI in NSS survey. The CAPI solution would replace the use of paper schedule for collection of data by direct capturing of data through IT devices.

5.41 Two pilots on UFS for testing the feasibility of using mobile application for digitisation of UFS maps have been undertaken by Regional Offices of Dehradun and Hyderabad of NSSO.

Training/Workshop:

5.42 NSSO (FOD) organises regular in-service training for its staff through its Zonal Training Centres (ZTCs) and AS Wing, Faridabad. During 2015-16 (April-November 2015), about 949 Officers/Officials were trained on various technical aspects besides training on general administrative matters.

5.43 Summer Internship Scheme 2015-16 for Research/Post Graduate Students was conducted during May-August 2015. About 65 Interns from various Regional Offices including Hqrs. New Delhi and 16 interns from States have participated in the internship on various schemes. Training on data processing was organised for Indian Statistical Service Probationers and M. Stat. students of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata.

Seminar:

5.44 National Seminars are held at regular intervals on the results of NSS, where experts/ authors are invited to present papers based on the results of the survey. Till date, eleven National Seminars have been successfully organised at different venues. The last Seminar, on the subjects covered during 67th and 68th rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS), was held during 2-3 July 2015 at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. 22 technical papers, based on the survey results of these rounds were presented in the Seminar.

Publicity of NSSO

5.45 The following measures have been taken up in 2015-16 for creating a brand name for NSSO and for increasing co-operation 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.
- 1 Video and 1 Audio spot have been developed/produced. Audio spot is being broadcast in local FM/Radio channels of different regions. Telecast of video spots on DD channels has been completed whereas telecast of video spot on Lok Sabha TV is going on.
- Outdoor publicity as a new initiative has been taken of during this financial year.

New Initiatives:

5.46 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. On the recommendations of the NSC a Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Professor S.P. Mukherjee, University of Calcutta with eminent experts/academicians and representatives from major user Ministries / Departments of the government to periodically review the technical activities relating to Labour Force Statistics including that of PLFS on continuing basis. Besides suggesting mechanism for coordinating and integrating various Labour Force Surveys being conducted by Central and State Governments, the Committee would also oversee the implementation of the PLFS which would provide data to facilitate measuring of quarterly changes of various statistical indicators of the labour market in urban areas, besides generating annual estimates of different labour force indicators for both rural and urban areas. The Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) held its third meeting on 30th November 2015 at New Delhi to discuss the survey instruments for PLFS. A meeting of NSC held on 13th January 2016 therein, the revised schedule for PLFS submitted by SDRD was approved by the Chairman, NSC. DPD may take up development of CAPI on the revised schedule.

5.47 A detailed proposal for creating new posts as well as for creation of posts for contractual staff along with the financial implications for undertaking the PLFS by NSSO has been sent to the Department of Expenditure Ministry of Finance.

5.48 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. 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. NSSO has developed initial version of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) solution with the technical assistance from the World Bank. The solution will replace use of paper schedule for data collection by hand held devices, besides integrating collection, entry, verification/validation, analysis and presentation of data leading to improvement in quality and timeliness of results. Pilot testing of the solution has been completed. The solution, after

suitable modifications would be adopted for conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS).

5.49 Achieving ISO 2008: 9001 standard in quality of performance: Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) was awarded ISO 2008:9001 certification by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on 2nd July 2015 in Designing of Sample Surveys and allied activities.

5.50 Release of survey data within one year of completion of field work: Efforts are being made to reduce the time lag between the completion of the field work and release of reports in respect of NSS Socio-economic surveys. The NSS 71th round (January-June 2014) was devoted to the survey on Social Consumption on Health and Education in India. Based on this survey besides releasing the Unit level data, two reports on Key Indicators, namely, Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health and Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Education have been released on 30th June 2015 i.e., within one year of completion of field work.

5.51 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 was 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. The interim report submitted by the Core Group was discussed by the NSC in its 77th meeting held during 4th-5th August 2015. The Core Group completed its study and submitted its recommendations to the NSC.

5.52 Time Use Survey: Time use survey throws light on what individual in the reference population do or the activities they are engaged in and how much time they spend on each of these activities. The time use statistics are quantitative summaries of how individuals spend their time- typically over the 24 hours of a day or over the 7 days of a week. Time Use Survey is proposed with the objective of generating estimates at State/UT level and all India levels in respect of time spent by an individual (men, women and children aged 6 years and above) on the different activities during the past 24 hours. It is also proposed to generate estimates of time disposition on normal days, abnormal days as well as to find out variation between weekdays and weekend. The sampling design was formulated by a Group of Officers from NSSO and CSO (SSD).

5.53 A one day training on Pre-testing of National Classification on Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS) was conducted on 11.09.2015. The pre-testing was conducted in the month of October 2015 in 6 Regional Offices of FOD viz. Chandigarh, Agra, Kolkata, Guwahati, Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram and the feedback report along with filled-in schedules of the concerned Regional Offices was sent to CSO(SSD) on 16th November 2015.

Working Class Family Income & Expenditure Survey (WCFI&ES):

5.54 WCFI&ES scheme is intended to conduct survey of Income and Expenditure and House Rent of industrial workers at the selected industrially important centres of the country. The main purpose of this survey is to compile the weighting diagrams of Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers (CPI-IW)). The CPI-IW is utilised for fixing/revising wages, regulating the dearness allowances paid to thousands of skilled workers and other Central/ State Govt. employees. Earlier, on the request of Labour Bureau, FOD conducted this Survey for current series of CPI-IW with base 2001=100 during September 1999 to August 2000. The Labour Bureau has decided to conduct a fresh Working Class Family Income And Expenditure Survey (WCFI&ES) at 88 centres of various States/UTs spread all over India for changing year of CPI (IW) to 2015=100. The existing series of CPI-IW with base year 2001=100 covers the workers belonging to seven sectors, namely, Factories, Mines, Plantation, Railways, Public Transport, Undertakings, Electricity Generating & Distributing Establishments and Ports and Docks at 78 selected centres covering 57,000 schedules. The new series is proposed to cover 88 selected centres covering 67,200 schedules on earlier seven sectors along with coverage of two additional sectors viz. Construction and Handloom on pilot/experimental basis. Two centres each from Construction and Handloom sector shall be covered separately and shall not be part of All India series.

5.55 The WCFI&ES is required to be carried out in three phases:

- The preliminary survey for delimitation of the boundaries of the area to be covered in each center, listing of tenements having concentration of industrial workers and listing of establishments/ mines/plantation/construction sites etc. for the preparation of the frame for the survey recruitment of contract investigators, their training, pilot survey in a couple of centers- 6 months (Phase – 1).
- Main survey- schedules for listing and selection of families, listing and selection of workers, family budget inquiry and collection of information for house rent- 12 months (Phase – 2).
- Post survey work- completion of pending residual work– 3 months (Phase – 3).

5.56 The Regional Training Conferences (RTCs) for Main Survey of WCFI&ES were conducted at all the concerned Regional Offices in the month of November 2015. The preliminary phase of the survey has been completed and main phase of the survey is being carried out since 1st January 2016 throughout all the centres uniformly. The main phase of the survey will continue till December 2016.

CHAPTER VI

STATISTICAL SERVICES

Indian Statistical Service

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

6.2 The posts of ISS at various Grade are distributed among various Ministries/Departments with the aim to have an appropriate Statistical set-up in the Ministries/Departments to provide a real time objective data and to analyze it for:(a) policy formulation, implementation and monitoring (including concurrent monitoring and evaluation and outcome/endline assessment); and (b) decision-making.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 The first examination for direct recruitment to JTS of the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. Till date, 38 batches of direct recruits have joined the service. The last batch had joined the service on 1st December 2015.

6.6 **Cadre Review of ISS:** The first Cadre Review of ISS was undertaken in the year 1998 and the second Cadre Review was undertaken in the year 2006. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 29th July 2015 approved the third Cadre Review of ISS by increasing number of posts at higher level to address the stagnation issue. Keeping the total strength of the cadre intact at 814, the Cabinet increased the posts of Higher Administrative Grade Plus from 2 to 5, Higher Administrative Grade from 10 to 18, Senior Administrative Grade from 81 to 136 and Junior Time Scale from 233 to 250.

6.7 The Cadre Review will result in appropriate increase in the higher Grade posts and this will enable the Ministries/Departments to have responsible and accountable officers to provide statistical data & analysis and advice to the higher levels in policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and decision-making. The statistical cell/unit in each Ministry/Department will be headed by an appropriate level officer, who, with his team, will discharge his responsibilities qua Official Statistics prescribed/suggested by Ministry of

Statistics and Programme Implementation and will also undertake other statistical and statistics-related programme work assigned by the Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned. The Cadre re-structuring will provide fair opportunity of promotion to ISS officers, broadly at par with officers of other Group 'A' Central Services.

6.8 The following table shows a comparison of strength of ISS prior to Cadre Review and after Cadre Review.

Table 1

| S. No. | Grade | Strength | | Difference (+/-) |
|--------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Before Cadre Review | After Cadre Review | |
| 1 | HAG+ | 2 | 5 | +3 |
| 2 | HAG | 10 | 18 | +8 |
| 3 | SAG | 81 | 136 | +55 |
| 3 | JAG | 230 * | 176 * | -54 |
| 4 | STS | 208 | 179 | -29 |
| 5 | JTS | 233 | 250 | +17 |
| 6 | Reserve | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| 7 | Total | 814 | 814 | 0 |

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

6.9 In the present Cadre Review, other than the existing participating Ministries, five more new Ministries have been included by way of allocating posts:

Table 2

| S. No. | Name of Ministry/Department | No. of posts allocated |
|--------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises (D/o Public Enterprises) | SAG -1, JTS-1 |
| 2 | Ministry of Minority Affairs | SAG-1, STS-1 |
| 3 | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy | SAG-1, JTS-1 |
| 4 | Ministry of Power | SAG-1, JTS-1 |
| 5 | Ministry of Shipping | SAG-1, JAG-1, STS-1 |

6.10 In order to give effect to the decision of the Cabinet, draft amendment to Indian Statistical Service Rules 2013 has been prepared. For the amendment of Service rules, following steps are involved: (a) Approval of the Hon'ble Minister of the Ministry concerned, (b) Concurrence of DoPT, (c) Concurrence of UPSC and (d) Vetting by Ministry of Law and Justice. This process is likely to be completed by 31st March 2016.

Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS)

6.11 The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was constituted on 12th February 2002 as a cadre of qualified personnel with core discipline of statistics to assist in building crucial statistical database covering various

aspects of Indian Economy for planning, policy formulation and to facilitate decision making by the Government.

6.12 The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) is a Group-B Central Civil Service of statistical function posts which constitute feeder cadre for Indian Statistical Service (ISS). It is composed of Senior Statistical Officers (SSOs) (Group-B Gazetted) having Grade Pay of ₹ 4600 and Junior Statistical Officers (JSOs) having Grade Pay of ₹ 4200 in the Pay Band-2: ₹ 9300-34800. The officers of the SSS cadre are posted in various Ministries/Departments/Organisations of Government of India across the country.

6.13 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is the Cadre Controlling Authority of Subordinate 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 SSS officers are taken care of by the respective Ministries/Departments/Organisations in which these officers are posted.

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

6.15 The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position as on 1st December 2015 are, as follows:

Table 3

| Sl. No. | Name of the Post | Sanctioned Strength | In Position |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Senior Statistical Officer | 1756 | 1501 |
| 2. | Junior Statistical Officer | 2196 | 1748 |
| Total Strength | | 3952 | 3249 |

6.16 The following are the important areas of activities in the Year of 2015.

- 1 post of Junior Statistical Officer in BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Directorate General of Health Services was encadred into SSS.
- 489 Appointment Orders issued to candidates recruited as JSOs through Staff Selection Commission (CGLE -2013).
- Induction Training Program (ITP) for new JSOs of SSS Cadre has been conducted through NSSTA, Greater Noida wherein 100 candidates have been trained by the end of November 2015.

- 'Feedback' through 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 1400 officers of SSS have been granted 3rd MACP in Pay Band-3+Grade Pay of ₹6600.
- On Successful completion of probation period, services of 268 Junior Statistical Officers have been confirmed on 08.07.2015.
- 1523 JSOs promoted to SSOs during the year.
- Pre-recruitment formalities are under process in respect of 381 candidates selected through CGLE-2014.

CHAPTER VII

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

7.1 In the early thirties, realising 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 28th April 1932 as a nonprofit distributing learned society under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1860. From the beginning, the Institute started showing its excellence in its own way. As the Institute expanded its research, teaching, training and project activities, it started earning national/international recognitions. The outstanding contributions made by the Institute in theoretical and applied statistical work culminated in the recognition of the Institute as an “Institute of National Importance” by an Act of the Parliament, known as “Indian Statistical Institute Act No. 057 of 1959”, which conferred on the Institute the right to hold examinations and award degrees/diplomas in Statistics. Significantly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, himself piloted the bill in the Parliament in 1959. As a result, degree courses leading to Bachelor of Statistics (B. Stat.) and Master of Statistics (M. Stat.) and Post Graduate Diplomas in SQC & OR and Computer Science were started from June 1960. The Institute was also empowered to award the Ph.D. / D.Sc. Degree from the same year. Subsequently, Master of Technology (M. Tech) courses in Computer Science (CS) and in Quality, Reliability & Operations Research (QROR) were also introduced. Scope was further enlarged as the Institute was empowered to award degrees/diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to Statistics by virtue of “Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, 1995, No. 38 of 1995” by the Parliament, which gave greater encouragement to research activities not only in Statistics/Mathematics but also in various branches of Computer and Communication Sciences, Natural and Social Sciences, Physics and Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research, Library and Information Sciences in a broader way. Over the years, the Institute has been playing a key role in the development of statistical theory and methods by promoting research and practical applications in different areas of natural and social sciences. “Sankhya – The Indian Journal of Statistics”, being published by the Institute since 1933, is still considered as one of the leading statistical journals of the world. Pioneering research activities were carried out in many areas of statistical theory, especially in the core areas of multivariate analysis, sample surveys and design of experiments. Such activities were strengthened and new directions were opened up by Professor C.R. Rao and many others who joined the Institute in nineteen forties and the tradition continues. Research in economics was greatly stimulated when the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru entrusted the preparation of the draft Second Five-Year-Plan of the country to Professor Mahalanobis and the Institute in the year 1954. The “Draft” submitted by the Institute under the leadership of Professor Mahalanobis with the planning models have since been regarded as major contributions to economic planning in India.

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

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

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

Teaching And Training Division

7.5 During the academic session **2015-2016** a total of **19767** candidates applied for admission and were called for written selection tests for various courses offered by the Institute, viz., B. Stat. (Hons.), B. Math. (Hons.), M. Stat., M. Math., Master of Science (M.S.) in Quantitative Economics, Master of Science (M.S.) in Quality Management Science, Master of Science (M.S.) in

Library and Information Science, M. Tech. in Computer Science, M. Tech. in Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Post Graduate Diploma in Statistical Methods and Analytics, Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications, Post Graduate Diploma in Business Analytics, **Research Fellowships** in Statistics, Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science, Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Physics and Applied Mathematics, Agriculture & Ecology, Biological Anthropology, Psychology, Geology, Sociology, Library and Information Science, and Development Studies. Admission tests were conducted at **35** different centres. A total of **13328** candidates finally appeared for admission tests and a total of **1395** candidates qualified in the written tests, and were called for interviews. Based on the performance in the written tests, interview and the academic records, **450** candidates were offered admission to various courses during the academic session under review. The annual examinations for all the regular courses during 2014-2015 academic session were held during May 2015. The 2015-16 academic session commenced from July 2015. Fiftieth Annual Convocation of the Institute will be held on 15th January 2016.

7.6 Till **18th December 2015**, **56** trainees of Engineering and Technology courses from various Universities/Institutions received four weeks/six weeks/two months/three months/four months and six months Project training in different Units of the Institute, viz., ACMU, AERU, ASU, CVPRU, DEAN'S OFFICE, ECSU, ERU, GSU, HGU, LRU, MIU, PAMU and SQC & OR under the guidance of different faculty members of the Institute.

International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC)

7.7 The ISEC, came into being in 1950, with joint efforts and operation of by the International Statistical Institute and the Indian Statistical Institute, under the auspices of the UNESCO and the Government of India. The Centre aims to provide training in theoretical and applied statistics at various levels to selected participants from countries of the Middle East, South and South-East Asia, the Far-East and the commonwealth countries of Africa. The primary training programme is a 10-month regular course in Statistics leading to a Statistical Training Diploma. In addition, special course on different topics of varying duration are also organised. The Centre, as an associated body of the Institute, functions under a joint board of Director Professor P.C. Mahalanobis was the Chairman of the Board of Directors since its inception in 1950 until his death in 1972. Since then, National Professor C.R. Rao, F.R.S., has been the Chairman of the Board of Director. The announcement of the 69th term Regular course was issued from the Centre at Kolkata. In addition, a number of prospectus and application forms were also distributed through ITEC, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. The Government of different countries was invited to nominate suitable candidates for training at the Centre. The applications for admission were forwarded to the Centre through the respective Indian Missions. On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Member-Secretary shouldered the responsibilities of selecting the candidates for the 69th term ISEC regular course (2015-16).

This year 17 trainees attended from 7 different countries, namely Fiji, Ghana, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Ten trainees were supported by fellowships of the ITEC/SCAAP of the Ministry of External Affairs,

Government of India, four trainees were sponsored by the Asian Development Bank, and three were sponsored by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Till now, more than 1600 trainees from about 85 countries have received the Statistical Training Diploma.

Research Work

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

Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics; Applied Statistics; Computer and Communication Sciences; Physics and Earth Sciences; Biological Sciences; Social Sciences; Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research; and Library, Documentation & Information Sciences.

In addition, there are three centers i.e. Computer & Statistical Services Centre (CSSC), Soft Computing Research: A National Facility and R.C. Bose Centre for Cryptology and Security. The Computer & Statistical Services Centre (CSSC) has the responsibilities of the management of in-house computer system of the Institute and providing computing and statistical services to scientific worker. The “Centre for Soft Computing Research: A National Facility” is functioning as an associated body of the Institute. R.C. Bose Centre for Cryptology and Security provides facility for teaching training and research activities on Cryptology and Data Security to the nation.

Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, Symposiums etc. Organised

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

- Workshop on “Advance Statistical Techniques for Six Sigma”, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Mumbai held at Equate Petrochemical of Kuwait 24th April -2nd May 2015.
- Sixth International Conference on “Pattern Recognition and Machine Intelligence (PReMI'15)”, Centre for Soft Computing Research, Kolkata, 30th June -4th July 2015.
- Workshop on “Techniques and Statistical Analyses”, Human Genetics Unit, Kolkata, 8th-12th September 2015.
- Workshop on “Statistical Methods for the Agriculture Sciences”, Interdisciplinary Statistical Research Unit, Kolkata, 7th-10th September 2015.
- Fourth Workshop on “Delhi Macroeconomics”, Economics & Planning Unit, Delhi, 30th October 2015.
- Third Workshop on “Official Statistics (for North-Eastern States)”, Sampling & Official Statistics Unit, Kolkata held at Kohima, 2nd-4th November 2015.
- Conference on “India Biodiversity Meet-2015”, Agricultural & Ecological Research Unit, Kolkata, 16th-18th November 2015.

- Second Workshop on “Pattern Analysis and Applications (for the North-Eastern Region)”, Computer Vision & Pattern Recognition Unit, Kolkata, 16th-20th November 2015.
- Workshop on “Statistical Methods for Analysis of Complex Genetic Traits”, Human Genetics Unit, Kolkata and Biological Anthropology Unit, Kolkata, in collaboration with Department of Genetics, Osmania University, 18th-20th November 2015.
- International Workshop on “Combinatorial Image Processing (IWCIAP)”, Advanced Computing & Microelectronics Unit, Kolkata, 24th - 27th November 2015.
- Workshop on “Dimensions on Higher Education and Allied Quantitative Techniques”, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Kolkata held at Assam University, Silchar, Assam, 26th -28th November 2015.
- Conference on “Analysis and Probability”, Stat-Math Unit, Delhi, 27th - 29th November 2015.
- International Workshop and Conference on “Recent Advances in Operator Theory and Operator Algebras (OTOA 2014)”, Stat-Math Unit, Bangalore, 9th-19th December 2014.
- International Conference on “IEEE ANTS-2015”, Advanced Computing & Microelectronics Unit, Kolkata, 15th-18th December 2015.
- Eleventh Annual Conference on “Economic Growth and Development” Economics & Planning Unit, Delhi, 17th-19th December 2015.
- Fifth Workshop on “West Bengal Growth”, Sampling & Official Statistics Unit, Kolkata 26th-27th December 2015.
- Workshop on “Language Technology and Cognitive Sciences (LTCS-2016)”, Linguistic Research Unit, Kolkata, will be held on 10th-12th February 2016.

Publication

7.10 The internationally renowned journal *Sankhya*, an official publication of the Indian Statistical Institute, was founded by Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in 1932 and began publication under his editorship. It is devoted to original research articles in Probability, Mathematical Statistics and Applied Statistics. Reviews and discussion articles on current research activity in the above areas are also published. Many seminal articles in the above areas have appeared in *Sankhya*. *Sankhya* receives articles from all over the world and publishes only those which pass the rigorous peer review process. The Editorial Board of *Sankhya* includes internationally reputed scholars in relevant area from all over the world. Theoretical Statistics and Applied Statistics have appeared in *Sankhya*. The journal is published in two separate series – Series A and Series B. Series A with two issues per year, one in February and the other in August, covers Probability and Theoretical Statistics, while Series B with two issues per year, one in May and the other in November, covers Applied and Interdisciplinary Statistics. Beginning 2010, Springer has entered into a co-publication agreement with the Institute and has exclusive rights for the international distribution of the journal. The editorial system is now completely electronic. i.e. the entire process starting from submission of articles to editorial processing ending in final editorial decision for articles is now done online.

Scientific Papers and Publication

7.11 During the year, about six hundred & seventy-five scientific papers were published for publication in different journals of national and international importance.

Scientific Assignments Abroad

7.12 One hundred & four scientists of the Institute visited a number of foreign countries either on invitation or under cultural exchange programme to attend international seminars and conferences. Most of them presented scientific papers and delivered lectures in those seminars and conferences. Countries visited by ISI faculty members were Abu Dhabi, Austria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Dubai, England, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Prague, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, USA, UK and Vietnam.

Visiting Scientists

7.13 Two hundred & forty-two scientists from Australia, Belgium, China, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, UK and also from India visited the Institute to attend various Workshops, Conferences, Seminars etc. and also to participate in collaborative research, teaching and other scientific activities of the Institute.

Recognition to ISI Scientists

7.14 In appreciation and recognition to the high standard of research and scientific excellence maintained by the researchers of the Institute, several faculty members received laurels in the forms of Awards, Fellowship from organisations of national and international importance like DST, IEEE, INSA, etc. Several faculty members served as visiting scientist, honorary professor, visiting professor, Visiting Professors in various universities in US and Europe; Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR); Indian National Science Academy etc. Besides, many faculty members were invited by national and international Institute/bodies to act as chairman, members, chief editor, editor in their several committees/editorial boards etc. Among those, some of the most notable recognitions earned by the faculty members are indicated below:-

- Ritabrata Munshi awarded Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in Mathematical Sciences in 2015.
- Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay, Director of the Institute elected as Fellow, Indian National Science Academy (INSA) and Fellow, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) with effect from 2016.
- Jyotishman Bhomick awarded Indian National Science Academy (INSA) Medal for Young Scientists in 2015.

- Neena Gupta awarded Ramanujan Prize by Ramanujan Institute for Advanced Study in Mathematics, University of Madras.
- Tanvi Jain awarded Indian National Science Academy (INSA) Young Scientist Medal in 2015 for Mathematics.
- Sankar K. Pal awarded S.N. Mitra Memorial Award by Indian National Academy of Engineering for Outstanding Research Contributions.
- T.S.S.R.K. Rao awarded Fullbright Academic and Professional Excellence Award for 2015-16.
- Chetan Ghate awarded the Mahalanobis Memorial (Gold) Medal 2014 by The Indian Econometric Society (TIES) for Best Research Economist.
- Sushmita Ruj elected Senior Member of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) for professional experience and achievements.
- E.V. Gijo awarded Outstanding Reviewer Award by Emerald Group Publishing Limited in 2015.
- Goutam Paul elected Senior Member of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) for professional experience and achievements.
- Arunava Goswami elected Fellow National Academy of Sciences in 2015 for Nano-Agro-Biotechnology.
- Anup Dewanji awarded Distinguished Statistician Award by Indian Society for Probability and Statistics (ISPS) in 2015.
- Madhura Swaminathan elected member of the Committee on Development Policy by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York.
- Goutam Paul elected Senior Member of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) for professional experience and achievements.

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 operationalisation. 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 1st April 2008 and has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act w.e.f.31st December 2009. Out of the remaining 65 items, 19 items are now being monitored on quarterly basis. The quarterly information in respect of 15 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/UTs 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 Twenty Point Programme - 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 Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) with information on 19 items is prepared by this Ministry. The QPR 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 15 items and by the Central Nodal Ministries in respect of 4 items. A detailed analysis is made in the QPR to assess the relative performance of quarterly monitored items/parameters and the States/UTs against the set targets. The QPR is sent to different users and to State/UT Governments and Nodal Ministries concerned for taking appropriate measures in the areas of concern.

8.5.2 The Annual 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 Report for 2013-14 has been released and Annual Report for 2014-15 has been prepared.

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 appraised 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-2006 on annual basis as part of its monitoring mechanism and also to have consultations with States/UTs and Central Nodal Ministries. First National Review Meeting was held on 28th October 2010. The Ministry organised the second National Review Meeting of TPP-2006 on 11th November 2011 and the third one was held on 27th February 2013 under the Chairmanship of MOS(I/C), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in New Delhi. Fourth review meeting was held on 18th March 2014. The meetings are organised in order to improve the implementation of schemes/programmes covered under TPP by State/UT Governments, specially the schemes/programmes where the performance of States/UTs has been rather poor. The last meeting held on 18th March 2014 considered the status of action taken/ compliance of the earlier Review Meetings.

Performance of monthly monitored items under TPP-2006 during 2014-15 and April-September 2015.

8.8 Based on the data received from the Central Nodal Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations, an analysis of the overall performance of quarterly monitored items for the year 2014-15 and for the period April-September 2015 is given in the following paragraphs and in **Annexure V&VI**. During 2014-15, 19 items were monitored on quarterly basis, out of which 15

items consisting of 22 parameters were monitored against targets fixed by concerned Nodal Ministries. During 2015-16, one item 'Number of Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter' has become Non-Targetable. Hence the total parameters monitored against targets have decreased to 21.

8.9 The analysis for the year 2014-15 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:

- SC families assisted - under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC
- Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
- Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year - NRLM
- Pumps sets energised
- Road constructed- PMGSY
- Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year - NRLM
- Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP
- ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
- Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- Food security-National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA
- Supply of Electricity
- Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (only AAY)
- Villages electrified - DDUGJY
- Food Security - Targeted Public Distribution System (only BPL)

8.10 The performance under four parameters has been 'Good' (80% to 90% of target).

- Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)
- Houses constructed - EWS/LIG
- Food security-National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA
- Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (APL+BPL+AAY)

8.11 The performance of three items/parameters viz. (i) Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM(ii) Houses constructed- IAY(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 2015 shows that the performance under **fifteen** items has been '**Very Good**' (90% or above the targets). These items are:

- SC families assisted - under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC
- Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)
- Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- Road constructed- PMGSY
- Villages electrified - DDUGJY
- Pumps sets energised
- Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year - NRLM

- Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
- Supply of Electricity
- Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (only AAY)
- Food security-National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA
- Food Security - Targeted Public Distribution System (only BPL)
- Houses constructed - IAY
- Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year– NRLM

8.13 There are two items in the category of **‘Good’** (80% to 90% of target).

- (i) Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (APL+BPL+AAY)
- (ii) Food security-National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA

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

- Houses constructed - EWS/LIG
- Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP
- Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year – NRLM
- Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP

Specific Achievements under Quarterly Monitored Items/Parameters Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

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 2014-15, 21.11 lakh job cards were issued, 157.34 crore man days of employment was generated and ₹ 23, 522.32 crore were paid as wages under the scheme. During the current financial year (i.e. 2015-16 for the period April–September 2015), 26.02 lakh job cards have been issued, 85.59 crore man-days of employment was generated and wages to the tune of ₹14,727.76 crore have been given.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

8.16 From 2014-15 NRLM has replaced the scheme of Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). NRLM is monitored under three parameters (i) Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) (ii) Number of SHGs provided Revolving fund and (iii) Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund. During the period 2014-15, 2.16 lakh SHGs were promoted as against target of 2.80 lakh which is 77 % of the target and 1.47 lakh SHGs were provided Revolving Fund as against a target of 1.33 lakh which is 110 % of the target. The target for number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) was 75,814 and against it, 2,20,459 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund which is 291% of the target.

8.17 Similarly during April-September 2015, 1.00 lakh SHGs were promoted as against target of 1.06 lakh which is 94 % of the target and 60,451 lakh SHGs were provided Revolving Fund as against target of 55,255 which is 109 % of the target. The target for Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) was 66,090 and against it 33,082 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund which is 50% of the target

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. Increasing the access of landless rural poor to land is considered an important component of the effort aimed at poverty alleviation. The main objective of land reforms has been the re-ordering of agrarian relations in order to achieve an egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, realising 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 2014-15, 56,418 hectares of wasteland was developed and distributed among the landless. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September 2015) 1,458 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 2014-15, 3324 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments and 1734 irregularities were detected. The number of prosecution cases pending, filed and decided during the year 2014-15 were 6, 13 and 3 respectively. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April–September 2015), 96,684 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments, 12,694 irregularities were detected and 12,262 irregularities 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 2014-15, the target was to allocate 301.44 lakh tonnes of food grain to States. However, the off-take by States against this allocation was 257.76 lakh tonnes of food grain which was 86% of the allocation. Similarly during April-September 2015 as against allocation of 261.36 lakh tonnes, actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS has been 228.27 lakh tonnes which is 87% of the allocated quantity.

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 food grains at rates below the rate charged for the BPL families. During the year 2014-15, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY was 56.39 lakh tonnes against the allocated quantity of 59.25 lakh tonnes, which is 95% of the allocated quality. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April–September 2015), the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY has been 28.06 lakh tonnes against the allocated quantity of 28.96 lakh tonnes, which is 97% of the allocated quality.

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

8.22 This parameter has been included in the quarterly monitored parameters since April 2009. During 2014-15 as against the target allocation of 104.93 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families, the actual off take has been 96.12 lakh tonnes which was 92% of the target. During the period April- September 2015 as against the target of allocation of 51.95 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families the actual off take has been 49.96 lakh tonnes which is 96% of the target.

National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA

8.23 This parameter has been included in the quarterly monitored parameters since 2014-15. During 2014-15 as against the target allocation of 213.93 lakh tonnes of food grains, the actual off take has been 183.50 lakh tonnes which was 86% of the target. During the period April- September 2015 as against the target of allocation of 113.03 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families the actual off take has been 96.27 lakh tonnes which is 85% of the target.

National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA

8.24 This parameter has also been included in the quarterly monitored parameters since 2014-15. During 2014-15 as against the target allocation of 4.76 tonnes of food grains, the actual off take has been 4.61 lakh tonnes which was 97% of the target. During the period April- September 2015 as against the target of allocation of 1.79 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families the actual off take has been 1.71 lakh tonnes which is 96% of the target.

Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana

8.25 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/up-gradation 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/ 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. Under the scheme, 18,39,490 houses were constructed during 2014-15 as against the target of construction of 25,15,108 houses which is 73% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April–September 2015) as against the target of construction of 7,54,174 houses, 7,12,972 houses have been constructed which is 95% of the target.

EWS/LIG Houses in urban Areas

8.26 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA), 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 beneficiaries, 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.

8.27 As against the target of construction of 1,50,000 EWS/LIG houses during 2014-15, 1,28,559 houses were constructed and the achievement was 86%. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September 2015), as against the target of construction of 74,999 EWS/LIG houses, 51,617 houses have been constructed which is 69% of the target.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme- Rural Areas

8.28 A separate Ministry namely 'M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation' has been created in July 2011. The ARWSP scheme has also been changed as "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" (NRDWP), 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 2014-15, as against the target to cover 1,18,671 habitations (PC and Slipped back), 1,19,933 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 101% of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 23,427 habitations with water quality problems, 15,958 habitations have been addressed which is only 68% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September 2015) as against the target to cover 35,600 habitations (PC and Slipped back), 18,590 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 52% of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 7,026 habitations with water quality problems, 2,250 habitations have been addressed which is only 32% of the target.

Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas

8.29 Rural Sanitation is a State subject. The efforts of the States are supplemented by the Central Government through technical and financial assistance under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The Programme was launched in the year 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women. The components of the Programme include construction of individual sanitary toilets for households below the poverty-line (BPL), conversion of dry latrines to flush toilets, construction of village sanitary complexes for women, setting up of sanitary marts and production centres, intensive campaign for creating awareness, health education, etc. School Sanitation has been introduced as a major component to encourage wider acceptance of sanitation among the rural masses. During the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 individual household latrines were constructed. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April–September 2015), 42,96,544 individual household latrines have been constructed.

Institutional Delivery

8.30 The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' under the National Rural Health Mission on 12th April 2005. The scheme has the dual objectives of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor women. Cash benefits are provided to the beneficiaries belonging to below poverty line (BPL) families and also to the village link worker/ASHA for coming to the institution for delivery, the cost of transportation, etc. Benefits are graded in nature and vary from high performing to low performing States and also from rural to urban areas. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored. It is funded through the RCH flexi pool mechanism. Monitoring parameter under this scheme is number of deliveries that took place in specialised institutions. During the year 2014-15, 14,957 thousand deliveries were conducted in institutions all over the country. During the period April–September 2014, 6,974 thousand deliveries have taken place in institutions.

Scheduled Caste Families Assisted

8.31 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 2014-15 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 2014-2015, 1957 thousand SC Families were assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC as against the target of 180 thousand which is 1087 % of the target and 3,883 thousand SC Students were assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship. During the period April–September 2015, 186 thousand SC Families were assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC as against the target of 89 thousand which is 209 % of the target and 1,119 thousand SC Students were assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship.

Universalisation of ICDS Scheme

8.32 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived as the most viable vehicle for achieving holistic development with a focus on mother and child. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children - 1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers and children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunisation, 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 2014-15, as against the target of making 6,952 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 7,024 Block (cumulative) were made operational which is 101% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September 2015) as against the target of making 7075 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 7025 Block (cumulative) have been made operational which is 99% of the target.

Functional Anganwadis

8.33 Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the Anganwadi is the primary unit which extends services such as supplementary feeding to bridge the calories gap between the national recommended standards and average intake of children and women. In order to promote improved behavioral 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 utilised for various programmes/schemes related to health and family welfare. The target for the year 2014-15 was to make 13,53,081 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional and the achievement against it was 13,43,711 which is 99 % of the target. The target for April–September 2015 was to make 13,64,114 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional against which achievement has been 13,44,591 which is 99% 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

8.34 Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanisation is an inevitable phenomenon of modernisation 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. W.e.f April 2015 the parameter has become non targetable. For the year 2014-15, the target was to assist 1,32,000 poor families and against this, 12,88,018 families were

assisted, which is 976% of the target. For the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September 2015), 17,80,727 families have been assisted so far.

Afforestation

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

8.35 This programme has been conceived to increase the green cover of the country. Under this programme, two major items are being monitored on monthly basis i.e. (i) area covered under plantations in respect of public lands including forest lands and (ii) seedlings planted on public and forest lands. During the year 2014-15, as against the target to cover 1535 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1348 thousand hectares of land was covered, showing 88% of achievement. Similarly, the target for seedling plantation during the year was to plant 10,189 lakh seedlings on public and forest land and against it the planting of 12,244 lakh seedlings was achieved, which is 120% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April–September 2015) as against the target to cover 583 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1191 thousand hectares of land has been covered showing 204% of achievement. Similarly, the target for seedling plantation during the period was to plant 3792 lakh seedlings on public and forest land. The achievement of planting of 7719 lakh seedlings has been made, which is 204% of the target.

Rural Roads – Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

8.36 The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25th February 2005, announced a major plan for rebuilding rural India called Bharat Nirman. The Government has identified rural roads as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and has set a goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road by 2009 through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads) has been added to give highest priority to the development and expansion of rural roads as through connectivity, the fruits of development can reach the rural areas. The target for the year 2014-15 was for construction of 21,775 Km of road in rural areas whereas the achievement was 37,157 Km of road constructed, which is 171% of the target. The target for the current financial year (i.e. the period April–September 2015) was construction of 7,800 Km of road in rural areas and the achievement against it has been of 14,574 Km of road constructed, which is 187% of the target.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

8.37 This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity to all rural household in a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency for implementing the programme. The target for the year 2014-15 was electrification of 14,000 villages and against it, 13,232 villages electrified, which is 95% of the target. The target for the current financial year (i.e. the period April–September 2015) was electrification of 1,577 villages and the achievement of 2,741 villages has been made, which is 174% of the target.

Energisation of Pump Sets

8.38 Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic and agricultural purposes, but also for irrigation. Pumpsets are energised to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During the year 2014-15, 6,56,846 pumpsets were energised against the target of energisation of 3,61,458 pumpsets which is 182% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – September 2015), 2, 51,901 pumpsets have been energised against the target of energisation of 1,53,446 pumpsets which is 164% of the target.

Supply of Electricity

8.39 Government has notified the National Electricity Policy, which inter-alia aims at accelerated development of the power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and other stakeholders. The salient features of the policy are access to electricity and availability of power. During the year 2014-15, as against demand of 10,50,989 million units (MUs) of electricity, 10,13,285 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 96% of the demand. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April–September 2015), as against the demand of 5,55,191 million units (MUs) of electricity, 5,41,767 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 98% of the power demand.

CHAPTER IX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECT MONITORING

9.1 The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) monitors the implementation status of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing more than ₹ 150 crore and above taken up by the respective department, ministries and their Central Sector Public Enterprises (CPSEs) in 16 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

System of Monitoring:

9.2 The IPMD monitors the implementation of the Central Sector Projects above ₹ 150 crore through the mechanism of **Online Computerised 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, NITI Aayog and all Administrative 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 authorisation.
- 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 Administrative 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.

9.3 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.

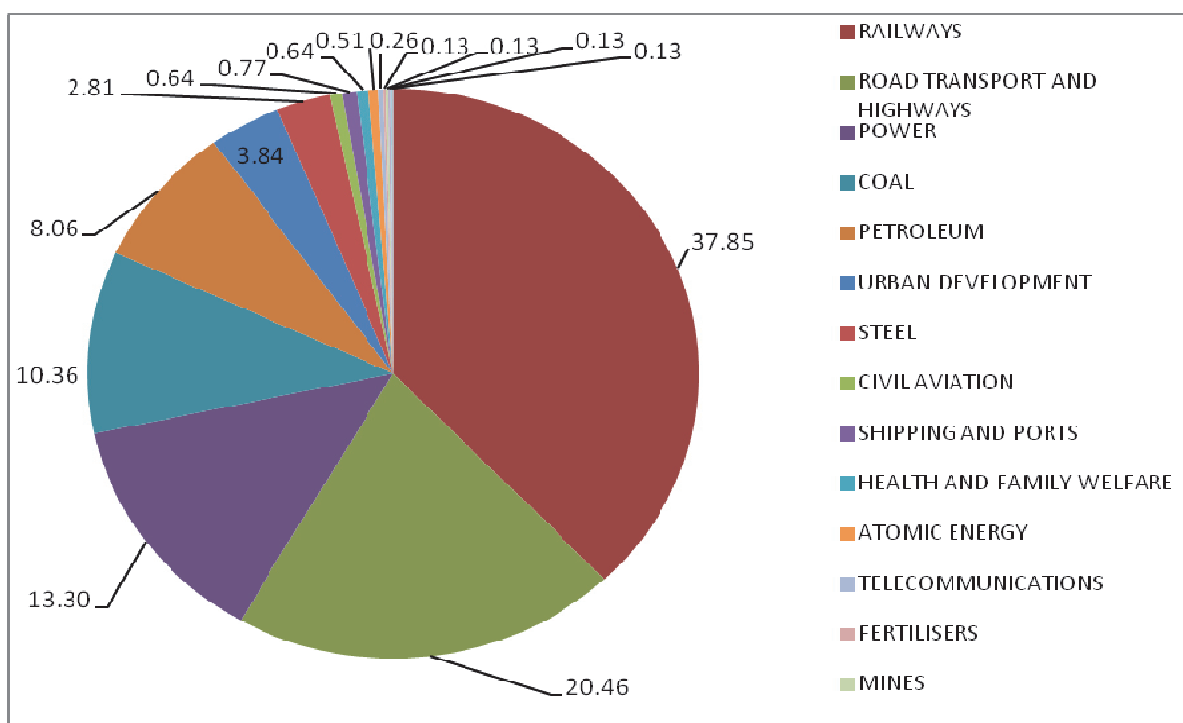
9.4 Facilitator in better implementation of Projects

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 2015-16

As on 1st November 2015, 782 projects with an anticipated cost of ₹ 1,222,545.86 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 782 central sector projects are shown in the pi-chart given below:-



The details of projects in each category as on 1st November 2015 is given at Table 9.1 below:

Table 9.1

| Frequency Distribution of Projects as on 1 st November 2015 | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| S. No. | SECTOR | NO OF MEGA PROJECTS | ORIGINAL COST (₹ crore) | ANTICIPATED COST (₹ crore) | NO OF MAJOR PROJECTS | ORIGINAL COST (₹ crore) | ANTICIPATED COST (₹ crore) |
| 1 | ATOMIC ENERGY | 4 | 40442.00 | 46726.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | CIVIL AVIATION | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5 | 1521.56 | 1530.45 |
| 3 | COAL | 13 | 31062.72 | 31870.27 | 68 | 25824.01 | 25668.33 |
| 4 | FERTILISERS | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 197.79 | 197.79 |
| 5 | MINES | 1 | 1856.00 | 1856.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | STEEL | 6 | 42854.49 | 42854.49 | 16 | 6979.50 | 7124.90 |
| 7 | PETROCHEMICALS | 1 | 5460.61 | 9965.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | PETROLEUM | 30 | 118824.71 | 130400.54 | 33 | 14380.60 | 14401.47 |
| 9 | POWER | 63 | 276422.18 | 319648.04 | 41 | 18498.56 | 18728.53 |
| 10 | HEAVY INDUSTRY | 1 | 1718.00 | 3827.30 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5 | 1390.58 | 1390.58 |
| 12 | RAILWAYS | 84 | 97385.32 | 198849.82 | 212 | 74496.09 | 98098.02 |
| 13 | ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS | 34 | 52705.31 | 53885.31 | 126 | 53054.12 | 54047.27 |
| 14 | SHIPPING AND PORTS | 2 | 3655.40 | 3887.40 | 4 | 1756.88 | 2081.53 |
| 15 | TELECOMMUNICATIONS | 1 | 13334.00 | 13334.00 | 1 | 384.00 | 384.00 |
| 16 | URBAN DEVELOPMENT | 10 | 131194.03 | 136408.03 | 20 | 5380.79 | 5380.79 |
| TOTAL | | 250 | 816914.77 | 993512.20 | 532 | 203864.48 | 229033.66 |

- As on 1st November 2015, 782 projects with anticipated completion cost of ₹ 1,222,545.86 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) | 250 | 99,3512.20 |
| 2 | Major (₹ 150 crore to less than ₹ 1000 crore) | 532 | 229,033.66 |
| | TOTAL | 782 | 1,222,545.86 |

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 | ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND | 1 | 314.61 | 314.61 | 18.02 |
| 2 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 28 | 15, 866.52 | 18, 015.82 | 5, 425.54 |
| 3 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 3 | 9, 356.22 | 24, 848.83 | 13, 144.35 |
| 4 | ASSAM | 35 | 23, 431.1 | 38, 131.54 | 30, 277.76 |
| 5 | BIHAR | 47 | 50, 385.63 | 64, 163.83 | 36, 035.4 |
| 6 | CHHATISGARH | 29 | 81, 307. 1 | 82, 969.27 | 46, 506.34 |
| 7 | D & N HAVELI | 1 | 6, 086.08 | 6, 086.08 | 296.04 |
| 8 | DELHI | 14 | 49, 464.96 | 49, 464.96 | 19, 569.06 |
| 9 | GOA | 5 | 1, 395.15 | 1, 377.54 | 305.01 |
| 10 | GUJARAT | 25 | 28, 672.83 | 29, 670.47 | 14, 590.78 |
| 11 | HARYANA | 9 | 4, 659.81 | 6, 630.43 | 6, 885.3 |
| 12 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 4 | 7, 154.09 | 12, 973.29 | 5, 362.7 |
| 13 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | 7 | 21, 314.62 | 40, 235.3 | 15, 641.18 |
| 14 | JHARKHAND | 38 | 39, 714.33 | 42, 197.08 | 13, 151.24 |
| 15 | KARNATAKA | 33 | 65, 975.04 | 80, 937.81 | 21, 103.62 |
| 16 | KERALA | 15 | 24, 980.58 | 29, 455.73 | 11, 625.25 |
| 17 | MADHYA PRADESH | 19 | 22, 774.88 | 24, 758.8 | 8, 358.97 |
| 18 | MAHARASHTRA | 55 | 1, 04, 291.59 | 1, 14, 584.52 | 30, 716.28 |
| 19 | MANIPUR | 1 | 727.56 | 6, 570.75 | 2, 787.99 |
| 20 | MEGHALAYA | 3 | 4, 845.02 | 6, 069.9 | 740.59 |
| 21 | MIZORAM | 2 | 988.06 | 4, 201.96 | 1, 097.07 |
| 22 | MULTI STATE | 179 | 1, 88, 614.4 | 2, 13, 744.45 | 72, 292.48 |
| 23 | NAGALAND | 2 | 5, 124 | 7, 461.12 | 10.44 |
| 24 | ODISHA | 41 | 69, 443.31 | 78, 531.25 | 42, 485.64 |
| 25 | PUNJAB | 4 | 1, 180.5 | 1, 153.46 | 190.47 |
| 26 | RAJASTHAN | 30 | 27, 058.75 | 27, 542.2 | 14, 723.48 |
| 27 | SHIKKIM | 2 | 1, 648.94 | 4, 499.46 | 491 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 28 | TAMIL NADU | 40 | 61, 273.24 | 75, 673.93 | 31, 414.56 |
| 29 | TELANGANA | 31 | 11, 908.91 | 14, 872.86 | 3, 090.29 |
| 30 | TRIPURA | 4 | 2, 381.35 | 6, 012.58 | 2, 771.3 |
| 31 | UTTAR PRADESH | 30 | 36, 002.28 | 38, 782.69 | 12, 996.19 |
| 32 | UTTARAKHAND | 6 | 9, 351.89 | 11, 651.71 | 5, 187.72 |
| 33 | WEST BENGAL | 36 | 44, 085.9 | 58, 961.63 | 18, 659.05 |
| TOTAL | | 782 | 10,20, 779.25 | 12, 22, 545.86 | 4, 87, 951.31 |

Project completed during 2014-15

9.6 There were 41 projects reported completion during the year 2015-16 (up to 1st November 2015). List of completed projects is given at Annexure-VIII.

Project implementation Status during the 12th Plan

9.7 During the 12th Plan (April 2012 to March 2017) 254 projects reported completion. Of these, 73 projects completed in 2012-13, 69 projects completed in 2013-14 and 72 projects completed in 2014-15 and 41 projects completed during April to October 2015. 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 October 2015)

| S.No. | SECTOR | NO OF PROJECTS | COST ORIGINAL (₹ crore) | COST ANTICIPATED (₹ crore) | CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE (₹ crore) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | ATOMIC ENERGY | 1 | 1106.29 | 1106.29 | 1084.24 |
| 2 | CIVIL AVIATION | 4 | 4828.51 | 5722.62 | 5446.06 |
| 3 | COAL | 3 | 7104.29 | 10355.48 | 9707.73 |
| 4 | FERTILISERS | 6 | 5317.41 | 5317.41 | 3826.59 |
| 5 | PETROLEUM | 56 | 107678.68 | 122469.77 | 87956.66 |
| 6 | POWER | 62 | 114241.53 | 127996.27 | 93805.74 |
| 7 | RAILWAYS | 28 | 9501.41 | 19909.23 | 17985.51 |
| 8 | ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS | 47 | 23232.68 | 23418.46 | 29562.80 |
| 9 | SHIPPING AND PORTS | 19 | 13383.65 | 14917.56 | 10970.22 |
| 10 | STEEL | 14 | 47469.55 | 53343.45 | 50429.67 |
| 11 | TELECOMMUNICATIONS | 13 | 6160.69 | 6045.16 | 2901.00 |
| 12 | URBAN DEVELOPMENT | 2 | 2608.18 | 2667.08 | 1311.54 |
| TOTAL | | 255 | 342632.87 | 393268.78 | 314987.76 |

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

| Extent of time overrun in projects with respect to original schedule | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| (All Cost/ Expenditure in ₹ crore) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Projects with time overruns \$ | | | |
| Sl. No | Sector | No. of Projects | Original Cost | Anticipated Cost | Cost Overrun ^ (%) | No. | Original Cost | Anticipated Cost | Range of T.O.R (in months) |
| 1 | ATOMIC ENERGY | 4 | 40,442.00 | 46,726.00 | 15.54 | 3 | 27,271.00 | 29,456.00 | 17 - 72 |
| 2 | CIVIL AVIATION | 5 | 1,521.56 | 1,530.45 | 0.58 | 1 | 309.46 | 309.46 | 80 - 80 |
| 3 | COAL | 81 | 56,886.73 | 57,538.60 | 1.15 | 44 | 24,912.79 | 25,725.46 | 8 - 104 |
| 4 | FERTILISERS | 1 | 197.79 | 197.79 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| 5 | MINES | 1 | 1,856.00 | 1,856.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| 6 | STEEL | 22 | 49,833.99 | 49,979.39 | 0.29 | 10 | 36,011.40 | 36,011.40 | 4 - 36 |
| 7 | PETROCHEMICALS | 1 | 5,460.61 | 9,965.00 | 82.49 | 1 | 5,460.61 | 9,965.00 | 44 - 44 |
| 8 | PETROLEUM | 63 | 133,205.31 | 144,802.01 | 8.71 | 36 | 80,481.12 | 89,007.56 | 1 - 71 |
| 9 | POWER | 104 | 294,920.74 | 338,376.57 | 14.73 | 57 | 139,948.25 | 172,804.41 | 4 - 123 |
| 10 | HEAVY INDUSTRY | 1 | 1,718.00 | 3,827.30 | 122.78 | 1 | 1,718.00 | 3,827.30 | 75 - 75 |
| 11 | HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE | 5 | 1,390.58 | 1,390.58 | 0.00 | 1 | 175.57 | 175.57 | 15 - 15 |
| 12 | RAILWAYS * | 296 | 171,881.41 | 296,947.84 | 72.76 | 29 | 30,451.10 | 87,739.55 | 3 - 261 |
| 13 | ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ** | 160 | 105,759.43 | 107,932.58 | 2.05 | 16 | 13,327.67 | 13,419.62 | 6 - 105 |
| 14 | SHIPPING AND PORTS | 6 | 5,412.28 | 5,968.93 | 10.28 | 3 | 1,744.39 | 2,729.46 | 61 - 117 |
| 15 | TELECOMMUNICATIONS | 2 | 13,718.00 | 13,718.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 384.00 | 384.00 | 61 - 61 |
| 16 | URBAN DEVELOPMENT | 30 | 136,574.82 | 141,788.82 | 3.82 | 12 | 79,218.82 | 79,218.82 | 2 - 42 |
| Total | | 782 | 1,020,779.25 | 1,222,545.86 | 19.77 | 215 | 441,414.18 | 550,773.61 | |

*-Information in respect of Ministry of Railway is as on 1st January 2015. M/o Railways is not updating the information

** -Out of 160 projects, the data/information of only 8 projects were submitted online by the NHAI for the month of October 2015. The data/information in respect of remaining projects is as per last reported data i.e. June 2015.

\$- Time overrun= Anticipated Data of Commissioning minus Original Data of Commissioning.

^ -Cost overrun= Anticipated Cost minus Original Cost.

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 finalisation 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

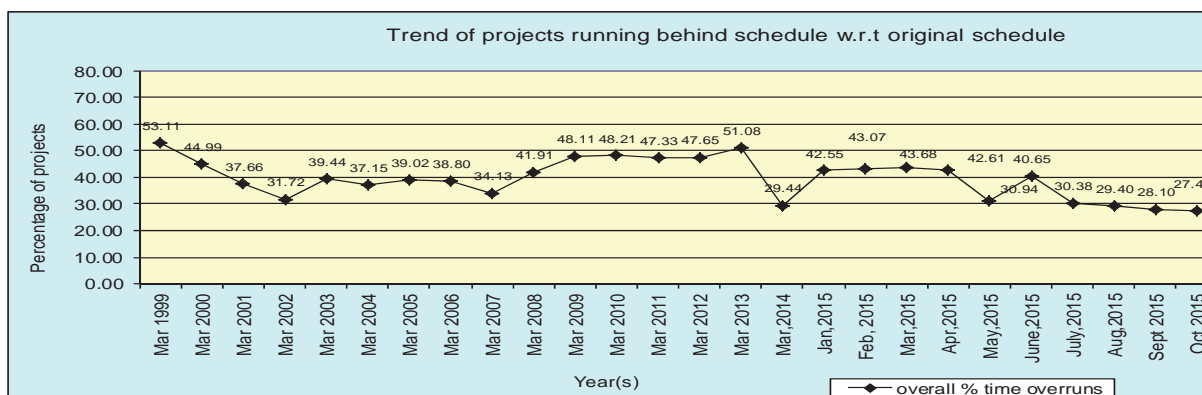
| Extent of cost overrun in projects with respect to original schedule(Sector Wise) (All Cost/ Expenditure in ₹ crore) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | Projects with cost overrun | | | |
| Sl. No | Sector | No. of Projects | Original Cost | Anticipated cost | Cost Overrun (%) | No. | Original Cost | Anticipated Cost | Cost overrun (%) |
| 1 | ATOMIC ENERGY | 4 | 40,442.00 | 46,726.00 | 15.54 | 2 | 16,663.00 | 22,947.00 | 37.71 |
| 2 | CIVIL AVIATION | 5 | 1,521.56 | 1,530.45 | 0.58 | 1 | 217.60 | 244.10 | 12.18 |
| 3 | COAL | 81 | 56,886.73 | 57,538.60 | 1.15 | 3 | 793.38 | 1,913.25 | 141.15 |
| 4 | FERTILISERS | 1 | 197.79 | 197.79 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | MINES | 1 | 1,856.00 | 1,856.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | STEEL | 22 | 49,833.99 | 49,979.39 | 0.29 | 1 | 343.00 | 488.40 | 42.39 |
| 7 | PETROCHEMICALS | 1 | 5,460.61 | 9,965.00 | 82.49 | 1 | 5,460.61 | 9,965.00 | 82.49 |
| 8 | PETROLEUM | 63 | 133,205.31 | 144,802.01 | 8.71 | 18 | 68,022.56 | 80,741.01 | 18.70 |
| 9 | POWER | 104 | 294,920.74 | 338,376.57 | 14.73 | 19 | 49,283.58 | 92,803.02 | 88.30 |
| 10 | HEAVY INDUSTRY | 1 | 1,718.00 | 3,827.30 | 122.78 | 1 | 1,718.00 | 3,827.30 | 122.78 |
| 11 | HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE | 5 | 1,390.58 | 1,390.58 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | RAILWAYS * | 296 | 171,881.41 | 296,947.84 | 72.76 | 160 | 81,685.74 | 208,168.14 | 154.84 |
| 13 | ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ** | 160 | 105,759.43 | 107,932.58 | 2.05 | 13 | 3,920.93 | 6,121.59 | 56.13 |
| 14 | SHIPPING AND PORTS | 6 | 5,412.28 | 5,968.93 | 10.28 | 4 | 1,990.06 | 3,139.29 | 57.75 |
| 15 | TELECOMMUNICATIONS | 2 | 13,718.00 | 13,718.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | URBAN DEVELOPMENT | 30 | 136,574.82 | 141,788.82 | 3.82 | 1 | 6,395.00 | 11,609.00 | 81.53 |
| Total | | 782 | 1,020,779.25 | 1,222,545.86 | 19.77 | 224 | 236,493.46 | 441,967.10 | 86.88 |

9.11 Causes of Cost Escalation:

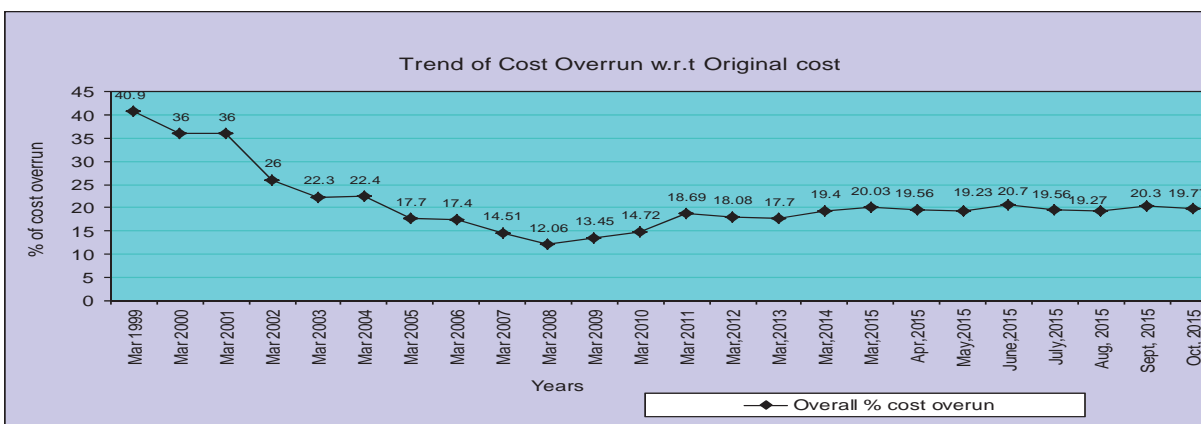
- Under-estimation of original cost
- Changes in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties
- High cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures
- Spiraling land acquisition costs
- Changes in scope of projects
- Monopolistic pricing by vendors of equipment services
- General Price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

Time and cost overruns in projects- Trend analysis

9.12 An analysis of the 782 projects at the end of October 2015 shows that 215 projects were running behind their original schedule. The time overrun in these projects ranges from 1-261 months. The cost overrun in the delayed projects has resulted 24.77% increase in original cost. The anticipated cost for all delayed projects together is ₹ 550,773.61 crore. The chart below depicts the percentage of delayed projects during the last 16 year. This shows a decline in the delayed projects.



9.13 Time and cost overruns have been a major problem affecting the implementation of Central Sector Infrastructure 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 16 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 40.90% in March 1999 to 19.77% in October 2015. The Chart below depicts the trend of cost overrun during the last 16 year.



Remedial Measures/systemic improvements

9.14 The IPMD from time to time has brought in systemic improvements to reduce delays in project implementation, which interalia 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.
- 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):- The Ministry had advised all the State Governments to constitute a Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve project related issues faced by CPSUs in their States. So far, twenty seven States had constituted such CSPCCs. The mechanism of CSPCC has been very effective in resolving issues related with the State Governments like land acquisition, shifting of utilities, resettlement & rehabilitation and law and order problems.

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 Department 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 Linking Strategies with Projects in Building Institutions” organised by International Institute of Projects & Programme Management (I2P2M) 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 three trainings have so far been conducted.

9.16.2 The Ministry, on the direction of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) has decided to offer the OCMS of the MoSPI to the State Governments for use in monitoring the progress of State Sector Infrastructure Projects at their level.

The MoSPI will also extend training and handholding to the concerned officers of the State Governments in the use of the project-monitoring software/mechanism. The State Governments will free to decide whether they would like to use the OCMS or some other package for the purpose of project-monitoring of the State Sector Infrastructure Projects. This ministry has organised two workshops on technical and functional aspect of OCMS. 56 Participants from different states/UT have participated in the above workshop.

Infrastructure Performance 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

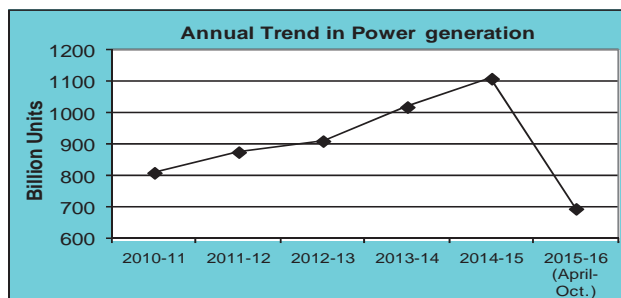
9.19 The production performance of the infrastructure sector during the year 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 (April- October) is at Annexure - VII.

Infrastructure Performance during 2015-16 (April-October)

9.20 The overall infrastructure performance during 2015-16 (April - October) has shown positive trend of the growth. All sectors except steel, natural gas and net addition in switching capacity in the telephone exchanges recorded a positive growth over the performance during the corresponding period of the previous year. While the growth rate in respect of power generation, production of coal, finished steel, cement, fertilizers, crude oil, refinery, up gradation of highways, import cargo handled at airports and passengers handled at domestic terminal of the airports were higher than the growth achieved during the corresponding period of the last year (April – October 2014). However, as compared to the targets set for this period, most of the sectors except power generation, crude oil production, refinery production, up-gradation of highways, export & import cargo handled at airports and passengers handled at domestic terminals of the airports have lagged behind their targets for the period. The trend in the overall infrastructure performance during 2015-16 (April - October) as compared to the target set for the period and the performance for the year 2014-15 is at Annexure-VII. Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

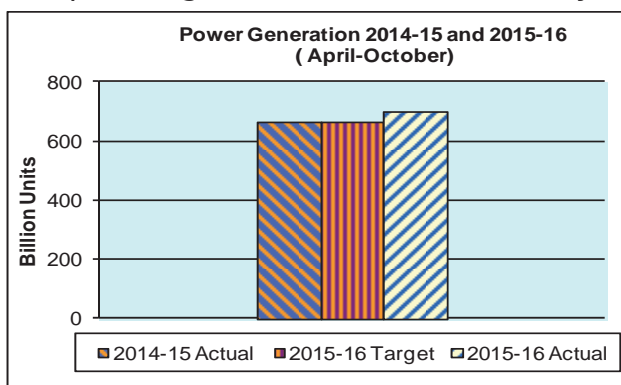
Power

9.21 The overall power generation scenario during past five years has shown continuous growth as indicated in the adjoining graph. During 2014-2015 the power generation at 1110.46 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 8.85% over the power generation for the year 2013-2014. The growth of 8.85% was lower than the 11.86% growth achieved during the previous year (2013-14). The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) during 2014-2015 was 64.46%, which was lower than the PLF of 65.56% achieved during 2013-2014.



9.22 During 2015-16 (April-October) the power generation in the country at

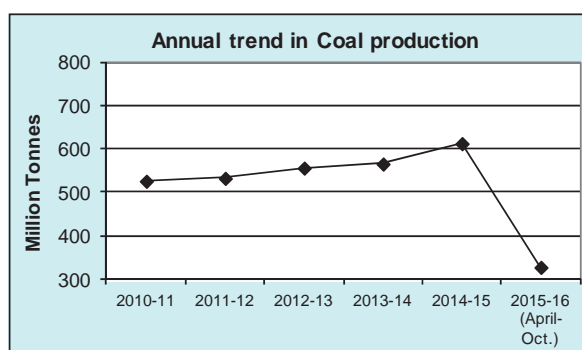
696.66 Billion Units (BU) was 5.08% higher than the target of 663.01 BU for the period and it recorded a growth of 5.20% over the power generation during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining chart shows the position of power generation vis-a-vis target and the achievement of the previous year. The thermal generation at 538.95 BU recorded a growth of 6.44% but it was 1.74% lower than the target of 548.50 BU for the period. The PLF of 61.80% was lower than the PLF of 64.24% achieved during the corresponding period of last year. So far as sector-wise thermal power generation is concerned, the generation in the central and state sectors were lower than the targets for the period by 1.30% and 11.20% respectively but generation in the private sector was 8.06% higher. The Hydro power generation at 88.98 BU was lower than the target for the period as well as the generation during the corresponding period of the previous year by 0.31% and 3.26% respectively. The Nuclear power generation at 21.95 BU was 2.67% higher than the target for the period and it was also 11.80% higher than the generation during the corresponding period of previous year.



Coal

9.23 The coal production during 2014-2015 at 612.58 Million Tonnes (MT) was 8.28% higher than the production of 565.76 MT during 2013-14. The trend of coal production during past five years is brought out in the adjoining graph.

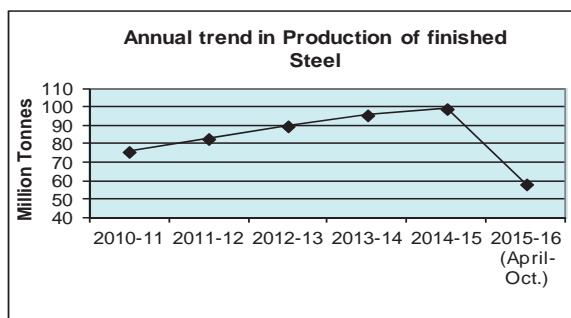
9.24 The overall coal production during 2015-16 (April-October) at



328.22 MT was 10.56% lower than the target for the period, but it recorded a growth of 4.46% over the production of 314.22 MT during the corresponding period of the last year. The production of coking coal at 30.53 MT registered a negative growth of 0.09%, but the production of washed coal at 1.17 MT was 0.43% lower than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The overall coal despatches during 2015-16 (April-October) at 350.90 MT was 9.78% lower than the target of 388.95 MT for the period but it was 4.63% higher than the despatches during the corresponding period of previous year.

Steel

9.25 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2014-2015 was 99.02 MT, which recorded a growth of 3.60% over the production of 95.58 MT during the year 2013-2014. The production of finished steel during past five years indicates the trend as brought out in the adjoining graph.

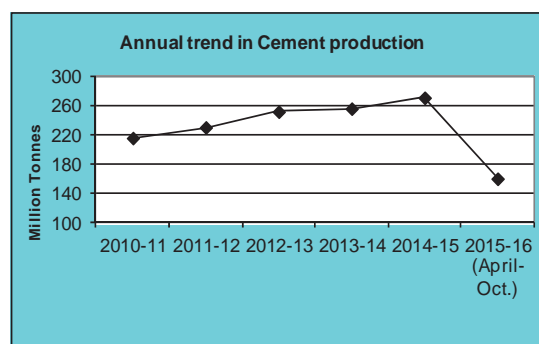


9.26 During 2015-16 (April-October), the production of finished steel at 58.12 MT recorded a negative growth of 0.49% over the production of 58.41 MT during

the corresponding period of last year.

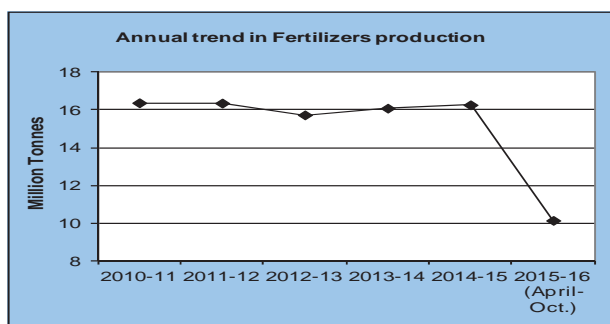
Cement

9.27 The production of cement during 2014-2015 at 270.90 million tonnes (MT) was 5.77% higher than the production of 256.12 MT during the previous year. The growth rate has increased to 5.77% compared to 1.66% during 2013-14. The trend in cement production during past five years is indicated in the side chart.



9.28 The production of cement during 2015-16 (April – October) at 160.46 MT was 2.29% higher than the production of 156.86 MT during the corresponding period of last year.

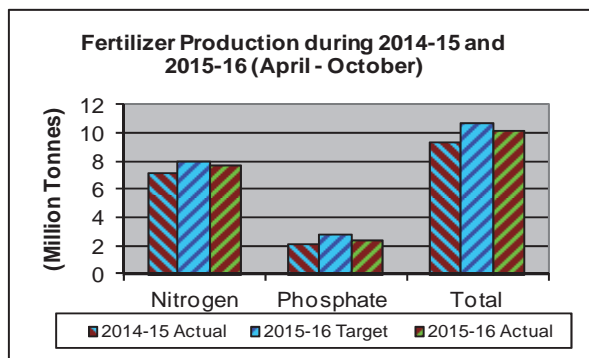
Fertilizers



9.29 The overall production of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) during 2014-2015 at 16.27 million tonnes (MT) was 1.11% higher than the production during the year 2013-2014. During the year, the overall capacity utilisation (Nitrogen+ Phosphate) was 93.90%, which was lower than the target of 106.20% but it was higher than the capacity

utilised of 92.90% during 2013-14. The production trend during the past five years is given in the side chart.

9.30 During 2015-16 (April-October) the production of fertilizers at 10.14 MT was 5.23% lower than the target for the period but it was 8.45% higher than the production during the corresponding period of the last year.

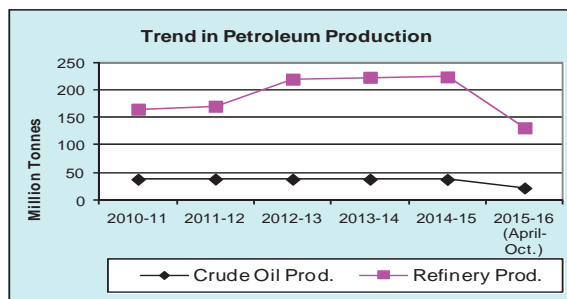


The overall capacity utilisation of 93.40% was higher than the capacity (86.20%) utilised during the corresponding period of the previous year. The production of nitrogen at 7.74 MT was 2.32% lower than the target for the period but it was 7.09% higher than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The production of phosphate fertilizers

at 2.40 MT was 13.55% lower than the target for the period but it was 13.12% higher than the production during the corresponding period of the last year.

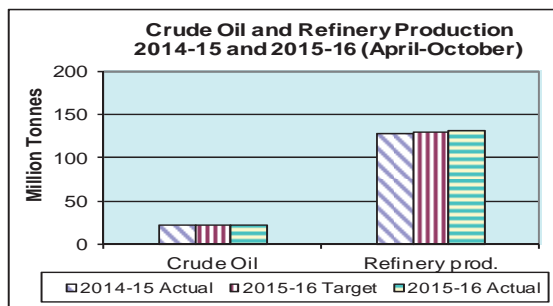
Petroleum

9.31.1 **Crude Oil:** The production of crude oil during 2014-2015 at 37.46 million tonnes (MT) was lower than the target of 38.76 MT as well as the production of 37.79 MT during the year 2013-14 by 3.35% and 0.86% 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 2015-16 (April - October) at 21.83 MT was higher than the target of 21.51 MT for the period and the production of 21.82 MT during the corresponding period of last year by 1.49% and 0.06% respectively.

9.32.1 **Refinery Production:** The refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during 2014-15 at 223.28 MT was 0.19% lower than the target of 223.71 MT but 0.35% higher than the production of 222.50 MT during the year 2013-2014. The overall capacity utilisation at 103.82% during 2014-15 was higher than 103.46% achieved in the previous year. The production trend during last five years is given in the adjoining.



9.32.2 The refinery production during 2015-16 (April - October) at 130.87 MT was 1.35% higher than the target of 129.13 MT as well as 2.44% higher than the production of 127.75 MT during corresponding period of the last year. The overall capacity utilisation was 104.1% for the period which was higher than

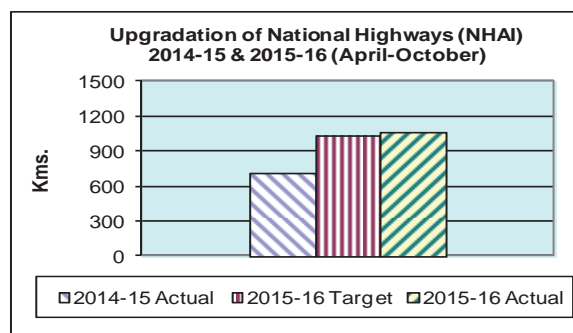
101.3% capacity utilised during the corresponding period of the previous year. The above chart shows the target and the achievement of crude oil and refinery production.

9.33.1 Natural Gas: The overall natural gas production during 2014-2015 at 33,656 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was lower than the target of 36,620 MCM and the production of 35,407 MCM during 2013-2014 by 8.09% and 4.95% respectively.

9.33.2 The natural gas production during 2015-16 (April - October) at 19,244 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 5.74% lower than the target of 20,416 MCM and it was also 2.10% lower than the production of 19,656 MCM during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Roads

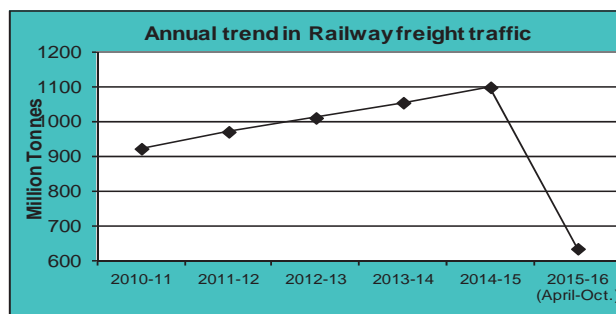
9.34 The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and State PWD & Border Road Organisation (BRO), under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are engaged in construction and upgradation of highways. During 2014-15, the NHAI has constructed/ strengthened 1501.00 Kms national highways to four/six/eight lanes against the target of 2000.00 Kms and the achievement of 1901.00 Kms during 2013-2014. The State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) have widened/strengthened 45.06 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 544.10 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 695.91 Kms of existing weak pavement. In addition they have improved 38.66 Kms of low-grade sections and riding quality of 1897.66 Kms highways. As part of up-gradation of highways 65 bridges were also reinforced/ constructed.



9.35 During 2015-16 (April - October) the NHAI has widened/strengthened 1053.00 Kms highways against the target of 1035.00 Kms and the achievement of 705.00 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 28.79 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 213.46 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 444.07 Kms of existing weak pavement. They have also improved 378.38 Kilometer of riding quality of highways. As part of the up-gradation, during this period 37 bridges were also reinforced /constructed against the target of 47 bridges for the period.

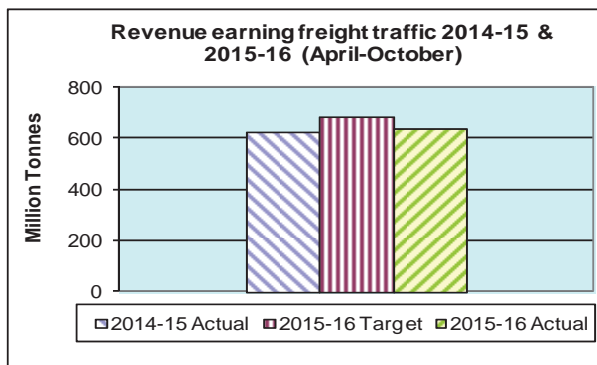
Railways

9.36 The revenue earning freight traffic moved by the railways during 2014-2015 at 1097.57 MT recorded a growth of 4.18% over the freight traffic movement for the year 2013-2014 but it was 0.60% lower than the target of 1104.25 MT for the year. The annual trend in freight traffic during last five years is



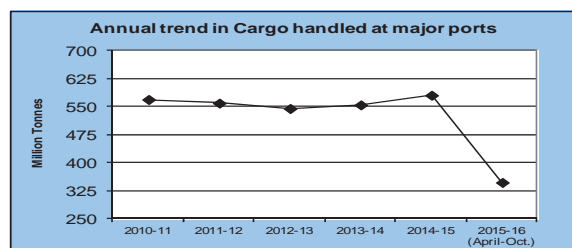
indicated in the side chart.

9.37 During 2015-16 (April-October) the freight traffic moved by the railways at 634.32 MT was 6.72% lower than the target of 680.04 MT but it recorded a growth of 2.04% over the freight movement of 621.66 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth rate was lower compared to 4.79% during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining chart indicates the performance of railways vis-a-vis target for the period and achievement during the corresponding period of the previous year.



Shipping and Ports

9.38 The major ports in the country handled 581.34 MT cargo during 2014-2015, which was 4.65% higher than the achievement for the previous year. The trend in cargo handled at major ports is indicated in the side chart.

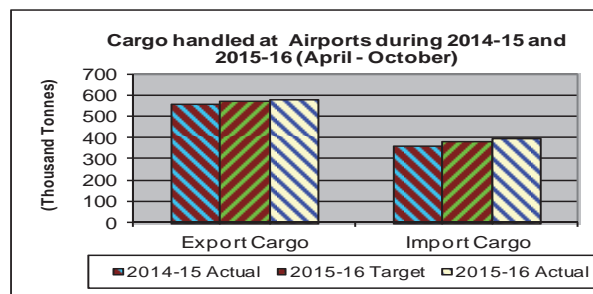


9.39 During 2015-16 (April-October) the major ports handled 347.89 MT cargo which recorded a growth of 3.67% over the handling of 335.57 MT cargo during the corresponding period of previous year.

9.40 The coastal shipment of coal (thermal and coking) during 2014-15 at 118.73 MT was 14.03% higher than the shipment of 104.12 MT during the previous year. During 2015-16 (April - October) the overall coastal shipment of coal was 75.29 MT which was 15.00% higher than the shipment of 65.47 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Civil Aviation

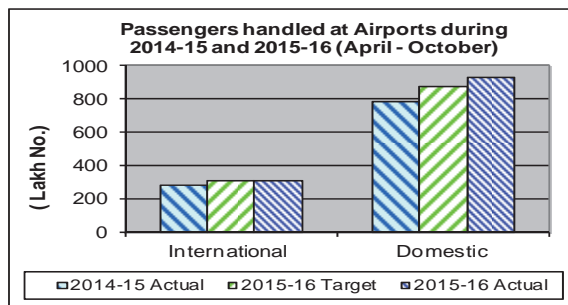
9.41 During 2014-2015 all airports handled 9,31,102 tonnes of export cargo, which was 0.61% lower than the targets for the period but it recorded a growth of 6.79% over the cargo handled during 2013-14. During the period, airports handled 6,13,083 tonnes of import cargo, which was slightly lower (0.09%) than the targets for the period but it was 7.35% higher than the import cargo handled during 2013-14.



9.42 During 2015-16 (April - October) all airports handled 5,75,246 tonnes of export cargo, which was higher than the target of 5,71,643 tonnes as well as the 5,53,113 tonnes of export cargo handled during the corresponding period of the previous year by 0.63% and 4.00% respectively. Further the airports

handled 3,94,592 tonnes of import cargo during this period, which was higher than the target for the period as well as the cargo handled during the corresponding period of the previous year by 2.84% and 10.11% respectively.

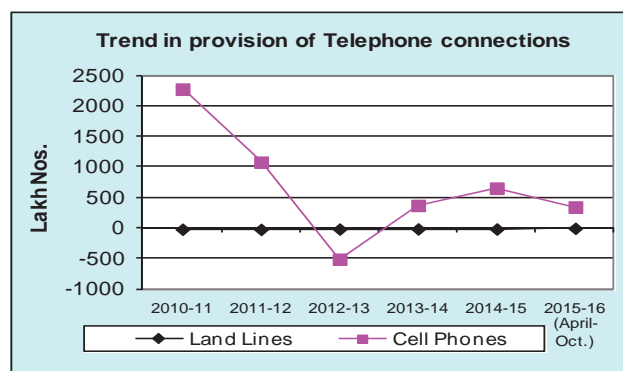
During 2014-15 all airports handled 508.80 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was higher than the target as well as passengers handled during 2013-14 by 5.23% and 8.13% respectively. The domestic terminals of the airports handled 1393.05 lakh passengers during 2014-15, which was higher than the targets as well as the passengers handled during 2013-2014 by 7.66% and 12.18% respectively.

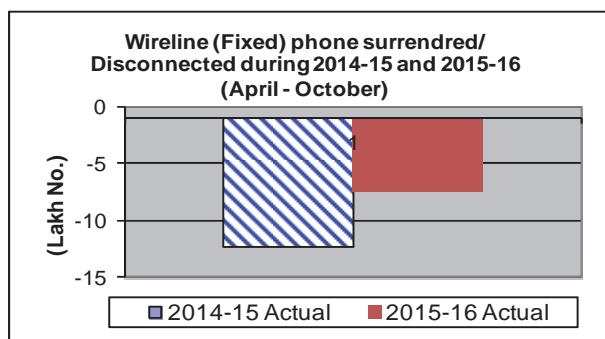


9.43 During 2015-16 (April-October) the international terminals of the airports handled 306.08 lakh passengers, which was 0.47% lower than the target of 307.52 lakh passengers but it 7.14% higher than the passengers handled during the corresponding period of the previous year. The domestic terminal of the airports handled 935.70 lakh passengers during 2015-16 (April-October), which was higher than the targets for the period and the passengers handled during the corresponding period of the last year by 7.07% and 19.11% respectively.

Telecommunications

9.44 During 2014-2015, at the national level 44.75 lakh lines were added/connected to the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, but 20.54 lakh line were deleted/disconnected during 2013-14. During 2014-2015, private sectors provided 1.62 lakh new net fixed (wired) telephone connections, which was 0.38% higher than 1.61 lakh connections provided during 2013-14. While the public sector surrendered 20.66 lakh connections. During the year 2014-15, the public sector disconnected 176.45 lakh new (net) cell phone (Mobile) connections, while 81.84 lakh cell phone connections provided during 2013-14. While the private sector added 826.65 lakh connections and 448.95 lakh cell phone connections were also provided during 2013-14. Total 631.15 lakh connections (fixed + cell phones) were provided during 2014 - 15 and 349.96 lakh phones connections provided during 2013-2014. Annual trend in provision of landline and Cell phone connections during last five years is indicated in the adjoining chart.

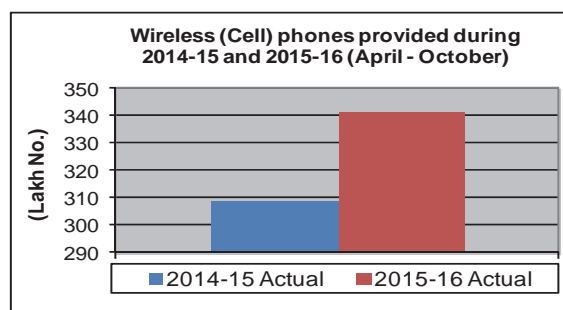




9.45 During 2015-16 (April-October) 27.74 lakh lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges at the national level which was 31.68% lower than switching capacity added during the corresponding period of the previous year. During April-October 2015, private sectors provided 1.72 lakh new net telephone connections, which was

178.94% higher than 0.62 lakh connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. The public sector surrendered 9.13 lakh connections during the period, but 12.80 lakh connections also surrendered during the corresponding period of the previous year.

During April - October 2015, the private sector provided 302.99 lakh new (net) cell phone connections which was 25.07% lower than 404.38 lakh cell phone connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. During this period, 38.51 lakh cell phone provided in the public sector but 95.68 lakh connections were also disconnected during the corresponding period of the previous year.



9.46 During April – October 2015 total 334.09 lakh telephones connections provided which was 12.67% higher than 296.52 lakh connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year.

CHAPTER X

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Members 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:-

- a) MPLADS is a Plan scheme fully funded by Government of India, under which funds are released in the form of Grants in-aid, as special Central Assistance to States.
- b) 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 installments of ₹ 2.5 crore each by the Government of India directly to the District Authorities for execution of the eligible works recommended by the MPs by following the established procedure of the concerned state government.
- c) 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.
- d) Examining the eligibility, sanctioning, funding, selection of implementing agencies, prioritisation and overall execution and monitoring of the scheme at the ground level is done by the District Authorities.
- e) 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.
- f) 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. are being created.

- g) 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.
- h) 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 utilised in SC inhabited areas and vice-versa.
- i) 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.
- j) In order to undertake rehabilitation works in the areas affected by Natural and Man-made 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 can recommend works up to a maximum of ₹ 1 crore for the affected district.
- k) 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 provided that the contribution outside the Constituency/State will not be allowed for Trusts/Societies and Cooperative Societies.
- l) MP can recommend upto spend a maximum of ₹ 10 lakh per year for giving assistance to physically challenged persons for purchase of tri-cycles (including motorised tri-cycles) battery operated motorised wheel chair and artificial limbs.
- m) Purchase of books for schools, colleges and public library are allowed subject to some financial restriction.

- n) Purchase of computers and Visual Display Units for government and government aided institutions are also allowed.
- o) Release of 1st installment 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 on receipt of choice of nodal district and details of bank account newly opened by the District Authority.
- p) To bring in more financial accountability, Utilisation Certificate and Audit Certificate for the previous financial year are also pre-requisites for the release of the second installment. From financial year 2012-13 release of first installment is made on the basis of the release of second installment of previous year being made and also provisional Utilisation Certificate to be given by the District Authority certifying utilisation of atleast 80% of 1st installment of previous year.
- q) Funds released by the Government of India are deposited by the District Administrations in nationalised banks.
- r) 2% of the MPLAD funds which is part of the annual entitlement of the Hon'ble MP have been allowed to State Government for their administrative expenses.
- s) 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.
- t) 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 centers, 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 31st December 2015)

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

- **1945766** works have been recommended
- **1717392** works have been sanctioned.
- **1535773** works have been completed.
- The percentage of works completed over sanctioned is **89.42%**

- In the current financial year (upto 31.12.2015) **95778** works have been recommended, **73732** works have been sanctioned and **63011** works have been completed.

10.3.2 Financial Performance (As on 31st December 2015)

- **₹ 38599.25 crore** has been released since the scheme inception.
- Expenditure of **₹ 34960.70 crore** incurred since inception of the Scheme.
- The percentage of expenditure over release is **90.57%**
- **₹ 2592.0 crore** has been released in 2015-16 (upto 31st December 2015) and an expenditure of **₹ 2587.58 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 | 37.8 | 37.8 |
| 1994-1995 | 771 | 808.8 |
| 1995-1996 | 763 | 1571.8 |
| 1996-1997 | 778 | 2349.8 |
| 1997-1998 | 488 | 2837.8 |
| 1998-1999 | 789.5 | 3627.3 |
| 1999-2000 | 1390.5 | 5017.8 |
| 2000-2001 | 2080 | 7097.8 |
| 2001-2002 | 1800 | 8897.8 |
| 2002-2003 | 1600 | 10497.8 |
| 2003-2004 | 1682 | 12179.8 |
| 2004-2005 | 1310 | 13489.8 |
| 2005-2006 | 1433.9 | 14923.7 |
| 2006-2007 | 1451.5 | 16375.2 |
| 2007-2008 | 1470.55 | 17845.75 |
| 2008-2009 | 1580 | 19425.75 |
| 2009-2010 | 1531.5 | 20957.25 |
| 2010-2011 | 1533.31 | 22490.56 |
| 2011-2012 | 2507.68 | 24998.25 |
| 2012-2013 | 3722 | 28720.25 |
| 2013-2014 | 3937 | 32657.25 |
| 2014-2015 | 3350 | 36007.25 |
| 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) | 2592 | 38599.25 |
| Total | 38599.25 | - |

10.4 Achievements

10.4.1 Comparative performance of the Scheme:

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

| Year | 2014-15 | 2015-16 (As on 31 st December 2015) |
|---|---------|---|
| Fund released during the period (In ₹ crore) | 3350 | 2592 |
| Fund expenditure during period (In ₹ crore) | 2634.94 | 2587.58 |
| Utilisation of funds over release (In %) | 79.19 | 99.83 |
| Sanction of works (In numbers) | 66423 | 73732 |
| Completion of works (In numbers) | 84267 | 63011 |

10.4.2 Integrated Software on MPLAD Scheme

An Integrated MPLADS website has been developed to monitor all critical aspects such as fund release; fund utilisation; implementation of works; etc. The website is partially operational and from financial year 2015-16 fund installments are being released by the Ministry through this website. Some districts have also started using the integrated website. All efforts are being made to fully operationalise the website at the earliest by the Ministry by providing full technical assistance for the capacity building of State/District officials. The Ministry has already organised and is organising training programmes at its training Academy, National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry is also deputing officials to States for imparting further training to state officials in their respective States.

10.5 Monitoring

- Implementation of MPLADS has improved due to intensive reviews and visits made by senior officers in the States.
- Review Meetings with the Secretaries of State Nodal Departments, monitoring of release of funds and taking stock of the implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs, have been held 18 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007- 08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and once each in 2013-14 and 2014-15).
- Financial and technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for district officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme. Ministry is providing training to the STATE/UT's for operationalising the newly developed integrated

MPLADS websites. This websites is developed on the state-of-the-art technology platform with built in security features. This new websites will help the state and District Official's in monitoring and supervising the MPLADS scheme effectively and efficiently. Four training programmes for State/District Officials were conducted in National Statistical System Training Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida, UP on the newly created websites on MPLADS. In addition to this three trainings were conducted in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha on the new website.

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 per the information received from Administration on 31.12.2015, all officers/employees are either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi. All 30 Stenographers are trained in Hindi Shorthand/Typing. MTS staff are being nominated serially for the training in Hindi typing.

Official Language Implementation Committee

11.2 An Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the DG & CEO, NSSO, undertakes quarterly review of the progressive use of Hindi as well as in the compliance of provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 & Official Languages Rules, 1976 in the Ministry and in its attached/subordinate offices. In each Quarter the meetings of this Committee were organised successfully.

Inspections

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.

Inspections of following attached/subordinate offices of this Ministry have been carried out this year:

1. FOD, Chennai
2. FOD, A&N Islands
3. FOD, Bangalore
4. ISI, Bangalore
5. DPD, Bangalore

Awards and Incentives

11.4 As in the previous years the **incentive scheme** for original noting/drafting in Hindi, continued during this year also. During the month of September 2015, **Hindi Month/Pakhwara** was observed in the Ministry and in its attached and subordinate offices. In the Ministry, the period from 14th September 2015 to 30th September 2015 was observed as "**Hindi Pakhwara**".

During the period, various competitions were organised and cash prizes and certificates were given to total 63 winner participants.

In order to encourage use of Hindi in the Ministry, this year various competitions were also organised for Data Entry Operators and Daily Wages Employees separately and the winner of the competitions were given cash prizes and certificates.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti

11.5 The Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry was reconstituted on 19.03.2015. Thereafter, the first meeting of newly reconstituted Hindi Salahkar Samiti and Sixth of the Ministry was organised under the chairmanship of Hon'ble General Dr. V.K. Singh (Retd.), Minister of State (Independent Charge), MoSPI on 25th August 2015.



Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry—25.08.2015

Hindi Training and Workshops

11.6 As all stenographers/typists in the Ministry are trained in Hindi stenography/typing so during the year 2015-16 no one has been nominated under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language. Official language Implementation Mission, New Delhi had organised a full day intense Workshop in the Ministry on 19 October 2015. In this workshop 20 officers and staff participated to learn to use more Hindi in their day-to-day official work.

Parliamentary Committee Inspections

11.7 The Parliamentary Committee Inspections of the following subordinate/attached offices were done during this year:

1. FOD, NSSO, Mandi, Dated: 12.06.2015
2. DPD, NSSO, New Delhi, Dated: 15.09.2015

Publication of In-House Journal “Paridrishya”

11.8 During the reporting year, the material for 8th issue of the in-house Hindi Journal “Paridrishya” was finalised and got published. The material for the 9th issue is being collected.

CHAPTER XII

OTHER ACTIVITIES

12.1 The Vigilance Section in the Ministry, with the Joint Secretary & Chief Vigilance Officer 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 in respect of officers of various grades for various purposes;
- Implementation of Conduct rules;
- Furnishing of monthly statistical report giving status of pending vigilance cases to the Department of Personnel report;
- Work relating to granting permission under the provision of the Conduct Rules;

12.2 Vigilance Section 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 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 Organisations 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 2015– December 2015, five (5) reports regarding action taken by the Ministry in respect of various representation forwarded by CVC, were sent.

12.4 During the year 2015-16 (April 2015–December 2015), about 18 new cases/complaints were received. On the basis of inquiry proceedings in various cases, in different Divisions of the Ministry, were processed which are at various stages of investigation/examination.

12.5 During the period (April 2015-December 2015), nine (9) Minor Penalty Chargesheets; four (4) Major Penalty Chargesheets have been issued and one (1) Major Penalty Chargesheet is under process.

12.6 In addition to the above, in consultation with UPSC/CVC, Major/Minor penalties were imposed in seven (7) disciplinary cases.

12.7 During the period (April 2015-December 2015) more than 900 vigilance clearance were processed/ issued and **41 RTI applications/7 Appeals** under the RTI Act, 2005 were received and disposed of within stipulated time.

12.8 Vigilance Awareness Week was observed during the period **26th October 2015 to 31st October 2015** to create awareness amongst officers and staff of the Ministry. It began with pledge taking ceremony. The theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness Week was ***"Preventive Vigilance as a Tool of Good Governance"***. Banners regarding observance of Vigilance Awareness Week were placed at vantage locations of the building.

Redressal of Public Grievances

12.9 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. The P.G. Portal of MoSPI and Department Of A.R. and P.G. are regularly monitored by the Nodal Officer of MoSPI. There were 47 grievances pending as on 01st January 2015. During the year 2015 (Upto 31st December), a total number of 466 grievances have been received and 452 grievances have been settled. All the aforesaid cases are being followed up on priority basis by reminding the concerned subordinate offices/divisions of MoSPI for early disposal.

Court Cases

12.10 The number of court cases pending in various courts during 2015 is as under:-

| Month | Jan | Feb | March | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number | 188 | 191 | 200 | 201 | 194 | 192 | 202 | 195 | 193 | 199 | 197 | 217 |

RTI Matters

12.11 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 main Ministry and one First Appellate authority and one CPIO for Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), an Autonomous body under the control of this Ministry. The number of requests and appeals received in 2015 under our RTI Act 2005 is given as under:

No. of Requests/Appeals/Notices of CIC received during-2015 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-15 | 71 | 75 | 102 | 44 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| 2 | February-15 | 44 | 93 | 78 | 59 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 2 |
| 3 | March-15 | 59 | 121 | 108 | 72 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 1 |
| 4 | April-15 | 72 | 117 | 126 | 63 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | - |
| 5 | May-15 | 63 | 142 | 119 | 86 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 3 |
| 6 | June-15 | 86 | 184 | 143 | 127 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 2 |
| 7 | July-15 | 127 | 148 | 189 | 86 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 14 | - |
| 8 | August-15 | 86 | 152 | 148 | 90 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 4 |
| 9 | September-15 | 90 | 167 | 158 | 99 | 12 | 21 | 12 | 21 | 1 |
| 10 | October-15 | 99 | 171 | 175 | 95 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 4 |
| 11 | November-15 | 95 | 106 | 136 | 65 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 2 |
| 12 | December-15 | 65 | 117 | 118 | 64 | 16 | 27 | 9 | 34 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 71* | 1593 | 1600 | 64 | 12* | 158 | 136 | 34 | 28 |

Cf=Carry forward from prev. month pending

Recd.=Received during the month

Disp.=Dispose off during the month

* = Carry forward pendency as on 1st January 2015

Information and Facilitation Counter:

12.12 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

12.13 Swachh Bharat Mission:-

(A). On the eve of the first year of the SBM, a nation wide campaign was organised with the participation of all sections of the society to rekindle mass awareness to ensure lasting behavioural change to achieve the goal of "Swachh Bharat" to realise Gandhiji's dream of a clean India by the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in 2019. This year the National Sanitation

Campaign from 25th September 2015 to 31st October 2015 was organised by this Ministry.

The thrust points earmarked in this campaign are as under:-

- Upkeep and cleaning of the office premises including the common areas like toilets, common corridors, stairs, lifts etc.
- Upkeep and cleaning of the area around the office premises or the office complex, including the parking areas, pathways etc.
- Disposal of the old and not in use furniture/ fixtures/ stationery including electrical and electronics equipments.
- Weeding out of the old files/ records etc.
- Repair and maintenance of the office premises and outside common areas, etc.

(B). On 30th October 2015, the secretary, MoSPI administered the Swachhta Shapath” in the Sardar Patel Bhawan and in all other offices senior most officers of the respective offices of the Ministry located at different places in the country administered the pledge.

(C) Steps have been taken to weed out old records and to remove almirah and furniture from all the corridors and common casing, staircases have been cleared of all obstructions. All rooms/ office spaces have been white washed. The wires scattered and lying in hazardous conditions 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.

(D) The monthly reports of the 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.

12.14 Possession of GPOA Building at Shahdara by the MoSPI:- The Ministry has taken the possession of the GPOA building Shahdara from CPWD in December 2014. The Ministry has decided to shift all the offices of NSSO located in Delhi to GPOA Building Shahdara. In the first phase the offices of NSSO (FOD) Headquater and RO, DPC, Pushpa Bhawan are to be shifted in CBD Shahdara Building. The work regarding shifting of offices is being looked after by DG (NSSO).

12.15 E-procurement:- In terms of the instructions of Ministry of Finance, the Ministry has successfully implemented the e-procurement system through e-procurement portal. Shri A. K. Mishra, Director has been nominated as Nodal Officer for E-procurement and other 19 users created and assigned the roles of Tender Creator, Tender Publisher, Bid Opener and Bid evaluator for completion of the project. The offices such as Computer Centre, NSSO (FOD), NSSTA and DPD, Kolkata have also successfully completed the project. Necessary infrastructures to secure network, digital signatures, and training have been provided to the users.

12.16 Procurement of Vehicles:- During the year 05 nos of new Staff Cars have been procured by the Ministry against the condemnation of the old staff cars. Out of 05 condemned vehicles 2 have already been auctioned through tender.

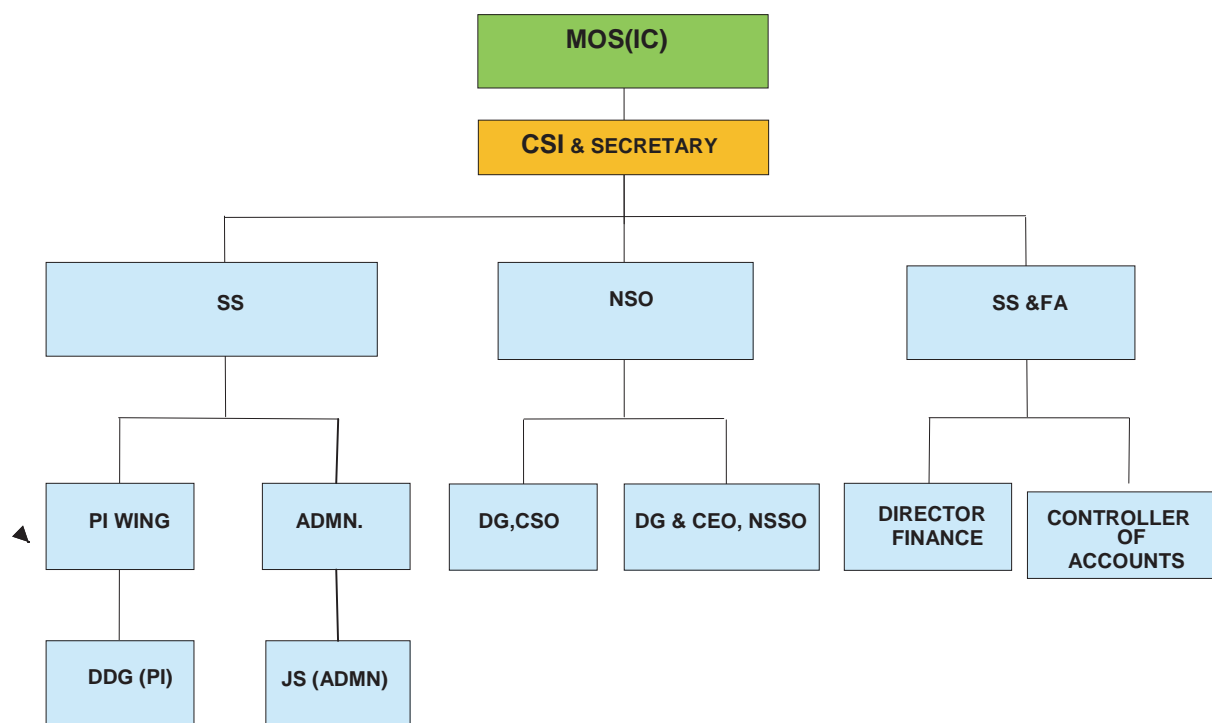
International Coordination & Training

12.17 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 Organisation (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 Organisation, Voorburg, Netherlands.

12.18 The officers of this Ministry have attended 22 International Workshops/Training Programmes and 24 meetings/Conferences during the period 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015.

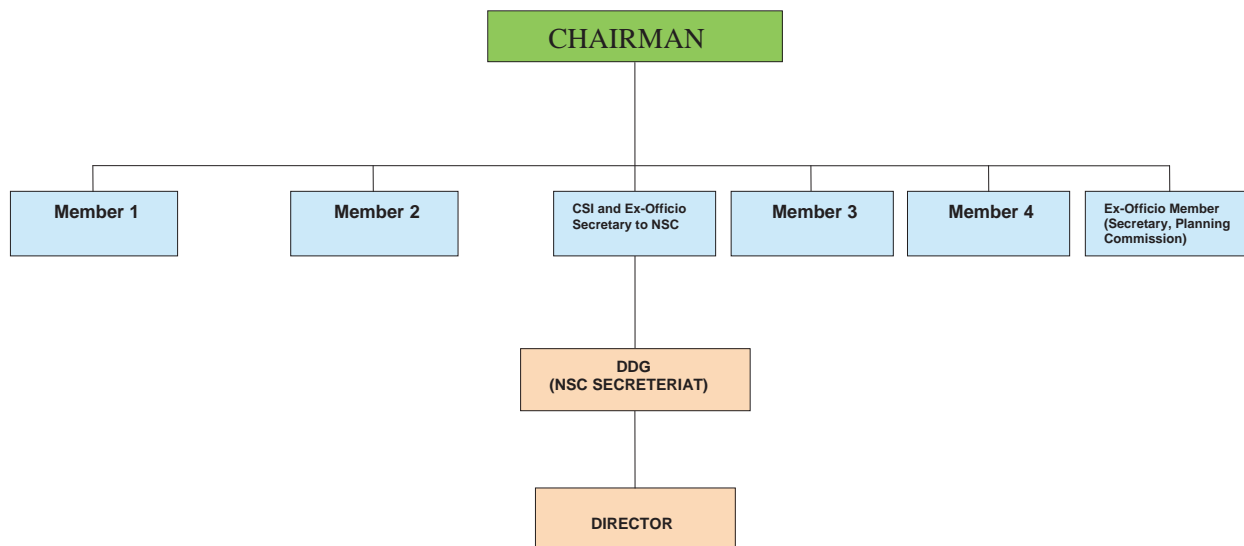
ORGANISATION CHART

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



ORGANISATION CHART

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION



NSC NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION
CSI CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA

ABBREVIATIONS USED

| | |
|----------|---|
| SS&FA | SEPCIAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISER |
| ASI | ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES |
| ASTT.DIR | ASSISTANT DIRECTOR |
| CSI | CHIEF STATISTIAN OF INDIA |
| CSO | CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE |
| CPD | COORDINATION & PUBLICATION DIVISION |
| C&A | COORDINATION & AMINISTRATION |
| 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 WILNG |
| 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 GRIENVANCES |
| 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. Organisation and conduct of periodic All India Economic Census and follow-up sample surveys.
9. Conducting nation-wide sample surveys on various socio-economic aspects, such as, employment, consumer expenditure, housing conditions, debt and investment, land and livestock holdings, literacy, education, health, family welfare, un-organised manufacturing and services etc, to provide the database needed for development, research, policy formulation and economic planning.
10. Conducting quality checks and auditing of statistical surveys and data sets through technical scrutiny and sample checks and generate correction factors and alternative estimates, if required.
11. Undertaking the processing of survey data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow up surveys of Economic Census and

Annual Survey of Industries by the National Sample Survey Organisation and the Central Statistical Organisation.

12. Dissemination of statistical information through a number of regular or adhoc publications to Government, semi-Government or private data users/agencies and dissemination of data, on request, to United Nations Agencies like United Nations Statistics Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organisation and other relevant international agencies.
13. Giving grants-in-aid to registered non-governmental organisations 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 2014-15

| Sl. No. | Name of the Organisation | Purpose | Amount Sanctioned (in ₹) |
|---------|---|---|--------------------------|
| 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 th 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 th 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/- |

Annexure-III B**Project, Seminar/Conference/Workshop and Travel Grant Assistance
sanctioned during 2015-16.**

| Sr. No. | Name of the Organisation | Purpose | Amount Sanctioned (in ₹) |
|----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Indian Association for Productivity, Quality and Reliability, AD-276, Sector-1, Salt Lake City, Kolkata. | Seminar on 'Statistics for National Development and Indian Statistical System' during 9-10 October 2015 | ₹ 1,00,000/- |
| 2. | Central University of South Bihar, BIT campus, P.O. _ B.V. College, Patna, Bihar | International Conference on Recent Advances in Mathematics, Statistics and Computer Science (ICRAMSCS) during 29 th -31 st May 2015 | ₹ 500000/- |
| 3. | University of Lucknow, Lucknow,UP | International Conference on Statistics and Related Areas for Equity, Sustainability and Development during 28 th -30 th November 2015 | ₹ 5,00,000/- |
| 4. | Institute for Social and Economic Change, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore. | International conference on climate change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface- Building: Modeling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and livelihood Development during 20 th -21 th May 2015. | ₹ 5,00,000/- |
| 5. | C R Rao Advanced Institute of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computer Science (C R Rao AIMSCS), Hyderabad. | Seventh Statistics Olympiad on 31st May 2015 | ₹ 2,00,000/- |

Annexure-IV-A

Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) –Annual Plan 2015-16
Ministry/Department: Ministry of Statistics and Programme
Implementation

(₹. Crore)

| Sl.No | Scheme | Annual Plan 2015-16 (BE) | | | Outlay Earmarked for North East 2015- 16 BE |
|--|--|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| | | GBS | IEBR | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| (A) Central Sector Schemes (CS) | | | | | |
| 1 | Capacity Development | 112.50 | 0.00 | 112.50 | 10.25 |
| 2 | Grants-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata | 140.00 | 0.00 | 140.00 | 14.00 |
| 3 | Economic Census | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 10.00 |
| Total (A) | | 352.50 | 0.00 | 352.50 | 34.25 |
| (B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) | | | | | |
| 1 | Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) | 50.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 6.00 |
| Total (B) | | 50.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 6.00 |
| Grand Total (A+B) | | 402.50 | 0.00 | 402.50 | 40.25 |
| C. Block Grants | | | | | |
| 1 | Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme | 3950.00 | | 3950.00 | 0.00 |

Annexure-IV-B

A. 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 | 481.20 | Manipur | 2.23 |
| | | | | | Sikkim | 1.14 |
| | | | | | Meghalaya | 0.66 |
| | | | | | Mizoram | 476.21 |
| | | | | | Nagaland | 0.96 |
| 2 | Capacity Development (Total) | 1215.00 | 979.78 | 753.05 | - | - |
| 2(a). Capacity Development (Capacity Development of CSO & Institutional Development & Capacity Building) | 2.(b) Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO - Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region) | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - |
| | | | | | AP | 224.80 |
| | | | | | Manipur | 272.29 |
| | | | | | Mizoram | 72.47 |
| | | | | | Sikkim | 56.90 |
| | | | | | Tripura | 126.59 |
| 3 | 6th Economic Census | 450.00 | 120.00 | 120.00 | Meghalaya | 17.39 |
| | | | | | Mizoram | 15.4 |
| | | | | | Manipur | 14.81 |
| | | | | | AP | 13.93 |
| | | | | | Tripura | 30 |
| | | | | | Nagaland | 14.16 |
| | | | | | Sikkim | 14.31 |
| 4 | Institutional Development & Capacity Building (P. I. Wing) | 100.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - |
| 5 | Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata (*) | 2500.00 | 1956.00 | 1916.00 | | 1916.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 5280.00 | 3163.20 | 3270.25 | - | - |

(*) State wise details not received

Annexure-IV-C

Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2015-16 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region.

₹ in lakh

| Name of Plan Scheme | | Provision for NE during 2015-16 | | | NE States | Remarks |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | BE | RE | Actual Expenditure | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Support for Statistical Strengthening | 600.00 | 1000.00 | 589.48 | Sikkim | 589.48 |
| 2 | Capacity Development (Total) | 1025.00 | 900.00 | 397.30 | | |
| | 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) | 1025.00 | 900.00 | 397.30 | AP | 129.94 |
| | | | | | Manipur | 120.54 |
| | | | | | Mizoram | 35.53 |
| | | | | | Sikkim | 21.98 |
| | | | | | Tripura | 89.31 |
| 3 | 6th Economic Census | 1000.00 | | | | |
| 4 | Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata (*) | 1400.00 | 250.00 | | | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 4025.00 | 2150.00 | 986.78 | | 986.78 |

(*) State wise details not received

NOTE: Expenditure under column 4 is upto 14th January 2016

**Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006
during the period April 2014 to March 2015**

| ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Sl. No. | Item Name | Units | Targets | Achievements | Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target |
| | | | April 2014-March 2015 | April 2014-March 2015 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Employment generated under MGNREGS | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Job cards issued | 000 Nos. | @ | 2111 | - |
| 2 | Employment generated | 000 Man days | @ | 1573369 | - |
| 3 | Wages given | Lakh ₹ | @ | 2352232 | - |
| National rural Livelihood Mission | | | | | |
| 4 | Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year * | Number | 2,79,707 | 2,16,171 | 77 |
| 5 | Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year * | Number | 1,33,290 | 1,46,875 | 110 |
| 6 | Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year * | Number | 75,814 | 2,20,459 | 291 |
| Distribution of waste land to landless | | | | | |
| 7 | Land distributed | Hectare | @ | 56,418 | - |
| Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour) | | | | | |
| 8 | No. of Inspections made | Number | @ | 3,324 | - |
| 9 | No. of Irregularities detected | Number | @ | 1,734 | - |
| 10 | No. of Irregularities rectified | Number | @ | 1,516 | - |
| 11 | No. of Claims filed | Number | @ | 6 | - |
| 12 | No. of Claims settled | Number | @ | 13 | - |
| 13 | No. of Prosecution cases pending | Number | @ | 3 | - |
| 14 | No. of Prosecution cases filed | Number | @ | 212 | - |
| 15 | No. of Prosecution cases decided | Number | @ | 101 | - |
| Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY (iii) BPL | | | | | |
| 16 | Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)* | Tonnes | 3,01,43,558 | 2,57,76,154 | 86 |
| 17 | Food Security:Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)* | Tonnes | 59,24,958 | 56,39,044 | 95 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| 18 | Food Security:Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)* | Tonnes | 1,04,92,530 | 96,12,108 | 92 |
| Food Security : NFSA | | | | | |
| 19 | Food Security:National Food Security Act(Normal)-NFSA | Tonnes | 2,13,93,193 | 1,83,49,571 | 86 |
| 20 | Food Security:National Food Security Act(Tide Over)-NFSA* | Tonnes | 4,76,162 | 4,60,928 | 97 |
| Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) | | | | | |
| 21 | Houses constructed – IAY* | Number | 25,15,108 | 18,39,490 | 73 |
| EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas | | | | | |
| 22 | Houses constructed – EWS/LIG* | Number | 1,50,000 | 1,28,559 | 86 |
| Rural Areas – ₹ National Rural drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) | | | | | |
| 23 | Habitations covered (PC and Slipped back) – NRDWP* | Number | 1,18,671 | 1,19,933 | 101 |
| 24 | Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP* | Number | 23,427 | 15,958 | 68 |
| Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas | | | | | |
| 25 | No. of Individual household latrines constructed | 000 Nos. | @ | 5855 | - |
| Institutional Delivery | | | | | |
| 26 | No. of deliveries in Institutions | 000 Nos. | @ | 14957 | - |
| SC Families Assisted | | | | | |
| 27 | SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC* | Number | 1,80,000 | 19,57,119 | 1087 |
| 28 | SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship | Number | @ | 38,83,199 | - |
| Universalisation of ICDS Scheme | | | | | |
| 29 | ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)* | Number | 6,952 | 7,024 | 101 |
| Functional Anganwadis | | | | | |
| 30 | Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)* | Number | 13,53,081 | 13,43,711 | 99 |
| No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security | | | | | |
| 31 | Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter* | Number | 1,32,000 | 12,88,018 | 976 |
| Afforestation: (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands) (ii) Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Lands) | | | | | |
| 32 | Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)* | 000 Hectares | 1535 | 1348 | 88 |
| 31 | Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)* | Lakh Number | 10,189 | 12,244 | 120 |
| Rural Roads- PMGSY | | | | | |
| 33 | Length of Road Constructed* | Kilometer | 21,775 | 37,157 | 171 |

| Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| 34 | No. of Villages Electrified* | Number | 14,000 | 13,232 | 95 |
| Energised Pump sets | | | | | |
| 35 | No. of Pumps sets energised* | Number | 3,61,458 | 6,56,846 | 182 |
| Supply of Electricity | | | | | |
| 36 | Electricity supplied* | Million Units | 10,50,989 | 10,13,285 | 96 |

* Items having quarterly targets.

@ No targets were fixed.

**Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006
during the period April 2015 to September 2015**

| ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Sl. No. | Item Name | Units | Targets | Achievements | Percent Achievements w.r.t. the Target |
| | | | April 2015-September 2015 | April 2015-September 2015 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Employment generated under MGNREGS | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Job cards issued | 000 Nos. | @ | 2602 | - |
| 2 | Employment generated | 000 Mandays | @ | 855922 | - |
| 3 | Wages given | Lakh ₹ | @ | 1472776 | - |
| National rural Livelihood Mission | | | | | |
| 4 | Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year * | Number | 1,06,074 | 99,917 | 94 |
| 5 | Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year * | Number | 55,255 | 60,451 | 109 |
| 6 | Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year * | Number | 66,090 | 33,082 | 50 |
| Distribution of waste land to landless | | | | | |
| 7 | Land distributed | Hectare | @ | 1458 | - |
| Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour) | | | | | |
| 8 | No. of Inspections made | Number | @ | 96,684 | - |
| 9 | No. of Irregularities detected | Number | @ | 12,694 | - |
| 10 | No. of Irregularities rectified | Number | @ | 12,262 | - |
| 11 | No. of Claims filed | Number | @ | 3,727 | - |
| 12 | No. of Claims settled | Number | @ | 3,895 | - |
| 13 | No. of Prosecution cases pending | Number | @ | 12,780 | - |
| 14 | No. of Prosecution cases filed | Number | @ | 798 | - |
| 15 | No. of Prosecution cases decided | Number | @ | 345 | - |
| Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY (iii) BPL | | | | | |
| 16 | Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)* | Tonnes | 2,61,35,552 | 2,28,27,110 | 87 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----|
| 17 | Food Security: Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)* | Tonnes | 28,95,803 | 28,06,341 | 97 |
| 18 | Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)* | Tonnes | 51,95,394 | 49,96,285 | 96 |
| Food Security : NFSA | | | | | |
| 19 | Food Security: National Food Security Act(Normal)-NFSA* | Tonnes | 1,13,02,841 | 96,27,471 | 85 |
| 20 | Food Security: National Food Security Act(Tide Over)-NFSA* | Tonnes | 1,79,206 | 1,71,208 | 96 |
| Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) | | | | | |
| 21 | Houses constructed – IAY* | Number | 7,54,174 | 7,12,972 | 95 |
| EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas | | | | | |
| 22 | Houses constructed – EWS/LIG* | Number | 74,999 | 51,617 | 69 |
| Rural Areas – National Rural drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) | | | | | |
| 23 | Habitations covered (PC and Slipped back) – NRDWP* | Number | 35,600 | 18,590 | 52 |
| 24 | Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP* | Number | 7026 | 2250 | 32 |
| Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas | | | | | |
| 25 | No. of Individual household latrines constructed | 000 Nos. | @ | 4297 | - |
| Institutional Delivery | | | | | |
| 26 | No. of deliveries in Institutions | 000 Nos. | @ | 6974 | - |
| SC Families Assisted | | | | | |
| 27 | SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC* | Number | 88,853 | 1,85,988 | 209 |
| 28 | SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship | Number | @ | 11,19,352 | - |
| Universalisation of ICDS Scheme | | | | | |
| 29 | ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)* | Number | 7075 | 7,025 | 99 |
| Functional Anganwadis | | | | | |
| 30 | Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)* | Number | 13,64,114 | 13,44,591 | 99 |
| No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security | | | | | |
| 31 | Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter | Number | @ | 17,80,727 | - |
| Afforestation: (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands) (ii) Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Lands) | | | | | |
| 32 | Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)* | 000 Hectares | 583 | 1191 | 204 |
| 33 | Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)* | Lakh Number | 3792 | 7719 | 204 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-----|
| Rural Roads- PMGSY | | | | | |
| 34 | Length of Road Constructed* | Kilometer | 7,800 | 14,574 | 187 |
| Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) | | | | | |
| 35 | No. of Villages Electrified* | Number | 1,577 | 2,741 | 174 |
| Energised Pump sets | | | | | |
| 36 | No. of Pumps sets energised* | Number | 1,53,446 | 2,51,901 | 164 |
| Supply of Electricity | | | | | |
| 37 | Electricity supplied* | Million Units | 5,55,191 | 5,41,767 | 98 |

* Items having quarterly targets.

@ No targets were fixed.

Infrastructure Sector performance during (April - October 2015)

(Figures are quick estimates and provisional)

| Sl. No. | Sector | Unit | Actual 2014-15 | April - October 2015 | | April - Oct. 2014 Actual | % Variation Over | |
|---------|---|------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | Target | Actual * | | April-Oct. 2015 Target | April-Oct. 2014 Actual |
| 1 | Power Generation | BU | 1110.46 | 663.01 | 696.66 | 662.19 | 5.08 | 5.20 |
| 2 | Coal Production | MT | 612.58 | 366.99 | 328.22 | 314.22 | -10.56 | 4.46 |
| 3 | Finished Steel Production | MT | 99.02 | NA | 58.12 | 58.41 | - | -0.49 |
| 4 | Cement Production | MT | 270.90 | NA | 160.46 | 156.87 | - | 2.29 |
| 5 | Fertilizers Production | Lakh Tonne | 162.69 | 107.00 | 101.41 | 93.50 | -5.23 | 8.45 |
| 6 | Petroleum | | | | | | | |
| | i) Crude oil Production | MT | 37.46 | 21.51 | 21.83 | 21.82 | 1.49 | 0.06 |
| | ii) Refinery Production | MT | 223.28 | 129.13 | 130.87 | 127.75 | 1.35 | 2.44 |
| | iii) Natural Gas Production | MCM | 33656 | 20416 | 19244 | 19656 | -5.74 | -2.10 |
| 7 | Roads - Upgradation of National Highways | | | | | | | |
| | i) NHAI | Km | 1501.00 | 1035.00 | 1053.00 | 705.00 | 1.74 | 49.36 |
| | ii) State PWD & BRO # | Km | 1285.07 | 641.30 | 686.32 | 642.87 | 7.02 | 6.76 |
| 8 | Railways | | | | | | | |
| | Revenue earning goods traffic | MT | 1097.57 | 680.04 | 634.32 | 621.66 | -6.72 | 2.04 |
| 9 | Shipping & ports | | | | | | | |
| | Cargo handled at major ports | MT | 581.34 | 359.87 | 347.89 | 335.57 | -3.33 | 3.67 |
| 10 | Civil Aviation | | | | | | | |
| | i) Export Cargo handled at major Airport | Tonne | 931102 | 571643 | 575246 | 553113 | 0.63 | 4.00 |
| | ii) Import Cargo handled at major Airport | Tonne | 613083 | 383682 | 394592 | 358377 | 2.84 | 10.11 |
| | iii) Passengers handled at International Terminal | Lakh | 508.80 | 307.52 | 306.08 | 285.69 | -0.47 | 7.14 |
| | iv) Passengers handled at Domestic Terminal | Lakh | 1393.05 | 873.88 | 935.70 | 785.56 | 7.07 | 19.11 |
| 11 | Telecommunications | | | | | | | |
| | i) Addition in switching Capacity(Fixed+wireless) | Lakh line | 44.75 | NA | 27.74 | 40.61 | - | -31.68 |
| | ii) Provision of net new wire line (fixed) connections | Lakh No. | -19.05 | NA | -7.41 | -12.19 | - | - |
| | iii) Provision of net new wireless (mobile) connections | Lakh No. | 650.20 | NA | 341.50 | 308.71 | - | 10.62 |

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

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

MCM : Million cubic metre

BRO : Border Road Organisation

Km : Kilometre

Annexure - VIII

| Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹150 crore and above during 2015-2016 | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Sl. No | Project Name | Original Cost (₹ crore) | Original Date of commissioning | Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore) |
| | April 2015 | | | |
| | | | | |
| | <u>PETROLEUM</u> | | | |
| 1 | KOTA JOBNER PIPELINE PROJECT (BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000170] | 276.26 | 12/2015 | 241.63 |
| | | | | |
| | <u>ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS</u> | | | |
| 2 | PUNE-SHOLAPUR,PKG1 (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000127] | 1,110.00 | 05/2012 | 1,802.00 |
| | | | | |
| | May 2015 | | | |
| | | | | |
| | <u>PETROLEUM</u> | | | |
| 3 | DEVELOPMENT OF B-193 CLUSTER FIELDS (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000033] | 3,248.78 | 08/2010 | 5,933.42 |
| 4 | DEVELOPMENT OF CLUSTER-7 FIELDS (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000104] | 4,550.40 | 03/2013 | 2,583.55 |
| 5 | PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT-3 (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000137] | 2,547.26 | 05/2014 | 1,412.08 |
| | | | | |
| | <u>POWER</u> | | | |
| 6 | IMMEDIATE EVACUATION SYSTEM WITH BARH-II TPS (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000127] | 901.77 | 08/2014 | 945.20 |
| 7 | NORTHERN REGION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME-XXVI (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000136] | 803.34 | 03/2015 | 593.19 |
| | | | | |
| | <u>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</u> | | | |
| 8 | ASSAM TELECOM CIRCLE, PHASE-V.I, 2G & 3G (BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED) - [N26000062] | 336.81 | 01/2009 | 199.37 |

| Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹150 crore and above during 2015-2016 | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sl. No | Project Name | Original Cost (₹ crore) | Original Date of commissioning | Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore) |
| | June 2015 | | | |
| | <u>STEEL</u> | | | |
| 9 | EXPANSION OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT (STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)) - [N12000074] | 2,875.00 | 12/2012 | 2,640.00 |
| 10 | ENHANCEMENT OF PRODUCTION CAPACITY AT BOLANI IRON ORE MINES (STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)) - [N12000075] | 254.55 | 11/2013 | 135.89 |
| | <u>POWER</u> | | | |
| 11 | KOLDAM HEP (NTPC) (NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION) - [180100211] | 4,527.15 | 04/2009 | 6,622.00 |
| 12 | TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FOR IPP GENERATION PROJECTS IN MP AND CHATTISGARH (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000105] | 1,366.34 | 12/2013 | 1,320.96 |
| | <u>RAILWAYS</u> | | | |
| 13 | GONDA-GORAKHPUR LOOP WITH ANAND NAGAR-NAUTANWA GC (NER) (NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY) - [220100255] | 863.23 | - | 888.87 |
| 14 | RANGIA-MURKONGSELEK, (GC) ALONG WITH LINKED FINGERS NEFR (NORTH EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY) - [220100315] | 915.70 | - | 3,198.30 |
| | July 2015 | | | |
| | <u>STEEL</u> | | | |
| 15 | AUGMENTATION OF IRON ORE STORAGE IN RMHP (RASTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LIMITED) - [N12000053] | 480.00 | 09/2009 | 388.52 |
| | <u>PETROLEUM</u> | | | |

| Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹150 crore and above during 2015-2016 | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sl. No | Project Name | Original Cost (₹ crore) | Original Date of commissioning | Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore) |
| 16 | SURAT PARADIP PIPELINE PROJECT (GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N16000163] | 10,281.00 | 04/2015 | 1.49 |
| | <u>POWER</u> | | | |
| 17 | SYSTEM STRENGTHENING-XVIII IN SOUTHERN REGION GRID (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000130] | 1,263.26 | 11/2014 | 1,131.58 |
| | August 2015 | | | |
| | <u>CIVIL AVIATION</u> | | | |
| 18 | GAGAN PROJECT (AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N04000065] | 626.00 | 06/2013 | 483.53 |
| | <u>COAL</u> | | | |
| 19 | TPS-II EXPANSION (1470MW TO 1970MW) (NLC) (NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION) - [060100087] | 2,030.78 | 06/2009 | 3,215.91 |
| 20 | TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER PROJECT- 2X500 MW (NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION) - [N06000047] | 4,904.54 | 03/2012 | 6,426.43 |
| | <u>PETROLEUM</u> | | | |
| 21 | DEVELOPMENT OF G1 AND GS-15 (ONGCL) (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [160100231] | 429.82 | 04/2006 | 3,439.38 |
| 22 | UP-GRADATION OF KONABAN GGS AND PIPELINE GRID PROJECT, TRIPURA (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000098] | 288.04 | 08/2012 | 229.16 |
| 23 | CONSTRUCTION OF 23 IMMEDIATE SUPPLY VESSELS (ISV) (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000123] | 331.20 | 08/2013 | 190.04 |
| 24 | STRATEGIC CRUDE OIL STORAGE PROJECT AT VIZAG (INDIAN STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVES LTD) - [N16000156] | 672.00 | 10/2011 | 1,082.12 |
| | <u>POWER</u> | | | |
| 25 | BARH STPP STAGE -II (NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION) - [N18000047] | 7,341.04 | 10/2013 | 8,962.00 |

| Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹150 crore and above during 2015-2016 | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sl. No | Project Name | Original Cost (₹ crore) | Original Date of commissioning | Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore) |
| 26 | TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OF VINDHUACHAL -IV AND RIHAND -III GEN. PROJ. (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000076] | 4,672.99 | 11/2012 | 3,769.57 |
| 27 | TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FOR PHASE-I GEN.PROJ.IN ORISSA PART-C (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000096] | 2,569.25 | 03/2014 | 2,876.57 |
| 28 | VINDHYACHAL STPP STAGE-V (NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION) - [N18000134] | 3,180.40 | 08/2015 | 2,042.00 |
| | September 2015 | | | |
| | <u>STEEL</u> | | | |
| 29 | BAILADILA IRON ORE PROJECT DEPOSIT- 11B (NMDC) (NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NMDC)) - [N12000018] | 607.17 | 12/2011 | 394.89 |
| 30 | EXPANSION OF BOKARO STEEL PLANT (STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)) - [N12000055] | 6,325.00 | 12/2011 | 5,256.65 |
| | <u>PETROLEUM</u> | | | |
| 31 | HEERA AND SOUTH HEERA REDEVELOPMENT PH-II (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000132] | 5,608.40 | 05/2015 | 4,457.47 |
| | <u>POWER</u> | | | |
| 32 | SYSTEM STRENGTHENING COMMON FOR WR AND NR (LINE BAYS AND REACTOR PROVISION) (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000124] | 213.78 | 03/2014 | 204.54 |
| 33 | INTER-REGIONAL SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME IN WR AND NR (PART-A) (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000154] | 1,315.90 | 10/2016 | 632.97 |
| 34 | AGARTALA GAS TURBINE PLANT COMBINED CYCLE EXTENSION PROJECT (51 MW) (NORTH EAST ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION) - [N18000156] | 296.87 | 12/2014 | 318.66 |
| | October 2015 | | | |
| | <u>CIVIL AVIATION</u> | | | |

| Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹150 crore and above during 2015-2016 | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sl. No | Project Name | Original Cost (₹ crore) | Original Date of commissioning | Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore) |
| 35 | DEVELOPMENT OF CHANDIGARH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT(MOHALI) PH - II (AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N04000070] | 452.00 | 03/2015 | 449.41 |
| | <u>STEEL</u> | | | |
| 36 | EXPANSION OF LIQUID STEEL CAPACITY FROM 3MT TO 6.3MT (RINL) (RASTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LIMITED) - [120100067] | 8,692.00 | 10/2009 | 11,483.12 |
| 37 | CAPTIVE POWER PLANT - 2 (RASTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LIMITED) - [N12000087] | 677.00 | 09/2013 | 537.19 |
| | <u>PETROLEUM</u> | | | |
| 38 | 102 MW WIND POWER PROJECT (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000119] | 1,106.00 | 06/2012 | 437.69 |
| | <u>POWER</u> | | | |
| 39 | KAIGA 3 AND 4 TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (PGCIL) (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [180100246] | 588.25 | 12/2007 | 1,020.81 |
| 40 | TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FOR PHASE-I GENERATION PROJECTS IN ORISSA- PART B (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000093] | 2,743.19 | 12/2013 | 2,827.00 |
| | <u>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u> | | | |
| 41 | FARIDABAD EXTENSION (DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD) - [N28000057] | 2,494.00 | 09/2014 | 1,311.53 |

Annexure IX

List of publications being brought out by various Divisions of CSO/NSSO & Pl. Wing

A. Twenty Point Programme Division

| Sl. No. | Publications | Periodicity | Month/Year |
|---------|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Annual Review Report on Twenty Point Programme-2006 | Yearly | 2013-14 |
| 2 | Monthly Progress Report on Twenty Point Programme-2006 | Quarterly | Four Progress Reports |

B. I. National Sample Survey Office

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| NSS Report No. 564 | Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India |
| NSS Report No. 565 | Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption |
| NSS Report No. 566 | Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2011-12 |
| NSS Report No. 567 | Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting |
| NSS Report No. 568 | Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Major Religious Groups in India |
| NSS Report No. 569 | Some Characteristics of Agricultural Households in India |
| NSS Report No. 570 | Household Assets and Liabilities in India |
| NSS Report No. 571 | Household Ownership & Operational holdings in India |
| NSS Report No. 572 | Livestock Ownership in India |
| NSS Report No. 573 | Some Aspects of Farming in India |
| NSS KI (71/25.0) | Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health |
| NSS KI (71/25.2) | Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Education |

II. Sarvekshana

1. 98th Issue of Sarvekshana has been published and uploaded on the website of the Ministry.
2. 99th issue of 'Sarvekshana' has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

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 2015-16 (As on 29th February 2016)

1. Women and men in India 2015,
2. SAARC Development Goals-India Country Report 2015
3. Statistics Related to Climate Change in India 2015
4. Compendium of Environment Statistics India 2015

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, A Ready Reference-Annual

E. National Account Division

| S.No. | Publication | Periodicity | Month of release |
|-------|--|-------------|------------------|
| 1. | Changes in Methodology and Data Sources in the New Series of National Accounts | Occasional | June 2015 |
| 2. | National Accounts Statistics-2015 | Annual | August 2015 |

F. Economic Statistics Division (CSO)

1. Energy Statistics 2015

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| POSITION OF ACTION TAKEN NOTE (ATN) FOR THE YEAR 2014-15 |
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| 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 | C&AG's Performance Audit No.31 (civil) of 2010-11 on MPLADS | None | First ATN submitted on 20 th Dec'2011 and second ATN on 16 th May 2012 and Third ATN on 24 th July 2014. (In the ATNs, complete replies on 46 paras and part replies on 13 paras have been submitted). | Nil | Nil |
| 2 | PAC report No.55 (15 th Lok Sabha) on MPLADS | Vetted comments against all 33 paras has been submitted | ATN on all the 33 paras was submitted on 13 th September 2013 | ATN on all the 33 paras were submitted to PAC. Ministry was asked to submit ATNs on 03 additional points. | Comments of MoSPI vetted by DG, Audit in respect of all the 33 were sent to PAC Branch on 13 th September 2013 and ATNs on additional points were also sent to PAC on 20 th April 2015. |
| 3 | CAG report No.18 of 2015 ATN on all 2 paras yet to be submitted | ATN on all 2 paras yet to be submitted | 2 | Nil | Nil |