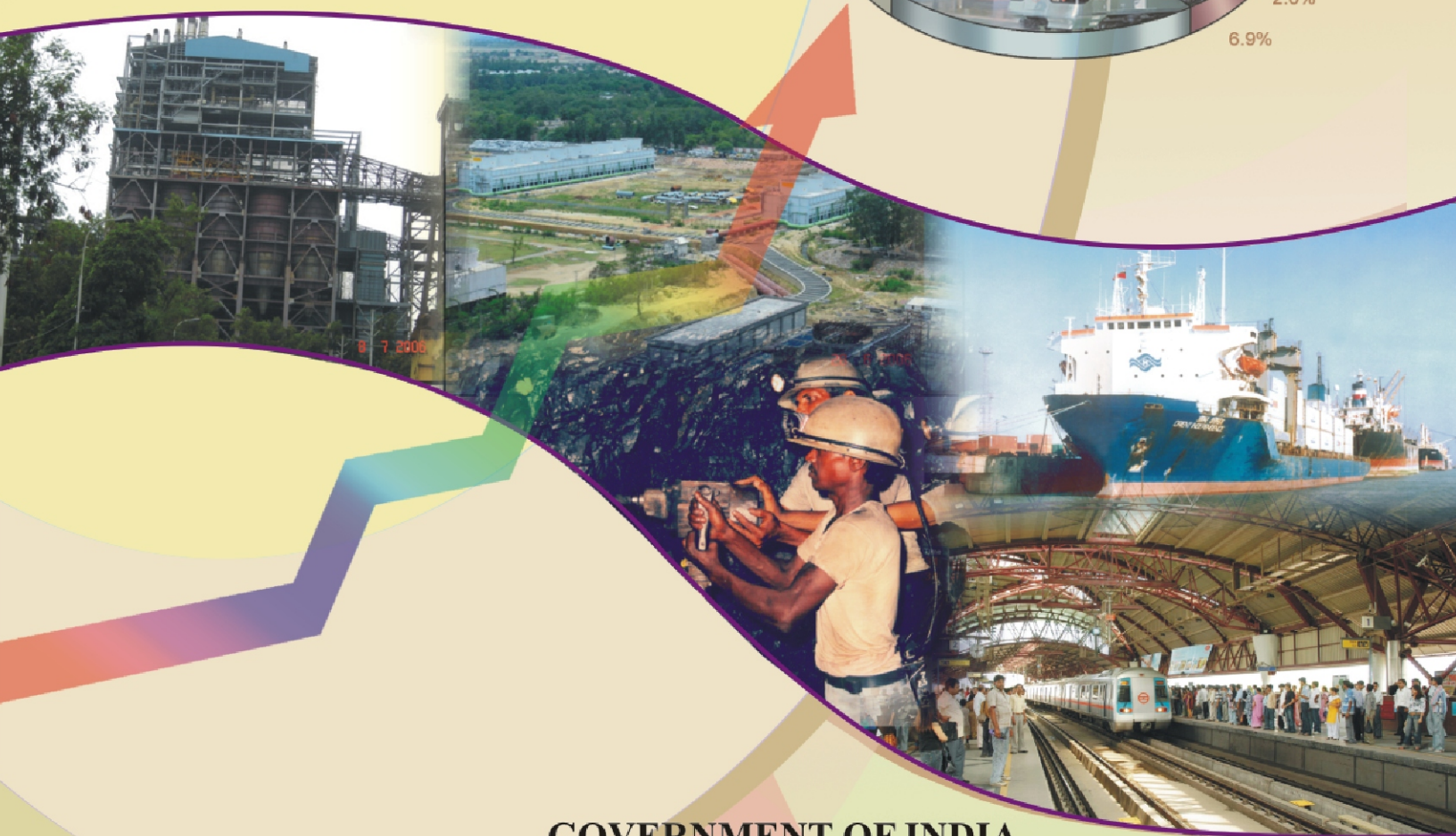




ANNUAL REPORT

2006-07

ESTIMATES OF GDP AT FACTOR COST BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(2006-07)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,
NEW DELHI-110001

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



ANNUAL REPORT

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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

VISION

To be recognized as an efficient apex organization for timely dissemination of reliable and credible statistics consistent with international standards to all users and ensuring efficient use of national resources through effective monitoring of programmes and projects.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

MISSION

- **To maintain statistical standards, and reorient the processes and priorities in the realm of official statistics, in tune with the changing technological and economic environment and needs.**
- **To collect, coordinate, collate and disseminate credible and timely statistics for informed decision making and debate, within and outside the Government.**
- **To promote human resource development in official statistics and encourage research and development in theoretical and applied statistics.**
- **To facilitate and monitor infrastructure and large central projects for minimizing cost and time overruns and for achieving high performance levels through systems improvements, and adoption of best practices.**
- **To facilitate the efficient implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).**
- **To monitor the Twenty Point Programme.**
- **Coordination and policy issues relating to the National Common Minimum Programme excluding sectoral policies allocated to other Ministries/Departments.**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an independent Ministry on 15th Oct., 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 Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing consists of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the Computer Centre, the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and the Indian Statistical Institute (an autonomous body supported by Grants-in-Aid from the Ministry). The Programme Implementation Wing has four Divisions, namely, (i) Twenty Point Programme (ii) Infrastructure Monitoring (iii) Project Monitoring and (iv) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. In addition, the Ministry has been entrusted with the responsibility of Coordination and Policy issues relating to the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) excluding sectoral policies allocated to other Ministries/Departments. The organisational chart of the Ministry is at **Annex- I**.

1.2 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 the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The Commission consists of a part time Chairman and four part time Members apart from the Secretary, Planning Commission as ex-officio Member and the Chief Statistician of India as Secretary to the Commission. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Centre and State Governments and non-official sources and studies. The surveys conducted by the Ministry are based on scientific sampling methods and are supervised by the Governing Council. 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 the Advisory Committee on National Accounts, industrial statistics by the Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics and price indices by the 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 internet site, 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 simultaneously through press notes and its website. The Ministry has been designated as the nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry organizes technical meetings on a regular basis on various topics to assess the datagaps in the system and the quality of statistics currently released. The CSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organized by international and regional organizations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on statistical compilations and international practices. The Indian statistical system is one of the best systems in the world. The Ministry's officials have been associated with international agencies on the

development of methodologies, particularly in the areas of national accounts, informal sector statistics, large-scale sample surveys, conduct of censuses, service sector statistics, non-observed economy, social sector statistics, environmental statistics and classifications. The contribution of the Ministry's officials in international meetings on these subjects is highly appreciated.

1.4 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;
- (ii) coordinates the statistical work in respect of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs);
- (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) 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;
- (v) advises the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data;
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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;
- (viii) organises and conducts periodic all-India Economic Censuses and follow-up enterprise surveys;
- (ix) 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;
- (x) 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 Organisation and other Central Ministries and Departments;

- (xi) provides an in-house facility to process the data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow-up enterprise surveys of Economic Censuses;
- (xii) 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;
- (xiii) releases grants-in-aid to registered Non-Governmental Organizations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports, and financing seminars, workshops and conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics;
- (xiv) functions as the Cadre Controlling Authority to manage the Indian Statistical Service and Subordinate Statistical Services including matters like training, career and manpower planning; and
- (xv) acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).

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

- (i) monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme (TPP);
- (ii) monitoring the performance of the country's eleven key infrastructure sectors, viz., Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads and Civil Aviation;
- (iii) monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing Rs.20 crore and above; and
- (iv) monitoring the implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

1.6 The Ministry has been entrusted with the responsibility of Coordination and Policy issues relating to the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) excluding sectoral policies allocated to other Ministries/Departments

1.7 The Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is placed at **Annex-II**. A website : **<http://www.mospi.gov.in>** of the Ministry has been designed, created and is being maintained. Large numbers of Reports of the Ministry have been uploaded for downloading by the users. System of on-line registration has been introduced for downloading/viewing the reports.

CHAPTER II

DEVELOPMENT AND HIGHLIGHTS

Statistics Wing

Some of the important developments and performance highlights in the Ministry, more specifically in the National Statistical Commission, National Accounts, Price Statistics, Industrial and Social Statistics, Sample Survey, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, Project Monitoring and Human Resource Development have been brought out in this chapter.

1. National Statistical Commission

- 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 the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001.
- The Commission consists of a part time Chairman and four part time Members apart from the Secretary, Planning Commission as ex-officio Member and the Chief Statistician of India as Secretary to the Commission.

2. National Accounts

- The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has released a press note on Quick Estimates of National income, Consumption Expenditure, Savings and Capital Formation 2005-06 on 31.1.2007 and Advance Estimates of National Income on 7.2.2007.
- The GDP at factor cost at constant (1999-00) prices in 2006-07 registered 9.2 % growth, against 9.0 % growth in 2005-06. The growth rate of 9.2 % has been achieved due to high growth rates in trade, hotels, transport & communication (13.0 %), manufacturing (11.3 %), financing, insurance, real estate & business services (11.1%), and construction (9.4 %). Agriculture, forestry and fishing (2.7%) sectors registered low growth.
- The GDP at current prices is estimated at Rs.37, 17,465 crore, while the National Income is estimated at Rs.32, 67,371 crore. The per capita income during 2006-07 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 29,069.
- The Gross Saving Rate is estimated at 32.4 % of GDP at market prices in 2005-06, as against the saving rate of 31.1% in 2004-05, with household, private corporate and public sectors registering savings rates of 22.3%, 8.1% and 2.0% respectively.
- The rate of Gross Capital Formation has also reached a high level of 33.8 % in 2005-06.

3. Price Statistics

- The CSO releases a measure of inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Non-Manual Employees. According to this measure, annual inflation rate (point to-point) in December, 2006 stood at 6.9 per cent. The corresponding inflation rates measured by CPI for Industrial Workers and CPI for Agricultural Labourers and CPI for Rural Labourers in December, 2006 are 6.9 per cent, 8.9 per cent and 8.3 percent

respectively. According to the weekly Wholesale Price Index, the annual inflation rate in December, 2006 stood at 5.4 per cent.

4. Industrial Statistics

- The results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2003-04 have been released in electronic & print format and that of ASI 2004-05 are in progress.
- The monthly All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with Base 1993-94 has been released for the months of February 2006 to January 2007.
- A Committee to deliberate on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) / Central Product Classification (CPC) revision related issues has been set up.
- Alphabetic index to National Industrial Classification 2004 (NIC-2004) has been released. This endeavour has been undertaken for the first time in India.
- Also for the first time, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) Technology has been adopted for processing of Economic Census data. A Directory of Establishments having ten or more workers shall be prepared for the first time based on Economic Census-2005.
- Second meeting of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics was hosted by India during 5-7 February, 2007.

5. Social Statistics

- A uniform set of definitions has been developed for measurement of disability in Census and National Sample survey.
- Basic Statistics for use in planning for Local Level Development has been finalized together with the institutional arrangements for its collection.
- The ninth meeting of 'Delhi Group' on Informal Sector Statistics (one of the City Groups of the United Nations Statistical Commission) was held in New Delhi on May 11-12, 2006. The recommendations and the report of the Delhi Group are on the website of the Ministry.
- To commemorate the occasion of the 113th Birth Anniversary of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis, Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State(IC) for Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conferred the National Award in Statistics for the Senior Statistician in the memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme, jointly to Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya and Dr. M.N. Das on 29th June, 2006. An Essay Writing Competition was organized for the Post Graduates students of Statistics and three winners were given prizes at the function.
- The publication "**Compendium of Environment Statistics 2006**" including the latest available information for the years 2004 and 2005 has been put on the website. Other Publications brought out during the year are **Selected Socio-Economic Statistics - India 2006**, **Women and Men in India 2006**, **Elderly people in India - Profile and Programmes 2006**, **Youth in India: Profile and Programmes 2006**.

6. Training

- A SAARCSTAT Workshop on "Classification and SNA" was organized during 5-6 June, 2006 at New Delhi.

- Delegates from Bhutan & Afghanistan visited India during July, 2006 and the delegates from Malaysia visited in August, 2006 to study the Statistical System in India.
- The construction work of the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA) is in progress and likely to be completed by middle of 2007.
- The Probationers of XXVII (2004) batch of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) who joined service in November, 2004 completed two years probationary training on 9.11.2006 and have been posted in various offices of FOD. The XXVIII batch of ISS probationers is expected to join on 24.01.2007.

7. Computer Centre

- All the latest publications of the ministry have been uploaded in full on the Ministry's website **<http://mospi.gov.in>**. Any user may download any report or part thereof, after on-line registration, free of cost. This facility is available even to users from outside the country.
- The Centre supplied unit-level data to 143 users during April, 2006 to October, 2006 and the revenue realized was Rs. 157.56 lakh, US \$ 23,793 and UK £ 351.
- The project on creation of a 'National Data Warehouse on Official Statistics' on the data sets of (i) Employment & Unemployment, (ii) Consumer Expenditure, (iii) Consumer Price Index (Urban Non-manual Employees), (iv) Agriculture, (v) ASI and (vi) 5th Economic Census-2005 has been taken up by Computer Centre.
- Five IT courses on various modules were conducted for 74 trainees at the Centre involving 38 training days during April, 2006 to October, 2006.

8. National Sample Survey Organisation

- NSSO brought out 12 reports containing the results of the surveys on Land and Live Stock holdings and Debt & Investment, Health, Employment-Unemployment and Consumer Expenditure, covered in 59th, 60th & 61st Rounds.
- A National Seminar on the survey results of the 59th & 60th rounds on Land Holdings & Livestock, Debt & Investment and Morbidity & Health Care was organised on 27-28 September 2006 at Chennai.
- 88th and 89th issues of Sarvekshana were brought out during the year.
- In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, the Governing Council of NSSO was dissolved on 30.8.2006 with the approval of the Cabinet.
- On the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, the Steering Committee of National Sample Surveys has been constituted on December 16, 2006.
- A report on the Survey on 'Well -Being of Children and Women- 2005' on behalf of UNICEF has been brought out during the year.

9. Indian Statistical Service (ISS)

- The Ministry has issued promotion orders in respect of 37 JTS level officers to STS Grade, 2 STS level officers to the Grade of JAG, 87 JAG level officers have been given NFSG scale, 73 NFSG officers have been promoted to SAG, 2 SAG level officers to HAG-II and 3 HAG-II officers have been promoted to HAG-I.

Programme Implementation Wing

10. Infrastructure Performance

- The overall growth in the infrastructure sector during 2006-2007 (April-December 2006) has been moderate.
Power generation, production of coal, steel, cement, refinery production, railway revenue earning freight traffic, cargo handled at major ports, import cargo handled at major airports and passenger traffic handled at internal and domestic terminals of major airports have shown improvement and recorded positive growth.
- Cement and telecommunication sectors recorded significant growth over the performance of the corresponding period of the previous year.
- Most of the sectors marginally lagged behind their respective targets set for the period.
- Up-gradation of national highways, natural gas and export cargo handled at major international Airports recorded negative growth and lagged behind their respective targets fixed for the period.

11. Project Implementation

- During the year 2005-06, 91 projects involving an investment of Rs. 26375 crore spread over 13 sectors namely, Civil Aviation (2), Coal (11), Fertilisers (2), Information and Broadcasting (1), Steel (3), Petroleum (9), Power (12), Health and FW (1), Railways (7), Road Transport and Highways (28), Shipping and Ports (5), Telecommunications (7) and Urban Development (3) were completed.
- Up to the end of the 2nd quarter of the current year i.e. September, 2006 a total of 41 projects involving a cost of Rs.24391.53 crore were completed in 11 different sectors. These include Atomic Energy (5) Civil Aviation (6), Coal (2), Steel (1), Petroleum (6), Power (7), Health and F.W. (1), Railways (4), Road Transport and Highways (4), Shipping and Ports (2), and Urban Development (3).

12. Twenty Point Programme

- In the year 2005-06, five states namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttaranchal have jointly secured 1st rank on the basis of their performance under the monthly monitored items of the Twenty Point Programme-86. Chhatisgarh and Uttar Pradesh are jointly ranked 2nd while Karnataka is 3rd.
- During the period April-December, 2006 the States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Gujarat have secured first, second and third positions respectively on the basis of their performance under the monthly monitored items of the Twenty Point Programme -1986.
- The Cabinet Note for restructuring the Twenty Point Programme -1986 was considered and approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 5th October, 2006. The restructured Programme will be called "The Twenty Point Programme -2006" (TPP-2006). The Guidelines for Twenty Point Programme-2006 have been issued and hoisted on the Website of this Ministry. Copies of the Guidelines have also been sent to Chief Ministers of all the States and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations, all the Ministers of Central Nodal Ministries, Chief Secretaries and Planning Secretaries of all the States/UTs, Secretaries of Central Nodal Ministries, Cabinet Secretary and the Principal

Secretary to the Prime Minister. The Monitoring Guidelines have been issued and will become operational with effect from 1st April, 2007.

- A Conference of State Planning Secretaries on the Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 was held on 15th February, 2007 in New Delhi to discuss issues relating to the Programme. Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation inaugurated the Conference. The Key-note address was delivered by Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Labour and Employment. The process of restructuring the Twenty Point Programme was initiated during the tenure of Shri Fernandes as Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Senior officers from States/UT Administrations, Central nodal Ministries concerned and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation participated in the Conference.

13. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

- Rs 15,910.20 crore has been released since the inception of the scheme upto 31.12.2006.
- As reported from the districts, an expenditure of Rs 14,158.28 crore has been incurred under the scheme upto 31.12.2006. The percentage utilization over release is 89.0.
- Rs. 1433.90 crore was released in 2005-06 and Rs. 986.5 crore has been released in the current financial year upto 31.12.2006.
- The Guidelines of the Scheme have been comprehensively revised in November 2005.
- Remarkable improvement in the scheme performance has been made since April 2004, as shown below:
 - (i) Improved utilization of funds: Percentage of utilization over release has increased from 82.2 as on 31.3.2004 to 89.0 as on 31.12.2006.
 - (ii) Faster completion of works: Percentage of works completed to sanction has increased from 80.1 as on 31.3.2004 to 89.5 as on 31.12.2006.
- Data-entry in respect of 1344 MPs from 402 nodal districts have been entered in the software for online monitoring of works under MPLADS.
- An amount of Rs. 21.87 crore consented by Lok Sabha MPs and an amount of Rs. 31.26 crore consented by Rajya Sabha MPs have already been authorized for transfer to the Tsunami affected districts for rehabilitation works.
- The Hon'ble Members of Parliament are being kept informed by sending one page statements showing financial and physical status of implementation from time to time.
- Hon'ble Minister visited seven States/UTs to review MPLADS implementation, in 2006.
- Four Secretary level meetings, (two each in 2005-06 and 2006-07) with all States/UTs to monitor the progress and to sort out problems have been held.
- Financial and technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for district officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme.
- The First Report on the Scheme since inception upto 31st March 2006 has been brought out.

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION

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 the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The Commission consists of a part time Chairman and four part time Members apart from Secretary, Planning Commission as ex-officio Member and the Chief Statistician of India as Secretary to the Commission.

3.2 The National Statistical Commission will serve as the nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country: identify the areas of core statistics which are of national importance; evolve national policies and priorities relating to the statistical system; evolve national strategies for the collection, tabulation and dissemination of core statistics apart from evolving standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies in different areas of statistics; exercise statistical coordination as well as statistical audit to ensure quality and integrity of statistical products.

3.3 Along with the establishment of the National Statistical Commission, it was decided that the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) will be merged into a single entity called the National Statistical Organization (NSO) to be headed by an Officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India, who will be designated as the Chief Statistician of India and will also function as the Secretary of the Commission.

3.4 The Government through a Notification dated 3rd July, 2006 constituted the NSC as follows:

- (i) Prof. Suresh Tendulkar, Chairman
- (ii) Dr. Amitabh Kundu, Member
- (iii) Dr. Surjit S. Bhalla, Member
- (iv) Dr. Padam Singh, Member
- (v) Prof. Bikas Sinha, Member

3.5 The National Statistical Commission became operational with effect from 12th July, 2006, after the Chairman and Members assumed charge on 12th July, 2006.

3.6 Besides the above four Members, Secretary, Planning Commission is an ex-officio Member of the Commission. The Chief Statistician of India and Secretary, MOS&PI is the Secretary of the Commission.

3.7 The present National Statistical Commission is expected to become a statutory Commission within one year. The NSC is mandated to advise the Government on all matters including the statute for the National Statistical Commission.



Chairman and Members of the National Statistical Commission calling on the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on July 31, 2006



Chairman and Members of the National Statistical Commission after assuming charge on July 12, 2006 with Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman and Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and Shri G.K. Vasan Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

3.8 The National Statistical Commission has already met a number of times and has discussed the following issues:-

- (i) Legislation on the Collection of Statistics Act and National Statistical Commission;
- (ii) Status of the various working groups, Standing Committees, Task Forces, Expert Committees under the Statistics Wing of the Ministry;
- (iii) Reconstitution of the Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics;
- (iv) Constitution of a Steering Committee for the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO);
- (v) Identification of Core Statistics;
- (vi) Role of Statistical Advisors in Central Ministries and States; and
- (vii) Plan proposal of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation for the Eleventh Five year Plan.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

4.1 The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) coordinates the statistical activities in the country and evolves statistical standards. Its activities include compilation of National Accounts, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Indices for Urban Non-Manual Employees, 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 besides the consolidated accounts of the nation and detailed accounts of public sector transactions, estimates of national product, government/private final consumption expenditure, capital formation and savings. The Division brings out an annual publication, entitled “National Accounts Statistics”, containing these statistics. Other important activities of the Division are: (i) preparation of quarterly estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) at current and constant prices, (ii) estimation of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital; (iii) estimation of state level domestic product and gross capital formation of supra-regional sectors of railways, communication, banking & insurance, and central government administration, and (iv) preparation of comparable estimates of state domestic product (SDP) at current prices for the use of the Finance Commission and Planning Commission.

4.3 During the current year, the Division released the publication, “National Accounts Statistics, 2006”, giving estimates of the national /domestic product, private final consumption expenditure, savings, capital formation, capital stock, public sector transactions and consolidated accounts of the nation for the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05. This publication also included the estimates of factor incomes for the years 1999-2000 to 2003--04. An analytical write-up giving an overview of the economy as observed in the National Accounts Statistics, and advance estimates of national income for the year 2005-06 were also included in the publication. Special statements giving domestic product from livestock sector separately for the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and Quarterly Estimates of GDP for the period 1999-2000 to 2005-06, were also included to meet the demand of policy makers and researchers.

4.4 As per the current release policy of the Ministry, the Division releases the Quick Estimates of national income and related aggregates of the previous financial year on 31st January, and the Advance Estimates of national income for the current financial year on 7th February. In addition to these, the Division also releases the quarterly estimates of GDP, both at current and constant prices with a time-lag of 2 months, except the first quarter, which has a time lag of 3 months. In accordance with this release calendar, the NAD released the Quick Estimates of National Income and related aggregates, 2005-06 on 31.1.2007, the Advance Estimates of national income, 2006-07 on 7.2.2007, the estimates of GDP for the first quarter (April-June) of 2006-07 on 30.9.2006, the second quarter (July-September) of 2006-07 on 30.11.2006 and the third quarter (October-December) of 2006-07 on 28.02.2007. The Advance Estimates released on

7.2.2007, place the real GDP growth rate at 9.2 per cent in 2006-07, as against the growth rate of 9.0 per cent in 2005-06.

4.5 The Division compiles the comparable estimates of gross and net state domestic product (GSDP/NSDP) by economic activities and per capita estimates, in consultation with the representatives of State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESs). These estimates are sent to the Finance Commission and Planning Commission for their use. During the year, the Division compiled the comparable estimates of state domestic product for the year 2003-04 in consultation with the State Governments.

4.6 The Division also compiles State-wise estimates of domestic product and gross fixed capital formation, in respect of four supra-regional sectors, viz. railways, communication, banking and insurance and central Governments, and supplies the same to the State Governments for incorporation in their state income compilations.

4.7 The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the measure in monetary terms, of all goods and services produced in the economy. The GDP at constant prices, which is also termed as the real GDP, depicts the growth of the economy in real terms, as it excludes the effect of price changes over the years. The GDP is also considered to be the most comprehensive single measure of aggregate economic output of the country, since it encompasses the performance of all economic activities during the period of reference.

4.8 The country has been witnessing high growth rates of GDP during the last three years, mainly due to significantly higher performance in manufacturing and services sectors. While, the GDP at constant (1999-2000) prices during 2004-05 and 2005-06 registered growth rates of 7.5 per cent and 9.0 per cent, respectively, it is estimated to register a growth of 9.2 per cent in 2006-07, according to the advance estimates of national income, released by the Ministry on 7.2.2007. At current prices, the GDP growth rate during 2006-07 is 14.4 percent, as against the growth rate of 13.8 per cent, in 2005-06. In absolute terms, the GDP at current and at 1999-2000 prices, is estimated at Rs.37,17,465 crore, and Rs.28,44,022 crore, respectively, during 2006-07.

4.9 In terms of broad sectoral groups, the GDP in respect of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction', and 'services', at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to register growth rates of 2.7 per cent, 10.0 per cent, and 11.2 per cent, respectively in 2006-07, as against the growth rates of 6.0 per cent, 9.6 per cent, and 9.8 per cent, respectively in 2005-06.

4.10 The National Income of the country (which is the net national product at factor cost) during 2006-07 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 32,67,371 crore, and at constant (1999-2000) prices, at Rs.25,15,372 crore. Accordingly, the per capita income of the country in 2006-07, stands at Rs.29,069 at current prices, and at Rs.22,379, at constant (1999-2000) prices, respectively showing growth rates of 13% per cent, and 7.9% per cent respectively.

4.11 During the first three quarters of the current financial year 2006-07, namely Q1 (April-June), Q2 (July-September) and Q3 (October-December), the real GDP registered growth rates of 8.9 per cent, 9.2 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively over the corresponding quarters of the previous year.



Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation inaugurated the National Level Workshop on "New Series of State Domestic Product" during April 3-7, 2006 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh



Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation inaugurated the Western Region Workshop on "State & District Income and other related Aggregates during November 13-17, 2006 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

4.12 The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in the domestic market in GDP at market prices is estimated at 58.1 per cent in 2005-06 as against 59.9 per cent during the year 2004-05. Within the PFCE, the major items of expenditure are 'food, beverages and tobacco' with a share of 39.4 per cent, 'transport and communication' with a share of 19.1 per cent, 'gross rent, fuel and power', with a share of 11.8 per cent, and 'medical care and health services' with a share of 6.5 per cent.

4.13 The rates of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) and Gross Domestic Capital Formation in 2005-06 are estimated at 32.4 per cent and 33.8 per cent respectively as compared to 31.1 per cent and 31.5 per cent in 2004-05. The household sector has a major share in the total gross domestic saving. Its share in 2005-06 is estimated at 68.9 per cent as compared to 85.2 per cent in 1999-2000. The share of the private corporate sector was 18.0 per cent in 1999-2000 and 24.9 per cent in 2005-06, whereas the share of the public sector was (-) 3.2 per cent in 1999-2000 and 6.2 per cent in 2005-06.

4.14 Gross Domestic Capital Formation at current prices has increased from Rs. 9,86,365 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 12,04,474 crore in 2005-06 and at constant (1999-00) prices, it increased from Rs. 7,84,747 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 9,13,948 crore in 2005-06. The rate of gross capital formation at current prices is 33.8 per cent in 2005-06 as against 31.5 per cent in 2004-05. The rate of gross capital formation at constant (1999-00) prices increased from 30.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 32.2 per cent in 2005-06. The rate of net capital formation at current prices in 2005-06 was 25.9 per cent as against 23.4 per cent in 2004-05.

4.15 In the year 2005-06, the public sector, comprising administrative departments, departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises, contributed 23.0 per cent in the GDP and 23.9 per cent in gross domestic capital formation. In domestic savings, on the other hand, the public sector had a contribution of 6.2 per cent.

4.16 During the year, the Division compiled the domestic product estimates for the year 2003-04 and estimates of gross fixed capital formation for the year 2003-04 for use of State Governments.

4.17 The NAD is required to conduct regional training-cum-workshops on the topics of state income and related aggregates, every year in accordance with the recommendations of the NSC, for the benefit of State DES officials. The NAD organised the following regional workshops during the year at:

- (i) **Shillong, Meghalaya** during **9-13 October, 2006** for the North-Eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim.
- (ii) **Gandhinagar, Gujarat** during **13-17 November, 2006** for the Western states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Lakshdweep.
- (iii) **Jodhpur, Rajasthan** during **27 November-1 December, 2006** for Northern states of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttranchal and Rajasthan.
- (iv) **Puducherry** during **18-22 December, 2006** for Southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- (v) **Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh** during *8-12 January, 2007* for Eastern states of West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

4.18 The above workshops were fully funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), under the UNDP-Planning Commission project, “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development”.

Price Statistics

4.19 **Compilation of Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees:** The CSO has been compiling and publishing Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees [CPI(UNME)] on a monthly basis, since 1961. The data on retail prices of goods and services in the consumption basket, used for compilation of CPI(UNME), are collected by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The number of items of various goods and services for which data are collected varies from centre to centre. The smallest number is 146 in the case of Imphal and the largest 345 for Delhi. Data on house rent and off-take in respect of selected commodities are also collected. Based on these data, the CSO compiles and releases the CPI(UNME) on base 1984-85=100. This index is used by various agencies for varied purposes including as an input to the wage and salary adjustment process; indexation of pension and superannuation payments, cost inflation index for capital gains, government taxes, charges and contracts; and as a general measure of inflation. During the year 2006-07, monthly indices relating to March to December, 2006 have been released up to January, 2007. Two issues of brochure giving CPI(UNME) at group and sub-group level for 59 urban centres and all-India, for the periods January – June, 2006 and July - December, 2006 have been released during the year. The all-India general and group level CPI(UNME) for the period January, 2004 to December, 2006 is given in the **Table - 4.1**. The trends delineated by the movements of all-India CPI(UNME) series at group level, are shown in **Chart - 4.1**.

Table - 4.1

All-India general and group level CPI (UNME): January, 2004 to December, 2006

Year	Month	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	General
2004	Jan	410	476	442	401	434	424
	Feb	410	477	442	402	434	424
	Mar	409	478	442	402	435	424
	Apr	410	479	442	403	436	425
	May	415	479	442	405	437	427
	Jun	420	484	442	405	438	431
	Jul	421	494	454	405	441	434
	Aug	426	499	454	405	444	437
	Sep	425	501	454	406	446	437
	Oct	428	503	454	407	447	440
	Nov	424	511	454	407	449	439
	Dec	418	514	454	407	450	436
2005	Jan	418	521	475	409	452	440
	Feb	417	523	475	409	453	440
	Mar	418	524	475	410	454	441

Year	Month	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	General
	Apr	422	525	475	410	455	443
	May	424	526	475	412	456	445
	Jun	429	526	475	412	458	448
	Jul	439	521	487	413	462	455
	Aug	440	523	487	414	464	456
	Sep	441	524	487	415	468	458
	Oct	445	526	488	416	470	460
	Nov	450	527	488	417	472	463
	Dec	444	527	488	418	474	461
2006	Jan	440	531	500	420	474	462
	Feb	438	533	500	421	476	461
	Mar	440	534	501	422	477	463
	Apr	445	535	501	422	478	465
	May	456	538	501	423	479	471
	Jun	466	542	501	423	484	477
	Jul	468	542	514	425	488	481
	Aug	472	544	514	427	491	484
	Sep	478	546	514	429	493	488
	Oct	487	549	515	431	495	493
	Nov	488	552	515	432	496	494
	Dec	485	558	515	434	496	493

Note: - Group 1: Food, Beverages and Tobacco; Group 2: Fuel and light; Group 3: Housing
Group 4: Clothing, Bedding and Foot-wear; Group 5: Miscellaneous; General: All groups combined.

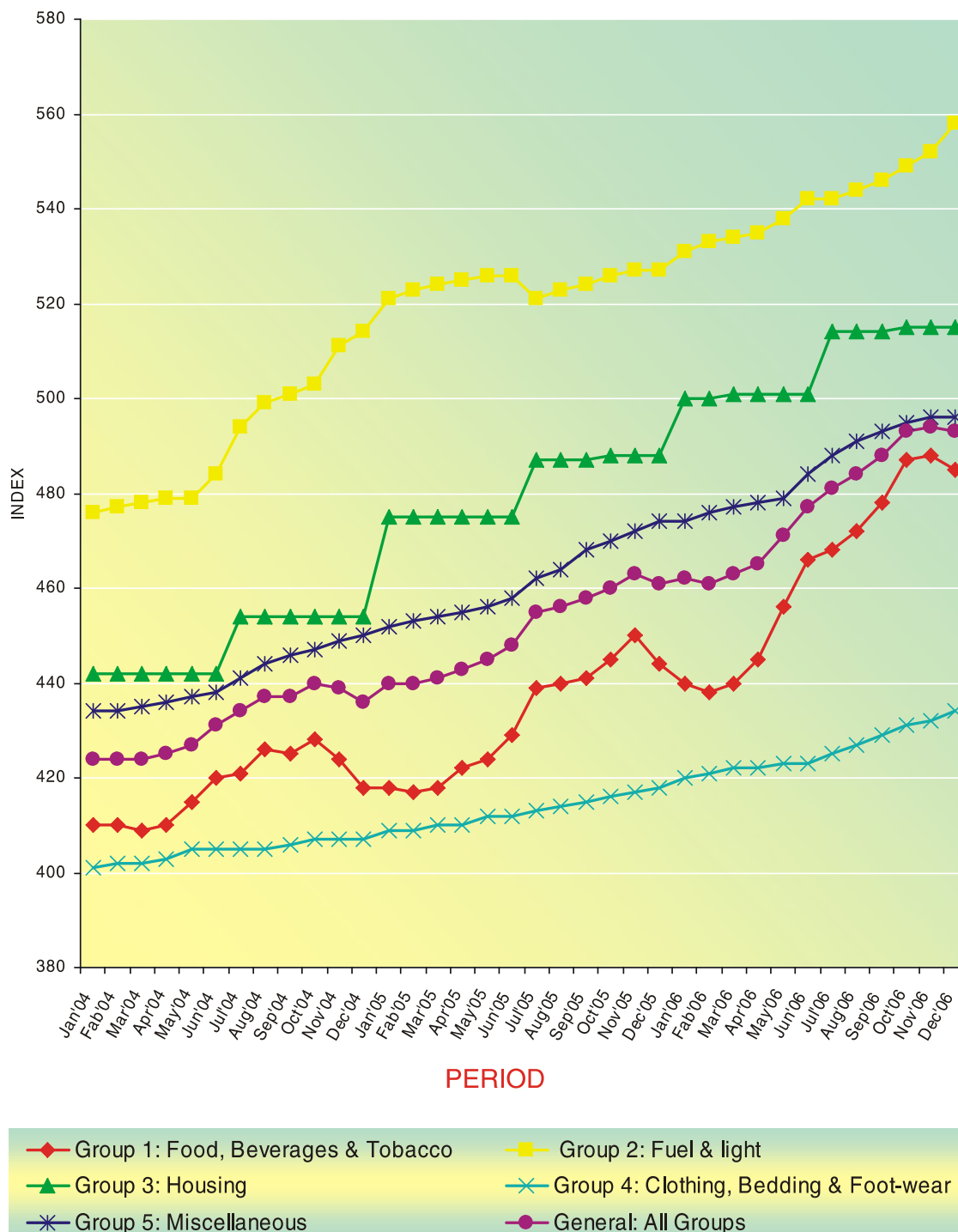
4.20 International Comparison Programme

4.20.1 The International Comparison Programme (ICP) developed by the United Nations, facilitates the comparison of macro economic aggregates like GDP, GNP etc. between different countries in a more meaningful way (by using Purchasing Power Parity [PPP] Numbers) rather than the comparison based on Official Exchange Rates. So far six rounds of ICP (starting from 1970 to 1993) have been conducted and India has participated in all the rounds except the last one. India is participating in the 7th round of ICP with 2005 as the reference year. The role of the participating countries is limited to collection of prices as per the specifications prescribed and furnishing the same along with basic heading weights from GDP expenditure estimates. Actual compilation of PPP numbers will be done by the coordinating agencies in the respective regions. Collection of prices of items identified under ICP was undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operations Division) in three phases namely: (i) Items pertaining to “Food, Clothing and Footwear” - April, 2005 - March, 2006; (ii) Other household consumer items - September 2005 and March, 2006 and (iii) Items pertaining to Educational Services and Medical products and Services - June, 2006. In case of items pertaining to construction and plant & machinery, price data were collected with the cooperation of concerned Government Ministries/Department.

Chart-4.1

ALL-INDIA CPI(UNME) AT GROUP LEVEL

(January, 2004 to December, 2006)



4.20.2 Under ICP, 2005 programme apart from computing the overall PPP, an exploratory study has been taken up to test the sensitivity of the methodology of estimating Poverty related PPP based exclusively on the items consumed by the poor. A basket of 155 items was finalized for the purpose in consultation with other participating countries. Collection of prices for these items has already been completed. Prices were collected from shops/outlets frequently visited by the poor in different rural and urban locations.

Industrial Statistics

4.21 Annual Survey of Industries

4.21.1 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 conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The ASI extends to the entire country except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It 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 irrespective of their employment size. Certain services and activities like cold storage, water supply, repair of motor vehicles and of other consumer durables like watches, etc. are covered under the survey. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, café and computer services and the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the survey. The electricity undertakings registered with the CEA are not being covered under ASI w.e.f 1998-99.

4.21.2 The data collected through ASI relate to capital, employment and emoluments, consumption of fuel and lubricants, raw materials and other input/output, value added, labour turnover, absenteeism, labour cost, construction of houses by employers for their employees and other characteristics of factories/industrial establishments. Fieldwork is carried out by the Field Operations Division of NSSO. The CSO processes the data and publishes the results.

4.21.3 **Release of Results:** The final results of ASI 2003-2004 have been released in e-media. The printing of ASI 2003-2004 is going on, Vol-I has been completed and work of Vol-II is in progress. The field survey for 2005-2006 has been started and release of results of ASI 2004-2005 in e-media is expected to be completed by March 2007.

4.21.4 **State Participation in ASI:** Some State DESs process the ASI data for their States on the basis of duplicate copies of ASI returns received from NSSO (FOD). State DESs have been advised to modify their action plan in ASI in the light of the new sampling design and to avoid the duplication of work in ASI at the State level. Now it has been decided and validated data have been supplied to all State DESs for pooling of estimates at State level. The State DESs have been given necessary technical assistance for the purposes of ASI participation. The participating States along with other desiring States have been provided the residual frame to take part in ASI survey work.

“Strengthening ASI Data Processing Under Institutional Development & Capacity Building” in the Tenth plan) followed by restructuring the system of work at CSO (I.S. Wing) has boosted the momentum in the process of work. As decided, the Analytical Studies Cell set up in the ASI Unit of CSO, New Delhi under the Plan Scheme has been transferred to CSO (I.S. Wing), Calcutta during 1997-98. This Analytical Study Unit, called Economic Research Group, is entrusted with bringing out a journal named ‘Staff Paper’ incorporating analytical studies regarding Industrial Statistics. Four issues have already been released. The detailed ASI reports are being prepared in CSO (I.S.Wing) every year from ASI 1993-94 and onwards. The work of CSO (I.S.Wing) has been geared up in order to (i) Develop in-house computer software for data processing for generation of all tables and their publications with effect from ASI 1993-94; (ii) Reduce the time lag in processing of ASI (detailed) data annually instead of on quinquennial basis; and (iii) Print ASI detailed reports with the help of in-house printing facility.

4.21.6 In the recent past many changes have been made for improvements in the collection, processing and dissemination of ASI data. These are summarised in the following paragraphs. 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 analysed annually. Manpower resources available to the Department of Statistics could not be increased much due to financial constraints. Thus, collection and compilation of data from a large number of units (approximately 60,000 in number) in a very lengthy schedule has led to undue delay in the availability of results and some non-sampling errors.

4.21.7 The process of changing the scenario started from 1997-98, which involved modification of the sampling design as well as the schedule. The present sampling design is for the Sample sector of ASI, which ensures reliable estimates of various parameters of the industrial sector at the all India as well as State, level. However, the present sampling design is not suited for district level estimates, which suggests that the sample size needs to be increased for the sample sector of the ASI. According to the new sample design about 44,611 units have been surveyed through ASI 2001-2002, 44,595 units under ASI 2002-2003 and 59,655 units under ASI 2003-2004. The sampling design has further been modified and it was decided by SCIS that in the next five years the entire frame will be surveyed. Accordingly, in ASI 2004-05, 52,960 units have been selected for the survey.

4.21.8 The entire processing of data of ASI 1995-96 onwards is being done at CSO (I.S.Wing), Kolkata. To handle this work properly CSO (I.S. Wing) has acquired necessary hardware and software to introduce modern Client-Server architecture and networking. Under the current plan scheme in CSO (IS Wing), redundant RISC servers with RDBMS as oracle engine has been introduced to streamline the largescale data processing so as to release reliable data within a short time span.

4.21.9 An action plan has been drawn to reduce the time lag in releasing the ASI results. From ASI 1998-99, release of provisional result has been discontinued and detailed results (in two volumes) and quick results are being released satisfactorily. From ASI 1999-2000, a decision has been taken to have a separate short schedule for all the units selected and on the basis of those, CSO (IS Wing) has released Quick Estimates on some important parameters at 2 digit NIC-98 by States. The ASI results are available to users on electronic media on payment basis. Final results are released on hard prints in two volumes.

4.21.10 As regards information technology, CSO (IS Wing) is responsible to provide necessary technical support to state governments as well as FOD, especially in respect of computerization of ASI frame, fully computerized sample selection, fully computerized data processing as well as analytical works on ASI data. The liaison work with state governments and other organizations/agencies in India and abroad are also done by IS Wing. Under the current Indian statistical system, data dissemination has become a very important function of CSO (IS Wing) for large number of users in India and abroad.

4.21.11 Some State DESs process ASI data for their States on the basis of duplicate copies of ASI returns received from NSSO (FOD). State DESs have been advised to modify their action plan in ASI in the light of the new sampling design with reduced sample size and to avoid duplication of work in ASI at the State level. The CSO (IS Wing) will provide 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.

4.21.12 **Glimpse of the ASI Results:** The ASI 2002-03 detailed and final results for the factory sector indicate a total of 1,27,957 factories in all States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. As indicated earlier, this number does not include the electricity units registered with the CEA. These factories together had a total fixed capital worth Rs.4,44,75,938 Lakhs, productive capital of Rs.5,44,88,048 Lakhs and invested capital of Rs. 6,37,47,308 Lakhs. These factories provided gainful employment to about 7.87 million persons and distributed Rs.68,34,213 Lakhs as emoluments to employees, consumed inputs worth Rs. 9,16,18,549 Lakhs, produced Rs. 11,30,56,111 Lakhs worth of goods and services valued at ex-factory prices and contributed by way of value added by manufacture Rs. 1,72,34,004 Lakhs to the national income. The gross fixed capital formation during the period was of the order of Rs. 47,45,424 Lakhs.

4.21.13 The latest ASI 2003-2004 results for the factory sector indicate a total of 1,29,074 factories in all States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. As indicated earlier this number does not include the electricity units. These factories provided gainful employment to about 7.87 million persons, consumed inputs worth Rs.10,39,62,377 Lakhs, produced Rs. 12,87,38,002 Lakhs worth of goods and services valued at ex-factory prices and contributed by way of value added by manufacture Rs. 2,02,93,276 Lakhs to the national income. The gross fixed capital formation during the period was of the order of Rs. 57,53,380 Lakhs. **Table – 4.2** shows the principal characteristics for last three ASI years.

Table – 4.2

Principal Characteristics of ASI (All India – All Industries)

Characteristics	Unit	2001 – 2002	2002 – 2003	2003-2004
1. Factories	Number	128,549	127,957	129,074
2. Fixed capital	Rs. lakhs	43,196,013	44,475,938	47,333,140
3. Productive capital	Rs. lakhs	53,236,598	54,488,048	59,256,241
4. Invested capital	Rs. lakhs	60,591,285	63,747,308	67,959,853
5. Workers	Numbers	5,957,848	6,161,493	6,086,908
6. Employees	Numbers	7,686,654	7,870,529	7,870,081
7. Wages to workers	Rs. lakhs	2,743,824	2,968,905	3,047,777
8. Total emoluments	Rs. lakhs	6,344,921	6,834,212	7,245,434

9. Total inputs	Rs. lakhs	77,922,749	91,618,549	103,962,377
10. Output	Rs. lakhs	96,245,663	113,056,111	128,738,002
11. Depreciation	Rs. lakhs	3,892,702	4,203,558	4,482,349
12. Net value added	Rs. lakhs	14,430,212	17,234,004	20,293,276
13. Net income	Rs. lakhs	9,833,306	13,019,466	16,479,964
14. Net fixed capital formation (NFCF)	Rs. lakhs	3,122,442	541,866	1,271,031
15. Interest paid	Rs. lakhs	4,221,788	3,835,182	3,397,229
16. Rent paid	Rs. lakhs	375,118	379,356	416,084
17. Profits	Rs. lakhs	3,488,385	6,185,254	9,234,531

From 1998-99 ASI was conducted exclusive of Electricity Units registered with the CEA.

4.21.14 Physical achievements up to December, 2006: (i) Detailed results of ASI 2003-04 have been released on electronic media and printing of hard copies is under progress. Volumn-I has been completed; (ii) ASI 2004-05 data validation work is at the final stage and the result is likely to be finalized by mid of March 2007; and (iii) Survey of ASI 2005-06 is in full swing. By end of November 2006, a few schedules have been received.

4.21.15 Analytical Studies undertaken upto March, 2006: The following analytical studies have been undertaken and are in progress:

- (i) A study on Development Suitable Commodity Code for ASI between ASICC and ITC (HS);
- (ii) A report on District level estimate using small area estimation technique based on ASI 2001-02;
- (iii) A study on Contribution of Organised Manufacturing Sector in GDP; and
- (iv) A study on comparison between ASI & IIP.

4.22 Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

4.22.1 The current series of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 1993-94 prepared by the Department is an up-to-date indicator of industrial growth in the Indian economy. This series covers 538 items (clubbed in 283 item groups: Mining-1, Manufacturing – 281, Electricity – 1) comprising of 64 from Mining & Quarrying, 473 from Manufacturing and 1 from Electricity Sector having the weightage of 10.47%, 79.36% and 10.17% respectively in the all-India IIP. The Index of Industrial Production is released every month in the form of Quick Estimates with a time-lag of less than 6 weeks as per the SDDS norms of IMF. The estimates are also simultaneously being released as per use-based classification viz., Basic goods, Capital Goods, Intermediate Goods, Consumer durables and non-durables. These estimates get revised subsequently on receipt of updated production data from 15 different source agencies in various Ministries/Departments/Attached/Subordinate Offices. However, the major source of data is the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, which supplies data for 209 item groups contributing 52.0% weight in the overall IIP.

4.22.2 In order to capture the structural changes in the Industrial Sector, the Ministry has undertaken an exercise of revisions of base year of all-India IIP from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 under the overall guidance of the Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS).

4.22.3 The industrial production registered a growth of 13.0% during 1995-96. Thereafter, the industrial growth declined to 6.1% in 1996-97. However, the growth marginally increased to 6.7% in 1997-98 and again declined to 4.1% in 1998-99. The growth in 1999-2000 improved significantly to 6.7% due to improvement in the industrial performance of the manufacturing sector but again declined to 5.0% in 2000-01. In 2001-02 the growth showed a further decline to 2.7% but since the year 2002-03 the growth has improved significantly. The growth rate achieved in the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 were 5.7%, 7.0% and 8.4% respectively. However, the growth rate marginally declined to 8.2% in 2005-06. The average annual growth rate in industrial production achieved during the last ten years is 6.1%.

4.23.4 As regards sector-wise growth, the trend in the Manufacturing sector has been almost similar to that of the General index. The Mining sector has witnessed an irregular growth pattern, which fluctuated between 9.7% in 1995-96 and -1.9% in 1996-97. During the last 10 years, the mining sector grew by an average annual growth of 2.6%. In the electricity sector, the growth rate has declined from 8.1% to 4.0% during 1995-97 but subsequently during 1997-2000 the growth remained constant around 6.5% but again declined to 4.0% in 2000-01, 3.1% in 2001-02 and 3.2% in 2002-03. The growth rate then improved significantly to 5.1% in 2003-04 and 5.2% in the year 2004-05 and 2005-06. During the last 10 years, the electricity sector grew by an average annual growth of 5.0% as against 6.5% average growth rate achieved by the manufacturing sector.

4.22.5 During the first nine months (April-December) of 2006-07, the industrial sector has witnessed a growth of 10.8% as compared to the growth of 8.0% during the same period of last year. At sectoral level, the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors registered impressive performance growth of 3.9%, 11.8% and 7.5% as against growth of 0.5%, 9.0% and 4.8% during the corresponding period of the previous year.

4.22.6 The sector-wise annual trends in indices of industrial production during 1995-96 to 2005-2006 and monthly trends during April, 2006 to December, 2006 exhibited by the Manufacturing sector alongwith the General Index of Industrial Production are given in **Table - 4.3** and **Charts - 4.2** and **4.3** respectively. The sector-wise annual growth rates during 1995-96 to 2005-06 are depicted in **Chart - 4.4**.

Table - 4.3

Sector-wise Index of Industrial Production and Growth Rates (Base: 1993-94)

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
Annual Indices (April -March)				
1995-96	120.5	124.5	117.3	123.3
1996-97	118.2	133.6	122.0	130.8
1997-98	126.4	142.5	130.0	139.5
1998-99	125.4	148.8	138.4	145.2
1999-00	126.7	159.4	148.5	154.9
2000-01	130.3	167.9	154.4	162.6
2001-02	131.9	172.7	159.2	167.0
2002-03	139.6	183.1	164.3	176.6
2003-04	146.9	196.6	172.6	189.0
2004-05	153.4	214.6	181.5	204.8
2005-06	154.9	234.2	190.9	221.5

Monthly Indices				
Apr'2006	157.1	237.7	198.0	225.2
May'2006	162.0	252.0	206.3	237.9
Jun'2006	156.2	249.4	198.3	234.4
Jul'2006	152.1	250.9	201.1	235.5
Aug'2006	136.0	252.1	201.4	234.8
Sep'2006	146.8	261.7	201.0	243.5
Oct'2006	160.2	246.1	212.5	233.7
Nov'2006	162.6	265.3	199.3	247.8
Dec'2006	171.4	275.7	211.8	258.3
Annual Growth (April-March)				
1995-96	9.7	14.1	8.1	13.0
1996-97	-1.9	7.3	4.0	6.1
1997-98	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
1998-99	-0.8	4.4	6.5	4.1
1999-00	1.0	7.1	7.3	6.7
2000-01	2.8	5.3	4.0	5.0
2001-02	1.2	2.9	3.1	2.7
2002-03	5.8	6.0	3.2	5.7
2003-04	5.2	7.4	5.1	7.0
2004-05	4.4	9.2	5.2	8.4
2005-06	1.0	9.1	5.2	8.2
Average Indices (April-December)				
1995-96	116.4	119.5	115.8	118.8
1996-97	114.9	130.4	120.2	127.7
1997-98	122.3	139.4	127.4	136.4
1998-99	122.9	145.1	136.0	141.9
1999-00	123.5	155.2	146.5	151.0
2000-01	127.8	164.5	153.6	159.6
2001-02	128.9	168.9	157.9	163.6
2002-03	136.4	178.5	163.9	172.6
2003-04	142.2	191.3	169.6	184.0
2004-05	149.4	208.9	180.4	199.8
2005-06	150.1	227.7	189.1	215.7
2006-07	156.0	254.5	203.3	239.0
Growth (April-December)				
1995-96	10.5	13.8	8.9	12.9
1996-97	-1.3	9.1	3.8	7.5
1997-98	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.8
1998-99	0.5	4.1	6.8	4.0
1999-00	0.5	7.0	7.7	6.4
2000-01	3.5	6.0	4.8	5.7
2001-02	0.9	2.7	2.8	2.5
2002-03	5.8	5.7	3.8	5.5
2003-04	4.3	7.2	3.5	6.6
2004-05	5.1	9.2	6.4	8.6
2005-06	0.5	9.0	4.8	8.0
2006-07	3.9	11.8	7.5	10.8

Chart-4.2

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Base : 1993 – 94

(Annual Averages)

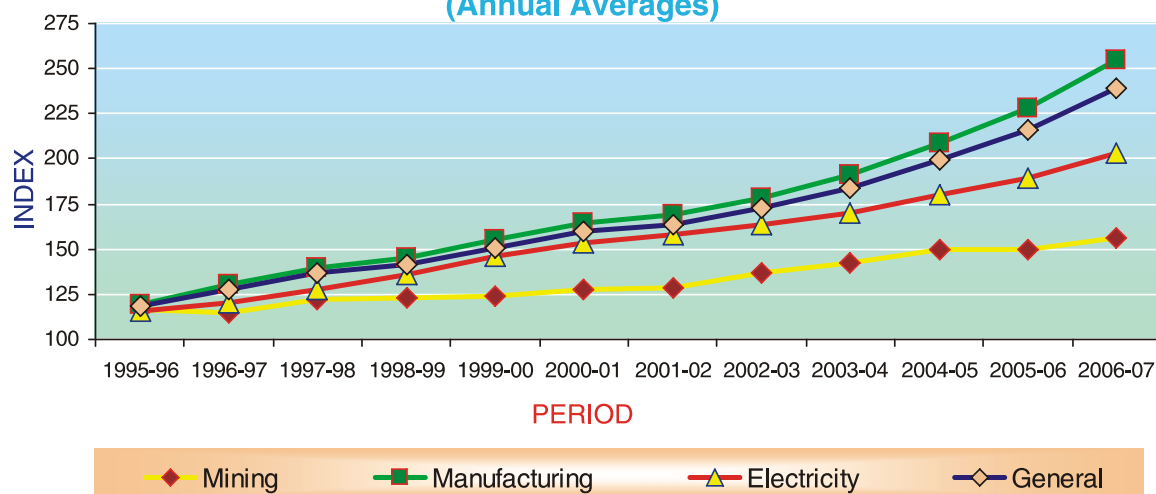


Chart-4.3

MONTHLY INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Base : 1993 – 94

(April' 2006 to December' 2006)

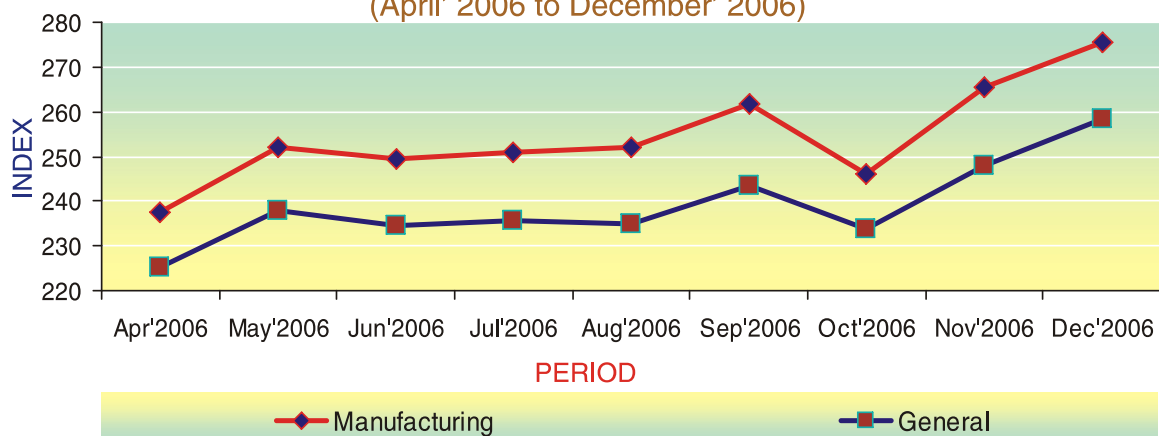
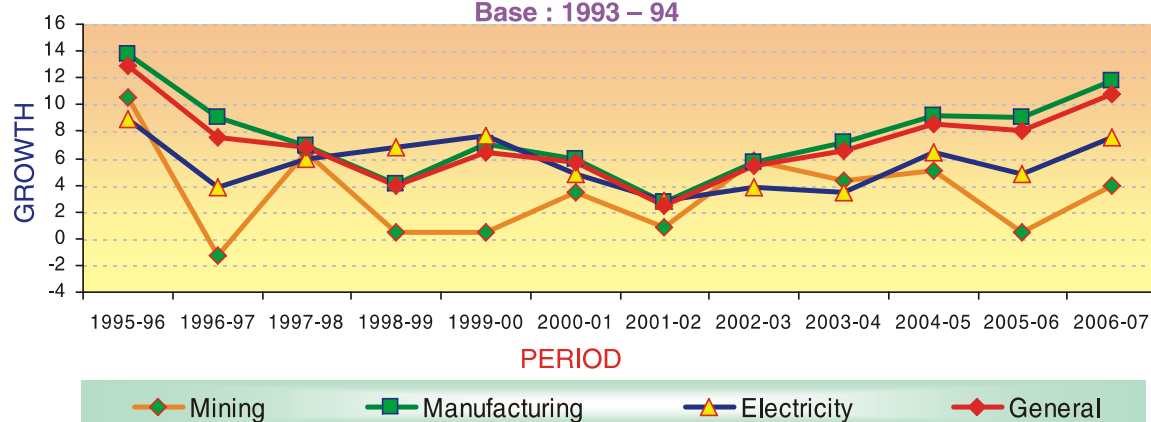


Chart-4.4

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Base : 1993 – 94



4.23 Energy Statistics: The Industrial Statistics Division of CSO brings out a publication on Energy Statistics containing time series data of different energy sources viz. coal, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity (hydro & nuclear), etc. For the first time in 2000-01, data on installations made under major non-conventional energy programmes at State and All India level were also presented in this publication. The Statistics presented in this publication are based on the latest data supplied by the concerned government departments/organizations viz. Office of Coal Controller; Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas; Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Central Electricity Authority, and Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Efforts are being made for regular updation of this publication. The latest issue of 'Energy Statistics, 2006' has been published in December 2006. The collection of data from various sources for inclusion in the next issue of the publication "Energy Statistics, 2007" is in progress. The second meeting of the United Nations city group entitled OSLO group on Energy Statistics was hosted by India during 5-7 February, 2007.

4.24 Fifth Economic Census

4.24.1 With a view to developing a frame according to economic activities for taking up follow up enterprise surveys in the unorganized segments of the economy, four economic censuses have been undertaken so far by the Central Statistical Organisation. The First Economic Census was conducted in 1977 and subsequently in 1980, 1990 and 1998. On the basis of the frame provided by these censuses, eighteen follow-up surveys were carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The results of these censuses and surveys have provided basic entrepreneurial data for the purpose of planning, development, administration and for improving the estimation of national income and related aggregates from time to time.

4.24.2 Economic Census is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the country, involved in any economic activity of either agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) or non-agricultural sectors of the economy, engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption.

4.24.3 The Fifth Economic Census has been carried out in 2005 with the assistance of State Governments for which necessary funds and posts are provided under Central Plan Scheme. For this purpose, a total outlay of Rs.99.20 crores has been provided in the Tenth Plan.

4.24.4 In the present Economic Census, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) Technology is adopted for processing of data for the first time. Accordingly, schedules have been designed in ICR adaptable formats. An additional schedule for collection of addresses of establishments employing 10 or more workers has been canvassed in order to prepare a directory of establishments.

4.24.5 During the current financial year: The Provisional Results of the 5th Economic Census was released on 12th June 2006 by the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) Shri G.K.Vasan in the presence of senior officers of this Ministry, State/UT Governments and other Central Government Departments/Ministries.

4.24.6 As per the provisional results of the Economic Census 2005 compiled on the basis of the data received from State / UTs, there are 421.2 lakh entrepreneurial units in the country engaged in different activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of these 258.1 lakh (38.7

percent) are in the rural areas while the remaining 163.1 lakh (38.7 percent) are in the urban areas. Tamil Nadu has reported the largest number of entrepreneurial units (44.47 lakh) followed by Maharashtra (43.75 lakh), West Bengal (42.86 lakh) and Andhra Pradesh (40.23 lakh). Enterprises have grown at an annual rate of 4.8% during the 1998-2005.

4.24.7 The provisional data indicate total number of persons working in all enterprises is of the order of 99 million, 50.2 million in the rural areas and 48.8 million in the urban areas. Hired labour constitutes around 52% of the total employment. The annual average growth of employment in the country comes to about 2.5 percent between the Economic Census 2005. The above results are also available in the Ministry's website www.mospi.gov.in.

Social Statistics

4.25 The Social Statistics Division is responsible for coordinated development of social statistics which *inter-alia* covers population, human development, employment, health, education, social justice, women empowerment, disability, environment, etc. The Division maintains close liaison with different Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies and shares expertise, with various organizations in the field of social statistics by participating in the meetings of the Expert Groups, Working Groups and Technical Advisory Committees. The Division is associated with UNIFEM in the development of Gender database in the SAARC Region. In collaboration with UNICEF, the Division facilitated promotion and advocacy of the use of DevInfo application-cum-database package. The Probationers of the Indian Administrative Service received one week training at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie on its application for administrative decision support. Publications brought out during the year are **Selected Socio-Economic Statistics India 2006, Women and Men in India 2006, Elderly people in India - Profile and Programmes 2006, and Youth in India: Profile and Programmes 2006.**

4.26 A high powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission, has recommended a set of basic statistics for use in planning for Local Level Development and an institutional mechanism for collection of such statistics. Follow up action on the recommendations contained in the report of the Expert Committee is in process.

4.27 **Disability Statistics:** A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Disability Statistics, constituted to review the conceptual framework and definitions for the measurement of disability and to examine the reasons for variations in the estimates of disability as obtained from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 2002 survey and Census 2001, submitted its reports in which a uniform set of definitions for adoption in the Census and sample surveys has been suggested. The recommendations of the Committee have been referred to the Registrar General of India (RGI) National Sample Survey Organization and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for further action.

4.28 **SAARC Social Charter:** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been designated as the nodal Ministry in respect of the SAARC Social Charter signed by the SAARC Heads of States at the 12th Summit on 4th Jan 2004. A National Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation was constituted in 2005 and the India Country Report indicating the status of implementation of Social Charter brought out. Subsequently the Ministry participated in the 1st meeting of the Heads of National Coordination Committee of the SAARC Countries held in

Islamabad. As agreed in that meeting, the 2nd meeting of the Heads of the NCC will be held in India in 2007 and 'National Calamities and Disaster Mitigation Strategy' is proposed to be taken up as the focal issue in this meeting.

4.29 Environment Statistics: The publication “**Compendium of Environment Statistics 2006**” including the latest available information for the years 2004 and 2005 has been put on the Ministry's website: www.mospi.gov.in. A Seminar on Statistical Accounting of Land and Forestry Resources was organised at the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal in April 2006. The Proceedings of the same have been put on the Ministry's website.

4.30 Natural Resource Accounting: The CSO has commissioned eight pilot studies on Natural Resource Accounting to various research institutes such as The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Jadavpur University, Madras School of Economics, Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR) and Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe). A Technical Monitoring Committee (TMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Professor Amitabh Kundu, Member of NSC & Professor of Centre for Social Studies, JNU, reviewed the progress of these projects. Draft Report of the four projects commissioned to TERI, CMDR, IIFM and IEG, are finalised.

India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)

4.31 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI) is the participating entity in respect of a World Bank assisted project known as “India Statistical Strengthening Project” (ISSP). The project has been planned in two tiers and currently tier-I of the project consisting of the sub-projects namely: (i) Creation and Maintenance of Business Register; (ii) Identifying the Specific Requirements for Strengthening of the State Statistical Bureaus; (iii) Assessing the Survey Capabilities of Private Sector and (iv) Improvement of Service Sector Statistics, is under implementation.

4.32 Creation and Maintenance of a Business Register: The study for Creation and Maintenance of Business Register, undertaken in tier-I, has already been completed. Following the outcome of the study, to start with, a Business Register Unit has been created in the Central Statistical Organization to liaise with the Income Tax Department for obtaining data through PAN and TAN database for creating a comprehensive Business Register which will be used as a reliable sampling frame for organising establishment/enterprise surveys.

4.33 Identifying Specific Requirements for Strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus: The study is aimed at documenting the existing statistical activities of the **State Statistical Bureaus**, assessing the efficacy of resource allocation for various activities and development of a comprehensive proposal for strengthening the state statistical system to raise it to a minimum standard. Field work for documenting existing activities and efficacy of allocation of resources for various activities of all the State Statistical Bureaus has been completed. Position papers based on analysis of the existing status of the statistical activity and the Consultant's view on data gaps, possibility of producing current output with better quality (timeliness, reliability, etc.), along with resources required, data improvement in the effectiveness of transmission of raw data, improving data dissemination quality and the possibilities of improving the capital stock of computing equipment, human skills and physical facilities are being prepared.

4.34 **Study for Improvement of Service Sector Statistics:** The study aims at developing a system of periodical surveys of the Services Sector, covering one or more activities every year, with a view to improve the availability and quality of service sector statistics, particularly in the measurement of its contribution to the GDP. In Tier-I three activities, viz. ‘Goods Transportation by Road’, ‘Motion Picture and Video Film Production’ and ‘Advertising’, were selected for undertaking exploratory studies. The reports of all three surveys have been finalised. A consolidated report has been prepared by the CSO which would be placed before the Advisory Committee on National Accounts for vetting the survey methodology to be followed for the service sector.

4.35 **Study for assessing the Survey Capabilities of Private Sector:** The study has two components. The first component of the study which aims at documenting the availability of private organizations engaged in sample surveys and assessing their capabilities to undertake large surveys including data processing, data analysis, etc. on a fairly regular basis has been completed. The analytical report and database software has been finalised. The second component of the report on “Setting up of a Consultancy Services Wing” is under finalisation.

4.36 A Concept note for implementation of the ISSP in Tier II for Strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus including Statistical Net-working has been prepared in consultation with the National Statistical Commission. The Planning Commission has given its concurrence. The Concept note will be sent to the World Bank through Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

City Group (Delhi Group) on Informal Statistics

4.37 The “Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics” commonly known as the “**Delhi Group**” was set up in 1997 as one of the city groups of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), to address various methodological issues involved in the treatment of the informal sector. The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India is the Chairman of the Delhi Group. The Delhi Group, since its inception in 1997, has been providing an international forum for exchange of country experiences in the estimation of employment in the informal sector, its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and statistical standards being used in different countries.

4.38 Ninth meeting of the ‘Delhi Group’ was organized in Delhi during May 11-12, 2006. There were 54 participants from 6 countries, 4 International Agencies and Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO). During the two days meeting, 5 Sessions were held and 20 presentations were discussed. The report of the 9th meeting has been prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry.

4.39 The meeting had been successful in bringing the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts and the Delhi Group together for discussing the issues relating to SNA updating in respect of informal sector and those relating to Informal Sector in the revised International System of National Accounts (SNA), measuring contribution of Informal Sector to GDP and Informal Employment, measuring the links between poverty and Informal Employment, data quality of surveys on Informal Sector and Informal Employment.

Awards, Fellowships and Research Studies in Statistics

4.40 The Social Statistics Division implements a plan scheme “Awards and Fellowships for Outstanding and Meritorious Research Work in Statistics” to encourage independent and high quality research work in the field of Applied Statistics particularly on issues and problems relating to the Official Statistical System in the country. Besides, financial assistance is provided to research institutions/ organisations/ NGOs for surveys/ studies in official statistics. An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation assisted by a Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of DG (CSO) examines the proposals for research studies /travel grants and nomination of awards.

- (i) The Ministry celebrated the 113th Birth Anniversary of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis on 29th June, 2006. To commemorate the occasion Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon’ble Minister of State(IC) for Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conferred the National Award in Statistics for the Senior Statistician in the memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme jointly to Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya and Dr. M.N. Das in a function organised for the occasion. An Essay Writing Competition was organised for the Post Graduate students of Statistics and three winners were given prizes in the function.
- (ii) Travel Grant Assistance was provided to three statisticians to enable them to present their papers at international conferences/seminars/ workshops etc.
- (iii) Revised guidelines for submission/processing of Research Proposals in the Ministry have been brought out and placed on the website.
- iv) Two Research Projects, one on ‘Development of methodology towards Measurement of Poverty’ and the other on ‘Construction and Analysis of Regional Variation in Social Development Index’ have been commissioned to ISI, Kolkata. Besides the Division examined 54 proposals on research studies/conferences/seminars/doctoral fellowships out of which one proposal was approved by the Empowered Committee.

4.41 The Ministry has initiated work relating to preparation of Manuals on various statistical indicators/statistics with the objective of documenting the standard practices in vogue in compilation of statistical indicators in the country and to bring uniformity in the standards and concepts to be followed. Experts/ consultants / specialized organizations have been entrusted for preparation of Manuals with the guidance of a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of DG, CSO. The Committee has recommended a set of 24 manuals for preparation. 13 manuals are at draft stage for finalization. The remaining manuals are under preparation.

Human Resource Development

4.42 Training is the most important tool of Human Resource Development (HRD) in any organization. The Training Division of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) looks after the training needs of not only ISS officers but also of all statistical personnel in the country by providing need based training. The Training Division is headed by an Additional Director General supported by a Deputy Director General and a team comprising of Director / Joint Director / Deputy Director level officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) and other staff.

With a view to meet the increasing challenges faced by the statistical systems and to equip the personnel with latest techniques of statistical data management, the Ministry has decided to transform this Division into a National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA) which is likely to be operational by 2007 at Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh with state-of-the-art facilities.

4.43 A high level body, namely, “Training Programmes Approval Committee” (TPAC) comprising senior officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) acts as an advisory body for designing need-based training programmes and also periodically reviews, inter alia, the syllabi and training methodology for various courses conducted by the Training Division. These are listed below:

- (i) Two-year Probationary Training for direct recruits to the Junior Time Scale of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS).
- (ii) Refresher Training Courses for in-service ISS officers
- (iii) Training Courses for personnel of the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) including Training of Trainers (ToTs)
- (iv) Training Courses for Non-ISS Officers/ Statistical officials of the Central Govt. Ministries, State/UTs Governments and Public Sector undertakings in the country
- (v) Training programmes for the M.Stat Students of the Indian Statistical Institute
- (vi) Training Courses for the International Statistical Educational Centre
- (vii) Training courses for the Statistical personnel of SAARC and other countries as and when required
- (viii) Conducting Seminars/workshops/study tours for the Statistical Personnel of India and other countries including SAARC and ESCAP countries.

4.44 **Training Courses conducted /organized during 2006-07:** Thirteen probationers of 2004 (XXVII) batch of the ISS completed their two year probationary training. The XXVIII batch of ISS probationers is joining very shortly. Twenty-four refresher-training programmes have been planned during 2006-07 and 12 such training programmes on various topics viz Poverty Statistics, Small Area Estimation, Environment Statistics, Management Development, Financial Management and Information Technology have been organized till November 2006. The remaining programmes are to be conducted during the remaining part of the year 2006-07. As per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, training programmes for Non-ISS statistical personnel of Central/ State Govt. Departments and PSUs have been restructured into short courses of one/two weeks duration. During 2006-07, ten training modules on various topics have been planned, out of which six have been organized till November 2006. The other training programmes are to be conducted during the remaining part of the year. A three-week course on “Official Statistics” was conducted for M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute during the period 22nd May, 2006 to 9th June 2006. A total of 16 students joined the training programme. Ten Training programmes of two weeks duration each on “Official Statistics” were conducted for in-service Subordinate Statistical Service officers. A one week “Orientation Training” and one week “Sample Survey Training” was conducted for 305 newly recruited officers of grade I under SSS at various Regional Hubs. Further a one week Training of Trainers was organized during 11-15 September, 2006.

4.45 **International Training:** A six weeks’ training programme in “Official Statistics and Related Methodology” for the participants of the International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), Kolkata, was conducted during October-November 2006. A total of 16 participants from

Ghana, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Gambia, Oman, Grenada and Georgia attended the training programme. Delegates from Bhutan & Afganistan visited India during July, 2006 and delegates from Malaysia visited in August, 2006 to study the Statistical System in India.

4.46 **SAARCSTAT:** A SAARCSTAT workshop on Classification and SNA was organized in New Delhi, India during 5-6 June, 2006 which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) and attended by participants from SAARC Member States including India.

4.47 **Thematic Seminars:** To explore the capabilities of the ISS officers for advancement of their academic interest and analytical abilities and their contributions to the Indian Statistical System, the practice of conducting thematic seminars on selected topics is being continued during the year. A total of Nine (9) such seminars have been conducted so far, till November 2006. The papers presented during the 7th, 8th and 9th Seminars stand forwarded to the referees for their comments and would be considered for publication subject to their clearance by the referees. For the 10th Seminar, so far 3 papers have been received from the ISS officers and the same are under process for presentation.

4.48 **National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA):** The Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has formally laid the foundation stone on 12th January, 2006 for the Central Training Facility now named the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA). The civil work is in progress for Administrative block, Hostel and Residential Quarters, etc. and it is likely to be completed by middle of 2007.

Statistical Intelligence

4.49 The Research and Publication Unit is engaged in collection, compilation and up-dation of socio-economic data on various aspects and its dissemination to national and international agencies including UNSD, ESCAP, ILO and ADB. The following publications are brought out by the unit:

- (i) Monthly Abstract of Statistics – Monthly (Bilingual)
- (ii) Statistical Abstract India – Annual
- (iii) Statistical Pocket Book, India – Annual
- (iv) India in Figures – Annual (Bilingual)

4.50 The following achievements have been made by this Unit:

- (i) Monthly Abstract of Statistics for the months of November, 2005 to June, 2006 printed and released for Volume No.59.
- (ii) Statistical Abstract, India 2005 (English) – Manuscript is being prepared.
- (iii) Statistical Pocket Book, 2005 (English) –is under print.
- (iv) India in Figures-2005 (Bilingual) released

4.51 Besides the release of above publications, this unit has sent Statistical information to national and international agencies as per their questionnaires for the under mentioned publications in a time bound manner.

- (i) UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for the months of May 2006 to January 2007

- (ii) Statistical Indicators to ESCAP for Quarters ending June, September, December 2006.
- (iii) Key indicators for yearly publication “Development for Asian and Pacific Countries, 2006 for Asian Development Bank
- (iv) UNESCAP Statistical Year Book, 2006 and Asia & Pacific, 2006
- (v) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Fact Book- 2007.

4.52 The Research and Publication Unit has another Section namely Graphic Section which remains engaged through out the year in preparation of cover page designs, graphs, charts, maps, name plates, etc. for inclusion in various publications of CSO and also of other wings of the Ministry.

CHAPTER V

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

Organisation and Functions

5.1 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is the primary data collection wing of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation. 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 Economics 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 under the Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme (ICS). In addition, NSSO also conducts an Urban Frame Survey on a continuing basis to prepare a frame of compact units of urban areas to be used as the first stage sampling units (FSUs), undertakes methodological studies and pilot surveys on important subjects. The Organisation functioned under the overall direction of a Governing Council (GC), which has since been dissolved in August, 2006 after the formation of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) and is being replaced by a Steering Committee. NSSO functions with requisite autonomy in matters relating to data collection, processing and publication. Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG&CEO) is responsible for coordinating and supervising all activities of the Organization. He is also the Member-Secretary of the GC/Steering Committee and is assisted by three Additional Director Generals and forty-one Deputy Director Generals after the recent Cadre Review of the Indian Statistical Service. The NSSO has four Divisions. The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) is headed by an Additional Director General and is located at Kolkata. It is responsible for technical planning of the survey, formulation of sample design, designing of enquiry schedules and other survey instruments and preparation of survey reports based on the tabulated data. The Field Operations Division (FOD) is headed by an Additional Director General and has its headquarters at Delhi and Faridabad. It has a network of six Zonal Offices at Bangalore, Guwahati, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow and Nagpur, 48 Regional Offices and 117 Sub-Regional Offices spread throughout the country. This Division is responsible for the collection of primary data for the surveys undertaken by NSSO. The Data Processing Division (DPD) is headed by an Additional Director General and has its headquarters at Kolkata. It has six Data Processing Centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Giridih, Kolkata and Nagpur. It is entrusted with the responsibilities of sample selection, software development, processing and tabulation of the data collected through surveys. The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) is headed by a Deputy Director General and functions as the secretariat of the GC / Steering Committee of the NSSO. Apart from coordinating the activities of different Divisions, it brings out the bi-annual technical journal "Sarvekshana".

Governing Council / Steering Committee

5.2 The Governing Council of NSSO was reconstituted with effect from 30th November 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.D.Tendulkar. The council held its 92nd and 93rd meetings on 7th and 8th March, 2006 and 8th June, 2006 respectively at New Delhi. Among the major decisions taken by the Council during the year was to approve the Sample Design and Schedule of Enquiry for the NSS 63rd Round. Tabulation Plan and Estimation Procedure for the NSS

62nd Round, subject coverage of the NSS 64th Round (July 2007-June 2008) and constitution of Working Group on NSS 64th Round was approved in the 92nd meeting of Governing Council. The Council in its 93rd meeting has decided that the NSS 64th Round (July 2007- June 2008) being an 'open' round of NSS, would be devoted to Education, Employment and Unemployment and Migration, besides the usual annual survey on Household Consumer Expenditure in a thin sample. In this context, it is mentioned that consequent to the setting up of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), it assumed all the functions being performed by the Governing Council of NSSO. Hence, the government dissolved the Governing Council of NSSO with effect from 30.8.2006. As per the recommendations of NSC, a Steering Committee is being constituted which will look after all matters pertaining to NSSO.

Working Groups

5.3 The Working Group set up for the NSS 62nd Round on Unorganised Manufacturing enterprises held its third meeting at Delhi on 6th March, 2006. In this meeting, the Tabulation Plan for the NSS 62nd Round was discussed and finalised.

5.4 The third meeting of the Working Group on NSS 63rd Round (July 2006-June 2007) survey on Unorganised Service Sector enterprises excluding trade was held at New Delhi on 13th February, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.K. Adhikari to finalise survey methodology, frame for sampling design and schedules of enquiry and other aspects of the survey.

5.5 The first meeting of the working Group on NSS 64th Round (July 2007-June 2008) survey on Education and Migration, besides the usual annual survey on household consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment was held at Delhi on the 2nd November, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. Sundaram. The meeting discussed the frame to be used for the survey, sampling design and schedules of inquiry canvassed in the past rounds on the subjects.

Socio-Economic Surveys – On going rounds

NSS 59th Round

5.6 The NSS 59th Round (January – December 2003) was devoted to collection of data on Land and Livestock holdings, Debt and Investment and Household Consumer Expenditure along with some key characteristics of Employment-unemployment. The Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of farmers was also conducted during this round on behalf of the Union Ministry of Agriculture. Final tabulation of data for all schedules has been completed. Unit level data for schedules 33 and 18.2 have already been disseminated to users. Unit level data for schedule 18.1 is expected to be disseminated soon. Following reports have been released:

- (i) NSS Report No.491: Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003.
- (ii) NSS Report No.492: Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03.
- (iii) NSS Report No.493: Livestock Ownership across Operational Land Holding Classes in India, 2002-03.
- (iv) NSS Report No.494: Seasonal Variation in the Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03.
- (v) NSS Report No.502: Household Borrowings and Repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003.



Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation inaugurated the National Seminar on the Survey on Land and Livestock Holdings and Debt & Investment (NSS 59th Round) and Morbidity & Health Care on September 27 & 28, 2006 at Chennai



Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation interacting with the press after the inauguration of the National Seminar on the Survey on Land and Livestock Holdings and Debt & Investment (NSS 59th Round) and Morbidity & Health Care on September 27 & 28, 2006 at Chennai

- (vi) NSS Report No.503: Household Assets Holdings, Indebtedness, Current Borrowings and Repayments of Social Groups in India as on 30.06.2002.
- (vii) NSS Report No.504: Household Capital Expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003.

NSS 60th Round

5.7 The NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004) covered the subjects of Morbidity and Health Care, Employment and Unemployment and Household Consumer Expenditure. Two reports have been released in November 2005. The third and last report (NSS Report No. 507) on Morbidity and Health Care and the Condition of the Aged Persons was released during this year.

NSS 61st Round

5.8 The seventh quinquennial survey on Household Consumer Expenditure, Employment and Unemployment (NSS 61st Round) was conducted during July 2004 – June 2005. A total of 12,784 sample villages/ urban blocks were covered in this survey. The Planning Commission uses Consumer Expenditure data collected through quinquennial surveys for estimating incidence of poverty. After completion of data validation, 181 tables have been generated for presentation in fourteen reports. All the following 14 reports are likely to be released by March, 2007. Unit level data for NSS 61st Round will be disseminated as soon as all reports are released.

- (i) NSS Report No.508: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05.
- (ii) NSS Report No.509: Consumption of Important Commodities in India, 2004-05.
- (iii) NSS Report No. 510: Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05.
- (iv) NSS Report No. 511: Energy Used by Indian Households, 2004-05.
- (v) NSS Report No. 512: Reported Adequacy of Food in India, 2004-05.
- (vi) NSS Report No. 513: Nutrition Intake in India, 2004-05.
- (vii) NSS Report No. 514: Differences in level of Consumption among Socio-Economic Groups, 2004-05.
- (viii) NSS Report No. 515*: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05.
- (ix) NSS Report No.516*: Employment and Unemployment Situation among Social Groups in India, 2004-05.
- (x) NSS Report No. 517: Current Attendance and Vocational Training Among People in India, 2004-05.
- (xi) NSS Report No. 518: Participation of Women in Specified Activities, 2004-05.
- (xii) NSS Report No. 519: Informal Employment in India, 2004-05.
- (xiii) NSS Report No. 520: Employment – Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004-05.
- (xiv) NSS Report No.521: Employment – Unemployment Situation among the Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05.

* Already released.

NSS 62nd Round

5.9 The NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006) was on ‘Un-organised Manufacturing Enterprises’. Apart from this main topic, the annual survey on household consumer expenditure and employment & unemployment was also carried out in a thin sample of households. In this survey the areal frame of first stage units were used in conjunction with a list frame of large unregistered manufacturing enterprises. Tabulation software is being developed for generation of trial tables. Tables may be generated by March, 2007.

NSS 63rd Round

5.10 The NSS 63rd Round (July 2006- June 2007) focuses on “Un-organised Services Enterprises” (excluding trade)’ along with usual annual survey on Household Consumer Expenditure. Fieldwork of the survey is in progress. Software for data entry and other instruments for validation are being finalized. An all-India Training of Trainers Workshop on Processing of Data was held at New Delhi during 13 - 14 November, 2006.

NSS 64th Round

5.11 The NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008) will be devoted to survey on Education, Employment and Migration along with the annual survey on household consumer expenditure. The first meeting of the working group was held on 2nd November, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Professor K. Sundaram, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi.

Baseline Survey on well being of children and women for UNICEF

5.12 NSSO took up a three-month Base Line Survey on well being of Children and Women for UNICEF starting from 1st March 2005. The survey was conducted in 60 sample villages in each of the selected 43 districts covering 14 States. Overall 2580 villages were covered in this survey. The report has been released during September 2006.

Sarvekshana

5.13 The 88th issue of Journal ‘Sarvekshana’ containing Report on Cross-Validation Study of Private Consumption Expenditure available from Household Survey and National Accounts and an Integrated Summary of NSS 55th round (July1999-June2000) Survey Results on Informal Sector Employment in India was released during April 2006. The 89th issue of ‘Sarvekshana’ was also brought out in Nov, 2006. It contained an integrated summary of NSS 56th round (July 2000- June 2001) Survey Results on “Unorganised Manufacturing Sector”. It also contained four technical papers.

Agricultural Statistics

5.14 In order to improve the quality of agricultural statistics, a scheme called “Improvement of Crop Statistics” is in operation for quite sometime. The salient feature of the ICS scheme is to locate deficiencies in the collection of crop statistics through joint efforts of Central and State agencies and to suggest suitable remedial measures. Under this scheme, the Field Operations Division of NSSO undertakes sample checks of the primary field work relating to area enumeration and area aggregation of over 5000 villages in each agriculture season and

supervises about 16000 crop cutting experiments in each agricultural year. The findings of the ICS scheme are brought out in the form of reports on Review of Crop Statistics System in States. Based on the data contained in the Crop Estimation Surveys conducted in the States every year a report titled 'Consolidated Results of Crop Estimation Surveys on principal Crops' is brought out. This report has been published for the year 2003-04 during 2005-06. In addition, sample check on aggregation of area figures above the village i.e at Tehsil, District and State level are also undertaken in 16 Land Record States. The data collected through the supervision of crop cutting experiments at harvest stage are also utilized to compute the advance estimates of yield rates of specified crops for the States covered under the ICS scheme. Estimates of yield rate for as many as 155 crops pertaining to these States for the year 2005-06 were forwarded to the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

5.15 In the Agricultural Year 2006-07, checking of area enumeration was completed in 975 villages during Early Kharif and 4244 villages during Kharif season upto October, 2006 as against 1270 and 4949 villages planned for the whole season. Work relating to Aggregation of Area has been completed, 338 villages during Early Kharif and 1362 villages during Kharif upto October, 2006 as against 633 and 4285 villages planned for Kharif season 2006-07. For sample check on crop cutting experiments 773 and 3798 experiments were supervised upto October, 2006 during Early Kharif and Kharif seasons as against 930 and 8974 experiments planned respectively for the Kharif season 2006-07.

5.16 In order to improve the coordination between different agencies in the field of agricultural statistics, High Level Co-ordination Committees (HLCC) have been formed in the States. HLCC meetings have been held in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In addition to HLCC, District Level Committees (DLC) are also functioning for bringing sustained improvement in the quality of Agricultural Statistics. These committees are entrusted with the task of examining the reasons for large variations in the entries recorded by the State level staff and as observed by Central/State supervisors during sample check.

Urban Frame Survey

5.17 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is conducted on a continuing basis to provide an updated frame of the First Stage Units (FSUs) for conducting Socio Economic enquiries in urban areas. The UFS blocks are updated taking into account the changes in the population of cities and towns and also in newly formed towns. Each town/city is divided into compact areal UFS blocks with clear cut identifiable boundaries and permanent land marks having a population content of 600 to 800 and 120 to 160 households. The current phase 2002-07 started in July, 2002 covering a total of 3991 towns. In this phase, 2843 towns comprising of 350125 blocks have been updated so far. The maps prepared during the UFS are also provided free of cost to various Government Departments while charges are levied from private users/ agencies and research institutions. An amount of Rs. 15.9 lakhs has been realized so far on account of sale of UFS block maps.

Price Data Collection

Urban Retail Price Collection

5.18 The Field Operations Division of NSSO collects weekly retail prices from 59 selected urban centres for compilation of Consumer Price Index Number in respect of Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). Apart from price data, House Rent data is also collected from a representative sample of rented dwellings occupied by non-manual employee families along with data on off-take from the public distribution system.

Rural Retail Price Collection

5.19 The NSSO also collects Rural Retail Price Data from the 603 selected sample villages - markets/shops/outlets including public distribution shops for a basket of 260 commodities/services, along with daily wage rates of 18 major agricultural and non-agricultural occupations for Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour for building up Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural / Rural Labourers CPI (AL / RL).

Annual Survey of Industries

5.20 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) has been dealt extensively in Chapter IV. The fieldwork consisting of issue of notices and collection, scrutiny and dispatch of the returns is the responsibility of FOD. The Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) is the apex body to decide on various issues of ASI including sampling design criterion for Census unit and finalisation of ASI schedule, etc. The fieldwork for ASI 2004-05 in respect of 52959 units with a net response rate of about 97% was completed on 30.04.2006. A total of 60686 units will be covered in ASI 2005-06 and the fieldwork will be completed by April, 2007.

Plan Schemes

5.21 The Plan Scheme “Strengthening of Survey Design and Research Capabilities of SDRD” is in operation in SDRD. The main achievements under the scheme are as follows:

- (i) Automation of Departmental Library System.
- (ii) Strengthening of the Library Facilities and Library Capabilities.
- (iii) Digitisation of Survey Documents and NSS Reports (above 60% is over).
- (iv) Constantly upgrading the I T Facilities as well as Human resource of SDRD.
- (v) Exploring the use of small area technique for estimation of socio-economic parameters for rural/urban and combined sector at the district level. The study was conceived by Prof. Arijit Chaudhuri who proposed to use NSS 55th and 61st rounds data for the above purpose. The work for rural sector has been completed.

5.22 The FOD is operating the Plan Scheme “Strengthening of Field Survey Capabilities of NSSO”. The main focus of the scheme is on construction/purchase of office accommodation for field offices and technological upgradation for extended use of Information Technology. Under this scheme, the infrastructure in field offices and head quarters of FOD are being further developed and strengthened. During the year 2006-07, authorization of funds amounting to Rs.155.00 lakhs has been received for construction of buildings for ZO/RO Lucknow. The authorization of funds for construction of buildings of Sub Regional Office(SRO) Jodhpur and

Regional Office (RO) Ajmer and construction of boundary wall around the plot of land for RO, Ahmedabad have also been received. The civil work of the building at Lucknow has almost been completed. The construction work of the buildings of RO Ajmer, RO Panaji, SRO Mangalore has also almost been completed. The proposals for construction of buildings for R.O. Baroda, Ahmedabad and SRO Meerut are in the pipeline. To extend the use of Information Technology in the field offices/ Headquarters of FOD, NSSO, purchase of 137 Personal Computers and 14 Laptops along with other Computer peripherals and software have been approved.

5.23 FOD component in the Plan scheme 'Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics and Publication' is staff oriented comprising of 15 Superintendents and 75 Investigators to carry out the field surveys.

5.24 The DPD is operating the plan scheme 'Strengthening of Data Processing Capabilities of NSSO' in the 10th Plan. The scheme has three components viz. (i) Construction of office building for NSSO at Kolkata; (ii) Upgradation of computer system for accelerating data processing and (iii) Rationalization of Data Processing Facilities. The component '*Construction of office building for NSSO at Kolkata*' includes the construction of the NSSO hostel in the premises of Mahalanobis Bhavan, Kolkata. The component *Upgradation of computer system for accelerating data processing* enables DPD to upgrade hardware and software capabilities to take advantage of the new technological advancements in information and communication. The third component, *Rationalization of Data Processing Facilities*, is intended for the smooth functioning of the two Data Processing Centers at Ahmedabad and Bangalore. During the year the construction of the NSSO hostel "Sankhyiki Aawas", which started in April 2005 but was suspended in June 2005 on account of some land dispute, resumed. Since July, 2006 the construction work is going on in full swing and is expected to be completed by March 2008. For the second component, the procurement of different items of computer hardware, software and other equipments in DPD during 2006-07 is under progress after obtaining financial sanction from the Ministry. The work of development of comprehensive managed LAN along with Internet facilities through dedicated bandwidth has also been initiated in outlying Data Processing Centres of Nagpur, Delhi & Bangalore. Under the third component, the Data Processing Centres at Bangalore & Ahmedabad continued to function smoothly, which enabled the Division to maintain its time target with quality data processing. These two Centres also handled the additional workload of processing of data of Special surveys of UNICEF on Well being of Women & Children, the data for which was released in September 2006.

5.25 The CPD is operating the plan schemes (i) Grants-in-aid to specified North Eastern States for carrying out the NSS fieldwork and (ii) the CPD Component 'Strengthening and Modernisation of NSS Publication and Data Dissemination' of the Plan Scheme 'Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics and Publication'. The 1st installment of the Grants-in-aid has been released. The National Seminar on the Survey Results of NSS 59th round (Land & Livestock Holdings and All India Debt & Investment) and NSS 60th Round (Morbidity, Healthcare and Condition of the Aged) was organised during 27-28 September, 2006 at Chennai. The 88th and 89th Issues of the Journal 'Sarvekshana' were also brought out during 2006-07.

Seminars and Trainings

5.26 A National Seminar on the survey results of the NSS 59th and 60th rounds on Land Holdings & Livestock, Debt Investment and Morbidity & Health Care was organised on 27-28 September 2006 at Chennai. Thirty-three technical papers were presented in the seminar. Eminent academicians and statisticians attended the seminar.

5.27 Training of staff and officers is an area of priority in the NSSO. All the ISS officers of NSSO are regularly deputed to attend in-service training courses organized by the Training Division of CSO for ISS Officers. The knowledge and skill of the field staff are upgraded through organization of regular refresher courses and to achieve these objectives, a training centre has been set up in each of the six zones. These Training Centres conduct different programmes for different categories of staff as per the functional requirement of the field staff, on a regular basis. During the year 2006-07 about 670 field staff of different categories were trained upto October, 2006 in the Zonal Training Centres. In addition to this, during August & September, 2006, the orientation training programmes were conducted at all Zonal Training Centres for newly recruited Investigators Grade-IV in which approximately 350 investigators were trained.

5.28 A Training Workshop on Tabulation Software for NSS 58th round State Sample Data was organized at New Delhi by NSSO, DPC, Delhi during 28 - 30 August, 2006 for the officers of State Directorates of Economics and Statistics. NSS 62nd Round Multiplier workshop and Review meeting of DPD officers was held during 12-13 October, 2006 at DPC, New Delhi. All India Training Workshop on processing of NSS 63rd round data for DPD officers was organized at DPC, New Delhi during 13 - 14 November, 2006.

CHAPTER VI

COMPUTER CENTRE

Introduction

6.1 Computer Centre was set up in 1967 under the then Department of Statistics under the Cabinet Secretariat with 3 Honeywell-400 Computers to meet the data processing needs of various Government Ministries/Departments/Organisations and Public Sector Undertakings located in and around Delhi. The Honeywell-400 Systems were replaced in 1981 by a more powerful third generation Burroughs-3845 mainframe Computer System. After about a decade, the Burroughs-3845 Computer System was replaced in May, 1992 by the latest 4th generation mainframe Computer System DPS 7000/240. 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 9i as data base software alongwith software tools Developer and Designer 2000. Now the Centre is equipped with three servers i.e. Wipro server, HCL server and Sun Micro system web server. Sun Micro system web server has been installed recently exclusively for the job of data warehouse.

Main Activities

6.2 The main activities of the Centre include: (i) Data preparation (ii) Analysis and Design for data processing applications (iii) Establishment of the Computerized System and implementation (iv) Documentation of the Computerized Applications for current and future references and use (v) Training on Electronic Data Processing, Software Engineering and Information Technology (vi) Preservation of data and results on computer media for dissemination and use (vii) Creation and maintenance of website for the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation which is hosted by the NIC and (viii) Creation and Maintenance of National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics.

Data Preparation and Processing

6.3 Data preparation is an integral part of data processing. Besides processing of data made available to it on CDs as inputs, the Computer Centre also has the system of data preparation by keying in the data through PCs. For data entry from the schedules/questionnaires, the Centre has been using PC-based electronic machines since 1994 and about 20.94 lakhs records have been keyed in and about 20.16 lakhs of records verified through these data entry machines during the period from April, 2006 to October, 2006. The Centre is also responsible for data preparation relating to monthly price data for computing the CPI (UNME), NSS 55th round listing schedule and prices being collected under International Comparison Programme (ICP) – 2005 and 2006, a World Bank sponsored programme.

6.4 The data processing activities include analysis and designing of computerized system, development and establishment of computer software, and the implementation of computerized system for producing the final results after due validation. The Centre had developed several software programs for producing special tables for users particularly in respect of Annual Survey of Industries, the Third and Fourth Economics Censuses, tables from the 38th, 43rd, 50th and 55th Rounds of NSS socio-economic data, etc.

6.5 During the period from April, 2006 to December, 2006 the following jobs were performed:

(i) CPI-UNME (1984-85=100)

- Indices from March, 2006 to September, 2006 were generated.
- Prepared Brochure containing Group, Subgroup Indices for all the 59 Centres and the all India for January - June, 2006.

(ii) Special Tabulation from the NSS Data

- Prepared prototype of e-publication of CSO publications using ASP and HTML pages.
- Developed generalized Crystal Report and 8 SQL scripts for re-tabulation of 237 reports of Employment-Unemployment relating to last five quinquennial rounds i.e. 38th, 43rd and 50th rounds.

(iii) Data Preservation and Dissemination: As per the "National policy on Dissemination of Statistical Data", the 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 national and international users. Technical guidance for the use of basic data and their processing is also provided to the users both within and outside the country, on request.

- The revenue realized during April, 2006 to October, 2006 was Rs.157.56 lakhs and US \$ 23,793 and UK £ 351.

(iv) Training Activity: Training is one of the main activities of the Centre and it conducted EDP courses for various States/UTs and Central government departments. Over a period of time, the centre has trained a large number of Officers in electronic data processing, conducted Information Technology (IT) courses for the participants of level I, II and III training programme for the officials of Central/State/PSU's organizations, software packages for middle level ISS officers 'Software Engineering' course for ISS Probationers and in-house training courses. Training on specific modules on Oracle 9i, SPSS, creation of data warehouse tools, C++, Visual Basic, Visual FoxPro, Internet, Web-designing & Networking, etc. have also been organized.

- Five training courses were conducted for 74 trainees at the Centre involving 38 days training during April, 06 - October, 2006.
- A team of 3 officers visited Australia for System Study of Data Warehouse of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from 4th Sep'06 to 8th Sep'06.
- One officer has visited ISTATE Rome from 8-12 May, 2006 under the Technical Co-operation with Italy on Development of Business Register and other statistical fields.

(v) **National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics:** The Cabinet has approved creation of a 'Data Warehouse of Official Statistics' in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to enable the data users and general public to have easy access to published as well as un-published validated data from one source. The development of this data warehouse has been entrusted to the Computer Centre. A Direction Committee under the chairmanship of Director General and CEO, NSSO with technical experts has been constituted to advise the Computer Centre on all aspects of setting up of Data-warehouse including determination of appropriate configuration of hardware, selection of software, consultants and training of officers of the Computer Centre. Under the guidance of the Direction Committee, Computer Centre has procured COGNOS Data Warehouse tools on which National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics would be set up. This comprises of applications and technologies for collecting, managing, processing and presenting multidimensional data for analysis. It will allow users to navigate data by drilling down to lower level details, drilling up to higher-level details, and pivoting. It will enable client applications to efficiently access the data in the warehouse through web. The design and development for the pilot projects are in progress.

(vi) **Updation and Maintenance of Website of MOS & PI:** The Website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been designed and developed indigenously and is being maintained by the Computer Centre. To provide better access to the users, the Centre is planning to make major improvements including making it a dynamic website. As per the special Data Dissemination Standards of the IMF, press releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers, Index of Industrial Production, and Estimates of GDP are uploaded on the website on the day of release itself. The address of the website is **<http://mospi.gov.in>**.

CHAPTER VII

STATISTICAL SERVICES

I Indian Statistical Service

7.1 The Indian Statistical Service (ISS) was constituted on 1.11.1961, by encadring the statistical function posts in various Ministries and operated from 15.2.1964. The strength of the ISS at initial constitution stood at 185. As on 31.12.2006, the strength has gone up to 800. The strength of ISS cadre in different grades, at the time of initial constitution and at present is given in **Table - 7.1**.

Table - 7.1

Number of ISS posts in 1961 and 2006

Grade	Number of ISS posts		
	As on 1.11.1961	As on 1.12.2002	As on 31.12.2006
Higher Administrative Grade (HAG)	---	6	12
Senior Administrative Grade (SAG)	---	19	81
Junior Administrative Grade (JAG)	15	136	219#
Senior Time Scale (STS)	54	213	207
Junior Time Scale (JTS)	116	316	281@*
Total	185	690	800

includes 156 posts (30% senior duty posts) operated in NFSG scale of Rs.14300-400- 18300.

@ one post of JTS encadered.

* inclusive of 50 leave, deputation and training reserve.

7.2 The Department of Personnel and Training functioned as the Cadre Controlling Authority of ISS up to October 1984 and thereafter, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been the Cadre Controlling Authority. The Ministry is concerned with all matters pertaining to recruitment, promotion, training, career planning and manpower planning for the service. Day-to-day administrative matters of ISS officers are looked after by the concerned Ministries/Departments in which the officers are posted.

7.3 The ISS rules initially provided for appointment in the Junior Time Scale (JTS) of the service to the extent of 75 percent by direct recruitment and 25 percent by promotion from recognized feeder posts. The amended rules provide for 60 percent of the posts in JTS to be filled up direct recruitment and 40 percent by promotion from the Subordinate Statistical Service cadre. There were also provisions earlier for providing lateral entries (i.e. direct recruitment) in Grade III, and in erstwhile Grades II and Grade I. However, presently there is no direct recruitment at any level except in JTS of the service. All the vacancies in other grades are required to be filled only by promotion.

7.4 The first examination for direct recruitment to JTS of the service was held in 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in 1968. Till date, 27 batches of Direct Recruits have joined the service. The 28th batch Direct Recruits are likely to join shortly.

7.5 From January, 2006, this Ministry has issued promotion orders in respect of 67 JTS level officers to STS Grade, 2 STS level officers to the Grade of JAG, 87 JAG level officers have been given NFSG scale, 73 NFSG officers have been promoted to SAG, 9 SAG level officers to HAG-II and 3 HAG-II officers have been promoted to HAG-I.

Table - 7.2

ISS Officers Promoted

Year	HAG-I	HAG-II	SAG	NFSG	JAG	STS	JTS
2006	3	9	73	87	2	67	103*

* includes 13 probationers of 2003 batch of ISS

II Subordinate Statistical Service

7.6 Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was constituted vide GSR 98 (E) and GSR 99 (E) dated 12.2.2002 by including Group B & C Statistical function posts, located in over 40 Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations. The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position in SSS Cadre in different grades as on 31.12.2006 are given in the Table below:

Table – 7.3

**Position of Grade wise posts and incumbents in Subordinate Statistical Service
(As on 31.12.2006)**

S. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Number of incumbents in position
1.	Statistical Investigator Grade-I (non-functional)	467	459
2.	Statistical Investigator Grade-II (functional)	1097	881
3.	Statistical Investigator Grade-III (non-functional)	701	648
4.	Statistical Investigator Grade-IV (functional)	1638	1316
5	Total	3903	3304

7.7 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the Cadre Controlling Authority of the SSS. It carries out cadre management involving manpower planning, recruitment, promotion, transfer, training, etc. for the Service officials. Day-to-day administrative matters of SSS incumbents are looked after by the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations in which the incumbents are posted.

7.8 The following are the achievements during the year 2006-07:

- The recruitment (472 Nos.) for the post of Statistical Investigator Grade IV was done through the Staff Selection Commission. Out of a total of 472 candidates recommended by the Staff Selection Commission, 314 have already joined upto 31.11.2006.
- A total of 277 Nos. of Statistical Investigators Grade-II were promoted to Statistical Investigator Grade-I.
- A total of 37 Nos. of Statistical Investigators Grade-III were promoted to Statistical Investigator Grade-II.
- A total of 80 Nos. of Statistical Investigators Grade-IV were promoted to Statistical Investigator Grade-III.
- The Induction Training Programme (Module-I) for Statistical Investigator Grade-II, III and IV (for Non FOD officials) in batches is being conducted at DPD, Kolkata and CSO, IS Wing, Kolkata. A total of 386 SSS personnel have been trained during 2005-06.
- The confirmation order in respect of 53 temporary Statistical Investigators Grade-IV, who have successfully completed their probation, have been issued.
- 6 posts of Statistical Grade-II (i.e. 5 posts in D/o Expenditure, M/o Finance & 1 post in All India Soil and Land Use Survey, M/o Agriculture) have been encadared in SSS.
- 3 posts of Statistical Grade-IV (i.e. 2 posts in Vanaspati & Vegetables Oils, M/o Food and 1 post in Regional Leprosy Training and Research Institute, M/o Health & Family Welfare) have been encadared in SSS.
- Civil List 2006 of SSS officials: The *Second Edition* of the Civil List (for year 2006) was brought out after updating the contents by incorporating promotions, transfers and postings of officials, upto December, 2005. The particulars of the officials contained in the Civil List 2006 have been found immensely useful by SSS officials spread through out the country.

CHAPTER VIII

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

8.1 The Indian Statistical Institute was set up in the early thirties for the advancement of theoretical and applied statistics in India as a result of the pioneering initiative and efforts of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. It was registered on April 28, 1932, as a non-profit distributing learned society under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute was declared an “Institute of National Importance” by an Act of Parliament, known as the “Indian Statistical Institute Act No.57 of 1959”, which conferred on it the right to hold examinations and award degrees/diplomas in Statistics. As a result, degree courses leading to Bachelor of Statistics (B.Stat.) and Master of Statistics (M.Stat.) and Post Graduate Diplomas in SQC & OR and Computer Science were started from June, 1960. The Institute was also empowered to award Ph.D./D.Sc. Degree from the same year. Subsequently, Master of Technology courses in Computer Science and in Quality, Reliability & Operations Research were also introduced. The scope was further enlarged when 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 Parliament effective from 18 September, 1995. “Sankhya – The Indian Journal of Statistics,” being published by the Institute since 1933, is considered one of the leading statistical journals in the world.

8.2 Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister, Govt. of India, Prof. M.G.K. Menon, FRS, and Prof. Sankar K. Pal, a Distinguished Scientist continued to act as the Chairman, the President and the Director of the Institute respectively during the year.

Teaching and Training

8.3 During the academic session 2006-2007 a total of 10,638 candidates applied for admission and were called for written selection tests for various courses offered by the Institute, viz., B.Stat. (Hons.), B.Math. (Hons.), M. Stat., M. Math, Master of Science (M.S.) in Quantitative Economics, M. Tech. in Computer Science, M. Tech. in Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Associateship in Documentation & Information Science, Research Fellowships in Statistics, Mathematics, Economics, Computer and Communication Sciences, Physics and Applied Mathematics, Sociology, Demography, Agriculture & Ecology, Psychology, Human Genetics and Library and Information Science. Admission tests were conducted at 22 different centres all over the country. A total of 8382 candidates finally appeared for admission tests and a total of 567 candidates qualified in the written tests, and were called for interviews. Based on the performance in the written tests, interview and the academic records, 209 candidates were offered admission to various courses during the academic session under review till 31 August, 2006,

International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC)

8.4 The ISEC, which was opened in 1950, is operated jointly by the International Statistical Institute and the Indian Statistical Institute, under the auspices of the UNESCO and the Government of India. The Centre, as an associated body of the Institute, functions under a joint Board of Directors. The Directors represent International Statistical Institute, Indian Statistical

Institute and the Govt. of India. 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. The Centre provides training in Theoretical, Applied Statistics at various levels to the selected participants from the countries in the Middle-East, South and South-East Asia, the Far East and the Commonwealth countries in Africa, sponsored by respective Governments. The major training programme of the Centre is a 10-month regular course. In addition, special courses of varying durations are also organized. This year, in its 60th term, 16 trainees from Srilanka (3), Myanmar (5), Gambia (2), Oman (1), Georgia (1), Grenada ((1), Senegal (1) and Ghana (2) joined the course. After completing the first and second phase, the trainees attended six-week course on Official Statistics conducted by CSO, Dept. of Statistics, Govt. of India. The trainees received "Statistical Training Diploma" in March, 2006 after successful completion of the ISEC regular course. Besides regular course, ISEC conducts Special courses of various durations on different subjects. During the year, a trainee from Gambia had undergone a Special Course on "Household Poverty Survey and Analysis".

Research

8.5 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 two centers i.e. Computer & Statistical Services Centre (CSSC) and Soft Computing Research: A National Facility. The Computer & Statistical Services Centre (CSSC) has the responsibilities of the management of in-house computer system of the Institute and providing computing and statistical services to scientific workers.

Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research

8.6 The SQC and OR division set up in 1953, now operates with 9 units located at Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Vadodara. Since its inception, the division has been very active in dissemination of statistical based knowledge to industries and applied research in the areas of SQC & OR. The Division has been in the forefront of the Quality movement in India for over five decades and its significant contribution has made the Institute a permanent member of "Quality Council of India". The Division also offers a specialist development programme (SDP) to provide careers in industry through on the job training and guided development. The Division runs a Postgraduate two-year programme, M.Tech (Quality Reliability and Operation Research) from 1989 onwards.

Library, Documentation and Information Sciences

(a) Central Library

8.7 The central library of ISI is located in Kolkata with a network extending to other locations at Delhi and Bangalore. It has a good collection of microfiches, microfilms and photofilms. It renders regular documentation service to the Institute Scientists. It has also a well equipped Reprography and Photography Unit with facilities for all modern copying requirements.



Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India is seen receiving the Honorary D.Sc. Degree of the Indian Statistical Institute from Professor M.G.K. Menon, FRS, President of the Institute during the inaugural programme of the Platinum Jubilee celebration of the Institute held at the Institute's Headquarters in Kolkata on 24th December 2006. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs and Chairman of the Institute and Shri G.K. Vasani, Hon'ble Minister-in-Charge, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt of India are also present.



Release of the Conference Proceedings Fluid Mechanics in Industry and Environment and Abstract by Prof. S.V. Alekseenko, Director, Institute of Thermophysics, Novosibirsk., Russia at the International Conference on Application of fluid Mechanics in Industry and Environment held on August 28-31, 2006 at ISI, Kolkata

8.8 The library accessioned 244 books out of which 222 were purchased and 22 books were received on complimentary basis. The Library also accessioned 650 bound volumes of journals. It placed orders for 478 scholarly journal titles in print. It maintains the publication exchange programme of 'Sankhya- the Indian Journal of Statistics' through which the library gets 99 titles in this period. More than 35 journal titles were received on complimentary basis. The library received and processed more than 3500 loose issues of journals. It classified and catalogued 406 new books and filed 2500 computer printed catalogue cards. It also processed 128 titles on government reports/data-books etc. Thus the total collection of the library stands at around 308407. The Workers' circulating Library accessioned 17 books of general interest which brings the total collection to 37398.

8.9 The library has a good collection of electronic resources on different media and has access to several online journals/databases. During the year under report the library has added 7 CDs & floppies containing books. Thus, the total collection of CDs has risen to 768. The library has provided online access to about 350 full-text journals and the online databases like MathSciNet, EconLit, Science Direct, Springer Link, IEL Online of the IEEE/IEE publications, Current Index to Statistics (CIS) on Web.

(b) Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC)

8.10 The study of various methods of knowledge representation, such as semantic nets, frames, predicate calculus, etc.; The application of modern scientific management techniques to the planning and management of information system, centers and services; The Study of Internet Technology and its Applications; The development of bibliometric and scientometric measures for evaluating the use of the Library and information services and scientific output respectively; The development of guidelines and software for Library house keeping operations, such as circulation control service and acquisition control.

Computer and Statistical Services Centre (CSSC)

8.11 CSSC manages the central computing facilities of ISI, Kolkata. It serves approximately 700 users. Software packages available at the centre are – Oracle, Arc GIS, BMDP, Mathematica, SAS, SHAZAM, S-Plus and TSP; The centre manages campus-wide network and internet facilities at ISI, Kolkata, in consultation with the Committee for Extension and Monitoring of Campus Network and Internet Services; The center also manages the inventory of computers in consultation with the Computer Purchase Committee; The centre provides statistical and numerical consultancy services to scientists and research scholars, including non-ISI scientists; The centre occasionally conducts workshop for training ISI officials on use of computers; The centre organizes courses for the North-Eastern States of India; Members of CSSC take part in teaching different courses of the institute; Members of CSSC supervise project work of non-ISI students studying MCA, B-Tech, etc.

Externally Funded Projects

8.12 Apart from theoretical and experimental plan research, the Institute also undertook a variety of about 103 externally funded projects from different Government and non-Government organizations like DBT, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), INSA, Govt. of India, Intel Corporation, Department of Atomic

Energy, University of Western Sydney, Australia, International Rice Research Institute, East-West Center, USA; D.R.D.O., CPMA, DIT, MCIT, Govt. of India, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Science and Technology; Indian Council of Medical Research; Fogarty International Center, NIH, USA; UNDP; World Bank; Govt. of West Bengal; Zilla Parishad of Howrah district, West Bengal; ITC Limited, PSPD, Bhadrachalam; Reliance Infocomm Limited, Mumbai; A P Foods Ltd.; Suryalata Spinning Mills Ltd.; Assam Carbon Products Ltd.; Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore; L G Balakrishnan & Bros Ltd.; MICO; HEML; Ashok Leyland; L&T, Mysore; BHEL, Bhopal; Macmillan India Ltd.; Iran Khodro Company; TUV Germany, Iran; Triveni Engineering; JK Tyres; Sanmar Engineering Company; SAINT GOBAIN India Ltd.; AC Neilsen ORG MARG (P) Ltd.; PROGEOP; WIPRO; .NVT QC; L&T, EmSys; Janani, Patna, Bihar; Reliance Industries Limited, Hazira; Maral Overseas Ltd., Indore; TechNova Imaging Systems Ltd.; MQC; Gem Spinning, Chennai.

Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, Symposiums, etc. Organised

8.13 About 81 seminars, conferences and workshops were conducted by the ISI during 2006-07 on statistical themes.

Publications

8.14 The internationally renowned journal, Sankhya, began publication under the editorship of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis in 1933. The journal had been devoted to original research articles in Applied Statistics, Mathematical Statistics and Probability. During the period April 2006 to March 2007, four issues of the journal Sankhya are scheduled. Out of these, the May 2006 issue comprising 186 pages will be published shortly. August 2006 issue is in press.

Scientific Papers and Publication

8.15 During the year about 225 scientific papers were published and about 147 papers were accepted for publication in different scientific journals of national and international importance.

Scientific Assignments Abroad

8.16 About forty 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 at those seminars and conferences. Countries visited by ISI faculty members were USA, Finland, Thailand, Edinburgh, Spain, Singapore, Taiwan, Japan, Osaka, Portugal, Germany, UK, Canada, China, Italy, Malaysia, Poland, Israel, Australia, Netherlands, Istanbul, Venezuela, South Africa, Greece, UAE, Iran, etc.

Visiting Scientists

8.17 About seventy five scientists from USA, Japan, Netherlands, UK, Australia, Canada, Malaysia, Korea, Nigeria and 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

8.18 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 form of Awards, Fellowships from organizations of national and international importance like IDOSI, ISCA, IEEE, INSA, etc. Several faculty members served as visiting scientists, honorary professors, 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, member, chief editor, editor in their committees/editorial boards, etc. Among those, some of the most notable recognitions earned by the faculty members are indicated below:

- Professor Bikas K Sinha has been elected Member of the National Statistical Commission, Government of India for Statistical Research.
- Professor Arup Bose has been elected Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore for his outstanding contributions to Probability and Statistics.
- Professor Jayasree Dattagupta served as a member of the programme committee for the 4th ASIAN Applied Computing Conference (AACC 2006) and International Conference on Intelligent Sensing and Information Processing (ICISIP 2006)
- Professor Bhabani P. Sinha has been serving as a (i) subject area editor of Journal of Parallel and Distributed computing, (ii) programme committee member of the International Conference on Distributed Computing and Networking (ICDCN 2006), (iii) programme committee member of Asian International Mobile computing Conference (AMOC 2006), (iv) International Conference on Distributed Computing and Information Technology (ICDCIT) 2006), (v) IASTED Conference on Advances in Computer Science and Technology (ACST 2007), (vi) Int. Sym. Ad. Hoc and Ubiquitous Computing (ASAHUC 2006) and as the tutorial chair of AACC 2006.
- Professor Bhargab B. Bhattacharya continued to serve in the Editorial Boards of the Journal of Circuits, Systems and Computers and Journal of Electronics Testing Theory and Applications (JETTA). He also served in the Committee for (i) the International Symposium on Algorithms and computation (ISSAC 2006), as a tract chair for (ii) Conference on computing: Theory and Applications (ICCTA 2007) and programme committee member of International Conference on Vision, Graphics and Image Processing (ICVGIP 2006), VLSI Design 2007.
- Professor Nabanita Das has been serving as a member of the programme committee of ICDCN 2006, ICDCIT 2006, AMOC 2007 and ICISIP 2006.
- Professor Subhas C. Nandy served as a member of the programme committee for ISAAC 2006, Foundations of Software Technology and Theoretical Computer Science (FSTTCS 2006) and GLOBECOM 2006.
- Dr. Susmita Sur-Kolay has been elevated to senior member of IEEE Computer Society and has also been elected as IEEE Computer Society Distinguished Visitor (India). She is serving on the (i) Editorial Board of the journal IEE Computers and Digital Techniques. She is also on the (ii) Programme Committee of the 9th International Symposium on VLSI Design and Test 2006, and the 20th International Conference on VLSI Design, 2007.
- Dr. Ashis Sengupta elected President of International Indian Statistical Association, India Chapter; Vice-president (re-elected) Forum for Interdisciplinary mathematics; Editor-in-

chief: Journal of the Indian Society for probability and Statistics and Editor: *Scientiae Mathematicae Japonicae*.

- Dr. Krishnendu Mukhopadhyaya served as a member of the programme committee for Vehicular Technology Conference (VTS-2006 Spring).
- Dr. Sandip Das served as a member of the programme committee for ICDCIT 2006.
- Professor P. Banik has been given Associate Editorship of the World Journal of Agricultural Sciences by International Digital Organization for Scientific information.
- Professor Partha P. Majumder has been awarded the Jyotirmoy Das Memorial Award Lecture by Indian Society of Cell Biologists for his contributions to population genetics.
- Professor Satya R. Chakrabarty has been elected member of the Advisory Board of the Book Series 'Economic Studies in Inequality, Social Exclusion and Well-being' for his contribution to quantitative Economics by Springer – Verlag, New York.
- Professor V.K. Ramachandran worked, in honorary capacity, as a member of (i) the State Planning Board, Government of West Bengal, (ii) the Council of the Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata, and (iii) the State Planning Board, Government of Tripura.
- Professor Madhura Swaminathan worked, in honorary capacity, as a member of (i) the Society of Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, and (ii) the Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi.
- Professor Atis Dasgupta worked, in honorary capacity, as a member of (i) the Heritage Commission, Government of West Bengal, (ii) the Council of the Institute of Development Studies, (iii) the State Advisory Committee on the West Bengal District Gazetteers, Government of West Bengal, (iv) the State Advisory Committee on Archaeology, Government of West Bengal, (v) the Council of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, and (vi) the Governing Body of Kolkata Museum at Town Hall, Kolkata Municipal Corporation.
- Dr. G.S.R. Murthy has been elected member for the Rajiv Gandhi National Quality Award Evaluation Committee for the year 2005-06.

CHAPTER IX

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

9.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was initiated in 1975 and restructured in 1982 and again in 1986. The TPP-86 has the objective of improving the quality of the life of the people, especially those living below the poverty line. The Programme covers socio-economic sectors including poverty alleviation, employment generation especially in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare and health, protection of the environment and others. Presently, the TPP-86 comprises 119 items, out of which 54 are monitored on the basis of evaluatory criteria and 65 against pre-set physical targets. Of the latter, 20 important items have been selected for monitoring on a monthly basis. The physical targets for various items under the Programme are fixed by the administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

9.2 The Twenty Point Programme has been recently restructured by the Government to be called as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006. TPP-2006 has 20 points and 66 items which are being monitored individually by 23 Central Nodal Ministries. Out of these 66 items, 25 items have been kept for monthly monitoring by this Ministry. The monthly information in respect of 21 items shall be collected from various States/UTs and for remaining 4 items the information will be collected from Central Nodal Ministries. The monitoring mechanism for TPP-2006 has been widened by including block level monitoring. The new monitoring mechanism will become operational from 1st April, 2007. The details of TPP-2006 are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Twenty Point Programme – 1986

Monitoring Design

9.3 At the Centre, progress of various items under TPP is monitored by the Departments/Ministries concerned and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the Programme as a whole. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation brings out monthly and yearly progress reports on the TPP - 86. The Monthly Progress Report covers achievements, monthly and cumulatively against pre-set physical targets for each of the 20 crucial items. The States are ranked every month on the basis of their performance in respect of 12 key items. The Annual Review contains information on all the points of the programme.

TPP Performance during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (up to 31-12-2006)

9.4 During 2005-06, the performance in respect of thirteen items namely, Distribution of Surplus Lands, Slums Improvement, ST Families Assisted, Immunisation of Children, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, Indira Awaas Yojana, Primary Health Centres, Bio Gas Plants, Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations Covered), Area Covered (Under Plantation):Public & Forest Lands and Anganwadis, was rated as **‘Very Good’** as the achievements were 90% or more of the targets fixed in respect of these items. The performance in respect of three items namely, Low Income

Group (LIG) Houses, Tree Plantation on Private Lands and Pumpsets Energised was rated **‘Good’** (80% to 90% of the target). However, in respect of two items namely, Community Health Centres and Villages Electrified the performance was **‘Poor’** as the achievements were below 80%.

9.5 The analysis for the period April-December, 2006 shows that the performance under twelve items has been **‘Very Good’** (90% or above the targets). These items are: (i) Pumpsets Energised, (ii) ST Families Assisted, (iii) Villages Electrified, (iv) Bio-Gas Plants, (v) Slum Improvement, (vi) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, (vii) Community Health Centres, (viii) Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitation Covered), (ix) SC Families Assisted, (x) Distribution of Surplus Land, (xi) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative) and (xii) Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative). The Performance has been **‘Good’** (between 80% to 90% of the targets) in respect of three items, namely, (i) Immunisation of Children (DPT, Polio and BCG), (ii) Low Income Group (LIG) Houses and (iii) Tree Plantation on Private Lands. For the remaining four items, namely, (i) Area Covered (Under Plantation) - Public Forest Lands, (ii) Indira Aawaas Yojana and (iii) Primary Health Centres, the performance has been **‘Poor’** (below 80% of the targets). The Twenty Point Programme performance for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto December, 2006) is given in **Annex-III**.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) [Point No.01B]

9.6 The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched in September, 2001 with the objective of providing food security and additional wage employment to the rural wage earners while creating durable community and infrastructural assets in the countryside. The SGRY is available for the rural unemployed willing to take up work in and around their villages or habitations. The scheme has two components viz. (i) foodgrains and (ii) cash. Foodgrains are provided every year, free of cost, to the State Government/ Union Territory Administration. The cash component is utilised to meet wages and material costs. The cash component is shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. In case of Union Territories, the Centre provides the entire allocation under this scheme. Under SGRY, 7294.1 lakh mandays of employment were generated during the year 2005-06. During the period April-December, 2006, the achievement reported so far has been generation of 2915.7 lakh mandays of employment.

Distribution of Surplus Land [Point No. 05A]

9.7 This involves enforcing land ceilings on agricultural land holdings. Surplus land is distributed among landless agricultural workers and small land holders. The availability of surplus land to be distributed under the scheme is becoming increasingly difficult. During the year 2005-06, 54077 acres of surplus land was distributed against the target of 19955 acres showing progress of 271%. During the period April- December, 2006, the distribution of surplus land was 12953 acres which is 99% of the target of 13060 acres.

Clean Drinking Water [Point No.07A]

9.8 This programme includes schemes to provide safe drinking water to villages, assist local communities in maintaining the water sources in good condition, and ensure supply of drinking water to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe habitations. During 2005-06, 93121

villages/habitations were covered as against the target of 56270 which was 165% of the target. During the period April-December, 2006, 54675 villages/habitations were covered against the target of 48656 villages/habitations, which is 112% of the target.

Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) [Point No.08A and 08B]

9.9 These centres are reasonably equipped with medical facilities and staff to cater to a population of 1 lakh and above. During the year 2005-06 against the target of establishment of 575 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 379 Centres (69%) could be opened. In respect of opening Community Health Centres (CHCs), during the period April - December, 2006, as against a target of opening 112 CHCs, 144 CHCs were opened, which is 129% of the target. The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are set up for a population of 20,000 to 30,000. During the year 2005-06, as against the target to open 406 PHCs, 475 centres were opened, which was 117% of the target. During the period April- December, 2006, as against a target of opening 202 PHCs, 84 PHCs could be opened, which is 42% of the target

Immunisation of Children [Point No.08D]

9.10 The objective of this programme is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, measles and typhoid. While the target for immunisation for the year 2005-06 was 257.9 lakh infants, the achievement was 260.3 lakh, which was 101% of target. The target for the period April-December, 2006, was immunisation of 195.3 lakh infants, while the achievement was 171.2 lakh infants which is 88% of the target.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Anganwadis [Point No.09C and 9D]

9.11 The scheme of ICDS is aimed at providing enhanced nutritional, educational and health services to children below the age of six years, to pregnant women, and to lactating mothers. The focal point for delivery of services under the scheme in the rural areas is the Anganwadis, each catering to a population of 700 to 1000 people. During 2005-06, against the target of 5,652 ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative), the achievement was 5747, which was 102% of target. The target for ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative) during the period April- December, 2006, was 6026 while the achievement was 5925 which is 98% of the target. The target for Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative) for 2005-06 was 7,54,773 and the achievement was 7,60,283 which was 101% of the target. The target for the period April- December, 2006, was 9,08,414 number of Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative), and the achievement was 8,24,307 which is 91% of the target.

Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes [Point No.11A and 11B]

9.12 The SC population accounts for 16% of the country's total population. The strategy evolved for their upliftment includes: (i) special component plan of the States and central ministries, (ii) special central assistance, and (iii) assistance through the Scheduled Castes Corporations in the States. During the year 2005-06, against the target of 24.7 lakh SC families

to be assisted, 32.6 lakh SC families were assisted, which was 112.9% of the target. The target for the period April- December, 2006, was to assist 20.15 lakh number of families and the achievement was 20.68 lakh number of families, which is 103% of target. The ST population is 8% of the total population of India. The tribal areas are 15% of the total geographical area of the country. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) concept formulated during the 5th Five Year Plan continues to be the main instrument for development of tribal people and tribal areas. Several economic development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors, such as, agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fisheries and small business for tribal people. During the year 2005-06, 18.7 lakh ST families were assisted against the target of 11.3 lakh families for this period, constituting 166% of target. The target for the period April-December, 2006, was fixed at 7.28 lakh ST families, and the achievement was 12.56 lakh ST families which is 173% of the target.

Indira Aawaas Yojana (IAY) [Point No.14C]

9.13 The objective of IAY is to help in construction of dwelling units for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also for non-SCs/STs and rural poor below the poverty-line, by providing them with grants-in-aid. During the year 2005-06, 14.14 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 14.41 lakh houses, which was 98% of target. During the period April-December, 2006, 6.24 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 8.43 lakh, achieving 74% of target.

Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses [Point No. 14D]

9.14 The Scheme is mainly for SCs, STs and people below the poverty line, in urban areas. During the year 2005-06, 43416 number of houses were to be constructed, against which the achievement was 104588 number, which was 241% of targets. The target for the period April-December, 2006, was to construct 68,518 houses, against which the achievement was construction of 89,311 houses, constituting 130% of target.

Low Income Group (LIG) Houses [Point No. 14E]

9.15 The objective of this scheme is to provide housing units to persons belonging to Low Income Group in Urban Areas. During the year 2005-06, against the target of construction of 24358 number of LIG Houses, the corresponding achievement was 21780 which was 89% of targets. During the period April- December, 2006, against the target of construction of 14,408 number of LIG Houses the achievement was construction of 12,711 which is 88% of targets.

Improvement of Urban Slums [Point No. 15]

9.16 The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) provides a package of basic services to improve the environment prevailing in the slums by providing minimum civic facilities, viz., drinking water, community bath rooms, street lighting, sewers, storm water drains, street paving, etc. During the year 2005-06, against the target of coverage of 15.2 lakh population, 16.2 lakh population was covered under slum improvement. In terms of percentage, it was 107% of target. The target for the period April-December, 2006, was to cover 16.02 lakh

population, against which the coverage achieved was 20.80 lakh population, which is 130% of target.

Tree Plantation and Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands [Point No.16A and 16B]

9.17 Under this programme two major items are being monitored on monthly basis i.e. (i) seedling distribution for plantation on private lands and (ii) area covered in respect of public lands including forest lands. During the year 2005-06, the number of Seedlings Distributed was 102.6 crore against the target of 125.6 crore, which was 82% of target. The target for the period April- December, 2006, was to plant 140.52 crore of seedlings, against which the achievement was 119.89 crore, which is 85% of target. For Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands, the target for the year 2005-06 was to cover 1629.5 thousand hectares and the achievement was of 1485.6 thousand hectares, which was 91% of target. The target for the period April- December, 2006, was plantation on 1720.5 thousand hectares against which the achievement was plantation on 1322.0 thousand hectares, which is 77% of the target.

Village Electrification [Point No. 19A]

9.18 A village would be declared as electrified if (i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the Dalit Basti/hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources a Distribution Transformer may not be necessary). (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centers, etc. and (iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village. Electricity is a basic input for economic development. The rural electrification programme aims at provision of energy both for consumption and productive purposes in the rural areas. Therefore, rural electrification not only helps in increasing productivity of agriculture and village industries but also improves the quality of life of the rural people. During the year 2005-06, against the target of 20084 villages to be electrified, the achievement was 14058 villages, which was 70% of target. The target for the period April- December, 2006, was electrification of 8,027 villages, while the achievement was 12,241 villages which is 152% of target.

Energisation of Pumpsets [Point No. 19B]

9.19 In rural areas, pumpsets are energised to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During the year 2005-06, the target for the pumpset energisation programme was 386568 and the achievement was 311027 which was 80% of the target. The achievement during the period April- December, 2006, was energisation of 2,57,708 pumpsets against the target of 51,925 representing 496% achievement.

Improved Chullahs [Point No. 19C]

9.20 The national programme on Improved Chullahs aims at reducing deforestation by reducing the final requirement for meeting cooking energy needs in the rural areas. The programme not only helps in saving fuel, but also mitigates the drudgery of the rural women.

For Improved Chullahs, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources did not fix any annual target for 2005-06 in the absence of plan allocation for the scheme. The achievement, without target, for the year 2005-06 and for the period April-December, 2006, was installation of 80404 and 47368 number of improved chullahs respectively

Bio-gas Plants [Point No. 19D]

9.21 Bio-gas is a cost effective source of clean and unpolluted energy and highly enriched manure is also produced as a by-product in this process. Rural people, particularly women folk, derive immense benefit from installation of bio-gas plants. During the year 2005-06, the target of installation of bio-gas plants was 20,150 and the achievement was 52,251 which was 259% of target. The target for the period April-December, 2006, was to install 26,554 bio-gas plants, the achievement for this period was 38,200 bio-gas plants, which is 144% of the target.

Twenty Point Programme – 2006

Restructuring of Twenty Point Programme

9.22 The need for restructuring was felt due to launching of several new schemes/programmes and reforms introduced by the Central Government. An exercise for restructuring of TPP 86 was taken up in consultations with Central Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations. The Draft Note for the Cabinet was considered by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) in its meeting held on 16.12.2005. The CoS recommended that the matter be placed before Cabinet.

9.23 The Note for the Cabinet on restructuring of TPP-86 was discussed by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 16.3.2006. The Cabinet decided that the matter may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM).

9.24 Accordingly, a Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted and the proposal for restructuring of Twenty Point Programme was considered by them in the meetings of the Group held on 20th June, 2006 and 8th August, 2006. The GoM decided that a revised draft Note for the Cabinet may be prepared after taking into consideration the deliberations made in the two meetings of the GoM. The Cabinet Note was considered and approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 5th October, 2006.

9.25 TPP- 1986 has been restructured keeping in view the challenges of the 21st century with particular reference to the ongoing process of economic reforms, liberalization and globalisation of the Indian economy. The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). It renews the nation's commitment to eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities. The original nomenclature, namely the Twenty Point Programme, which has been in existence for the past three decades, and carries the stamp of familiarity among the people and administrative agencies, has been retained. Many of the items of the programme are monitored and reviewed at International fora like the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the SAARC Social Charter.

9.26 The restructured TPP-2006 consists of 20 Points and 66 monitorable items. The list of 20 Points and 66 items is as follows:

List of 20 Points and 66 items

Point No.	Item Name of the Points/Items No.
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I. Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]

Rural Areas

1. Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana
4. Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
5. Self help Groups

Urban Areas

6. Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana

II. Jan Shakti (Power to People)

7. Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)
 - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions
 - Budget Flow of Funds
 - Assignment of Functionaries
8. Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
9. District Planning Committees.

III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]

10. Watershed development and Dry land farming
11. Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers
12. Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture
13. Credit to farmers
14. Distribution of waste land to the landless

IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]

15. Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
16. Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
17. Prevention of Child Labour
18. Welfare of Women Labour

V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]

19. Food security:
 - (i) Targeted Public Distribution system
 - (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana
 - (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas

VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]

20. Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
21. EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas

VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]

22. Rural Areas:
 - Swajaldhara
 - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

23. Urban Areas:
 - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
- VIII. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]**
 24. Control and prevention of major diseases:
 - (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness
 25. National Rural Health Mission
 26. Immunisation of Children
 27. Sanitation Programme in
 - Rural Areas
 - Urban areas
 28. Institutional Delivery
 29. Prevention of Female Foeticide
 30. Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children
 31. Two Child norms
- IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]**
 32. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
 33. Mid Day Meal Scheme
 - Compulsory Elementary Education
- X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]**
 34. SC Families Assisted
 35. Rehabilitation of Scavengers
 36. ST Families Assisted
 37. Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
 38. Primitive Tribal Groups
 39. No alienation of Tribal lands
 40. Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
 41. Welfare of Minorities
 42. Professional education among all minority communities
 43. Reservation of OBCs in
 - Education
 - Employment
- XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]**
 44. Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
 45. Improved participation of women in
 - (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament
- XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)**
 46. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
 47. Functional Anganwadis
- XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]**
 48. Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
 49. Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
 50. National Service Scheme
- XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]**
 51. Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and

social security.

XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]

52. Afforestation

(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands

(b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands

53. Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies

54. Solid and liquid waste management in

- Rural Areas

- Urban Areas

XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]

55. Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.

56. Welfare of the aged

XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]

57. Rural Roads – PMGSY

XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]

58. Bio-diesel Production

59. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

60. Renewable Energy

61. Energising Pump sets

62. Supply of Electricity

63. Supply of Kerosene and LPG

XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]

64. Backward Regions Grants Fund

XX. e-Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]

65. Central and State Governments

66. Panchayats and Municipalities

9.27 The thrust of the Programme is towards programmes for eradicating poverty and improving 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, health, agriculture, land reforms, irrigation, drinking water, protection and empowerment of weaker sections, consumer protection, environment, e-Governance, etc. Items covered under TPP-2006 are administered by the Administrative Ministries concerned under their respective programmes and implemented by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations. All the 66 items of TPP-2006 are not amenable to reporting on a monthly basis. Also, some of the schemes/programmes are yet to be operationalized by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned (refer para 1.7). These items will be monitored only after these schemes come into existence and their frequency of monitoring will be decided later. Out of the 66 items, 25 items will be monitored on monthly basis. Remaining items will be monitored on annual basis as the information in respect of these items will be made available on annual basis by the concerned Ministries.

9.28 **The details of each of the 20 Points included in the programme are as follows:**

9.28.1 **Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]:** The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are

synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development. Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty. Major employment generation programmes being implemented in the rural areas have been included under this Point. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has come into existence for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in 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 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. In addition, other employment generation schemes like “Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)” and “Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)” to deal with rural poverty are included under this Point. The scheme “Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats” aims at extension of fruits of economic liberalization to the rural areas of the country through rural business hubs. The “Self help Groups” formed under different schemes, other than SGSY and SGRY have also been included. To deal with urban poverty “Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana” has been identified.

9.28.2 Jan Shakti [Power to People]: With a view to empowering the people and providing quick justice to them, items like “Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)”, which covers (i) Activity Mapping for devolution of functions; (ii) Budget Flow of Funds’ and (iii) Assignment of functionaries, for devolution of functions by Panchayats comes under this Point. “Quick and inexpensive justice”; and “District Planning Committees” have also been included in this Point.

9.28.3 Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]: Keeping in view the needs of the farmers, the Point titled **Kisan Mitra** has been formulated with items like “Watershed development and Dry land farming”, “Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers”, “Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture, “Credit to farmers”, and “Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless”. The theme here is that availability of water for agriculture through watershed development, minor and micro irrigation projects and schemes for dryland farming will improve living standards of farmers. They will also be supported through credit, marketing and infrastructural assistance. Distribution of wasteland to the landless will also be monitored.

9.28.4 Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]: Rural labourers are largely unorganized. Many of them remain unemployed in the lean agricultural season, particularly in unirrigated areas. Legitimate rights like minimum wages often remain elusive to them. With a view to ensuring the welfare and well being of all workers, particularly those in the unorganized sector, items like “Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour”, and “Minimum Wages Enforcement” (including Farm Labour) have been included in this Point. With the objective of withdrawing from and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and processes, there is a National Policy on Child Labour. The item “Prevention of Child Labour” has been kept in line with the objectives of the Policy. A separate Cell for women labour was set up by the Government to pay special attention to the problems of women labour, specifically to formulate policies that seek to remove the handicaps under which women work and to strengthen their position, to improve their wages and working conditions, to enhance their skills and open up new avenues for better employment opportunities for them. The item “Welfare of Women Labour” has been included in this Point to meet the aforesaid objective.

9.28.5 Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]: As a medium-term strategy for food and nutrition security and to bring out improvements in food storage facilities, **Khadya Suraksha** includes items like “Food security: (i) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), (ii) Anthodhya Anna Yojana (AAY), (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas”. In order to make TPDS more focused and targeted towards the BPL population, the Government has restructured the PDS. The AAY and establishment of Grain Banks aim at ensuring that the poorer segments of the population get food security coverage.

9.28.6 Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]: The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to a massive expansion of housing in towns and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural area. The Point Subke Liye Aawas has the items “Rural Housing – India Aawas Yojana”, and “EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas”. The Indira Awaas Yojana is to provide houses to the houseless poor in rural areas. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for new construction or for upgradation of houses for rural houseless BPL families. To deal with the problem of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas, the item “EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas” has been included.

9.28.7 Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]: Providing drinking water to all households in urban and rural areas and augmenting availability of drinking water sources is a priority of Government Policy. The items “Swajaldhara” and “Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme” in rural areas and “Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme” in urban areas have been included in this Point. The main objectives of these programmes are to provide safe drinking water to all villages, assist local communities to maintain sources of safe drinking water in good condition, and give special attention for water supply to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

9.28.8 Jan-Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]: Improvement in the health condition of the population is an essential element of human resource development and of a better quality of life. Government is taking a multi-pronged approach in this vital sector through preventive, promotive and curative measures along with clean drinking water and proper sanitation. It is a fact that productivity has a direct link with health, and increases as health care improves. Keeping this in view, **Jan-Jan Ka Swasthya** has the items “Control and Prevention of major diseases like (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness”, “National Rural Health Mission”, “Immunisation of Children”, “Sanitation Programme in Rural and Urban areas”, “Institutional Delivery”, “Prevention of Female Foeticide”, “Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children”, and “Two Child norm”.

9.28.9 Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]: Education is one of the priorities for human development and is essential for the country’s economic growth. The major indicators of socio-economic development viz., the growth rate of the economy, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and literacy rate are all interconnected. The literacy rate has been the major determinant of the other indicators. Efforts are on to eradicate illiteracy in the 15-35 age group and to provide Universal Elementary Education for children upto 14 years. To ensure that nobody is denied education because he or she is poor, and also to increase literacy, **Sabke Liye Shiksha** emphasises items like “Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)” and “Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education”. The SSA is a partnership programme between the Central

and State Governments, and seeks to improve the performance of the school system through a community-based approach, with specific focus on the provision of quality education. The Mid-day Meal scheme is the largest school nutrition programme in the world covering nearly 12 crore children in more than 8 lakh primary schools. The main objective of the programme is to improve the nutritional status of children in the primary stage.

9.28.10 Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak Evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]: The Government has given priority to protection of SCs, STs, Minorities and OBCs, safeguarding their interests and ensuring socio-economic justice to them. The Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, has come into existence recently with the objectives of enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring an equitable share in economic activities and employment, improving their conditions of living and prevention of communal disharmony and violence. To ensure the above, items like "SC families assisted", "Rehabilitation of Scavengers", "ST families assisted", "Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce", "Primitive Tribal Group", "No alienation of Tribal lands", and "Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]", "Welfare of Minorities", "Professional education among all minority communities", and "Reservation of OBCs in Education and Employment" have been included for monitoring under this Point.

9.28.11 Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]: Societal Development is related to the rights of women, and their needs and interests need to be fully protected. Gender equality represented by equal opportunities for women in all spheres of activity will lead to women's empowerment. The Government has been implementing various schemes for the socio-economic advancement and development of women in the country. To promote gender equality and empower women on the socio- economic front, the Point titled **Mahila Kalyan with** items like "Financial assistance for women welfare", and "Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislature and (d) Parliament" will be monitored.

9.28.12 Bal Kalyan [Child Welfare]: To ensure the welfare of children, this Point has the items "Universalisation of ICDS Scheme", and "Functional Anganwadis". The ICDS is one of the world's largest programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children – India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on the one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. The Scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community-based workers and helpers. The services are provided at a center called the 'Anganwadi'. The Anganwadi, literally a courtyard play center, is a childcare center, located within the village itself.

9.28.13 Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]: The Youth are the hope and future of our country. They constitute about 30 percent of the population. Lack of proper employment opportunities, limited educational facilities, growing strength of divisive and separatist forces, breakdown of the traditional Indian value system and lure of western culture are some of the major problems of youth today. With a view to giving emphasis on the development of the youth in the country the Point titled **Yuva Vikas** has items like "Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas", "Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana", and "National Service Scheme", which will be monitored.

9.28.14 **Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]:** Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers the Point titled **Basti Sudhar** will monitor number of Urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security.

9.28.15 **Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]:** Ensuring environmental sustainability alongwith the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels, is an important focus of our development strategy. Strict environment laws, efficient regulatory agencies and proper enforcement are vital for the protection of the environment. Public participation is particularly important for environmental sustainability. In this area, mass media has a big role to play. Keeping this in view, items like “Afforestation (a) Area covered under plantation on public and forest lands, (b) Number of seedlings planted on public and forest lands” have been included under this Point. In addition, schemes like National River Conservation Plan and National Lake Conservation Plan have also been included under the item “Prevention of pollution of rivers and water bodies”. Further an item namely “Solid and Liquid waste management in rural and urban areas” has also been included under this Point.

9.28.16 **Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]:** With a view to providing social security to the weaker sections of society, this Point has the items “Rehabilitation of handicapped and Orphans”, and “Welfare of aged”. A National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has been formulated by the Government. The Policy focuses on the prevention of disabilities and physical and economic rehabilitation measures for disabled persons. It also addresses the problems of women and children with disabilities. The Government has also introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote In-Country Adoption with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The population of older persons in India is increasing at a fast pace. Because of the general improvement in the health care facilities over the years, there has been a continuous increase in life expectancy. More and more people are now living longer. As such, India has a large percentage of aging population. The Government has announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members. The item “Welfare of Aged” has been included under this Point to meet this objective.

9.28.17 **Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]:** 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 with a view to give highest priority to the development and expansion of Rural Roads, as through connectivity the fruits of development can reach the rural areas.

9.28.18 Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Areas]: In meeting basic energy needs, rural areas lag behind their urban counterparts both in terms of quantum and quality. Bio-fuels, such as firewood, dung cakes and agricultural residues continue to constitute the main sources of energy in these areas. To meet the energy requirement of rural areas, besides supply of conventional electricity, non-conventional energy sources like bi-gas and solar systems hold the key to the energization of remote villages. To provide energy to rural areas, items like “Bio-diesel Production”, “Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana”, “Renewable Energy”, “Energizing Pump Sets”, “Supply of Electricity”, and “Supply of Kerosene and LPG” have been included under this Point. To promote the use of Bio-diesel which besides, being eco-friendly also reduces the burden on import of petroleum products, the Government is concentrating towards development of Bio-fuel. The National Mission on Bio-diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas* has been recently launched by the Government. The Indian scientific establishment has been working on the development of various renewable energy systems. The Government supports a broad-spectrum programme covering the entire range of new and renewable energy. The programme seeks to supplement conventional power through wind, small hydro and biomass power; reach renewable energy to remote rural areas for cooking and lighting and encourage use of renewable energy in urban, industrial and commercial applications; and develop alternate fuels, i.e. hydrogen, synthetic fuel and bio-fuel systems/devices for stationary, portable and transport applications. The item “Renewable Energy” has been kept to meet these objectives. The National Electricity Policy has been notified. The Policy 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*. The item “Supply of Electricity” addresses these issues. With a view to address the energy needs the item “Supply of Kerosene and LPG” has been kept. The distribution of Kerosene under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is through State Governments and this item needs to be monitored especially for poor families.

9.28.19 Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]: With a view to develop the backward areas in the country, the item titled “Backward Regions Grant Fund” has been kept under this Point for monitoring. The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development through the medium of Panchayati Raj Institutions. It aims to converge, through supplementary infrastructure and capacity building, substantial development inflows into 250 selected districts through a well coordinated effort at integrated development. This programme will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. The fund itself will provide financial resources for filling of critical gaps, capacity building of local bodies, and enlisting professional support for local bodies for implementation, planning and monitoring their plans.

9.28.20 e - Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]: The Government has recently approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) consisting of Key Components including Common Core & Support Infrastructure and several Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels. The NeGP aims at improving delivery of Government services to citizens and businesses. The vision of NeGP is to *make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize*

the basic needs of the common man. With a view to facilitate realization of this vision, the Point titled **e-Shasan** (IT enabled e-Governance) with e-governance projects at the Central and State Governments level and Panchayats and Municipalities level has been included.

Monitoring Mechanism

9.29 The primary responsibility of implementation and monitoring of the programme lies with the agencies entrusted with the execution of the programme, in this case the State Governments/UT administrations and the Central nodal Ministries. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation will monitor the programme in totality.

9.30 Many States/Union Territories and concerned Central Ministries already have a monitoring mechanism in place. Nodal officers for TPP have already been appointed by the respective Governments/Administrations in all the States/UTs and by the concerned Central Ministries. High level Implementation and Monitoring Committees will be set up at State Headquarters under the Chief Ministers/Chief Secretaries in the States/UTs which do not have these Committees at present. In addition, District and Block Level Committees will also be established. These Committees will include Members of Parliament/State Legislators and other non-official representatives.

9.31 The Monitoring System to be followed by this Ministry will consist of the following:

- (i) Communication of Annual **Targets** set by the concerned Administrative Ministries for the items under TPP to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation by 30th April.
- (ii) **Monthly Progress Report (MPR)** containing information for 25 items will be prepared by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The MPR will provide information of the Annual Physical Targets, monthly achievements and cumulative achievements. Coverage will be based on the data furnished by the State Governments/UTs on their performance for 21 items and by the Central Nodal Ministries in respect of 4 items. On the basis of Performance of States for selected monthly monitored items, a ranking table shall be prepared. The ranking of States will be based on their percentage achievement in respect of these selected items.
- (iii) **Annual Review Report** for all the 66 items of the TPP 2006 will be prepared by the Ministry on the basis of information furnished by the respective administrative Ministries concerned with these programmes. Alongwith Physical performance, the Annual Review Report will indicate the performance under various programmes implemented by the concerned Ministries.

9.32 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has provided one unit of Computer Hardware and relevant Software to the Planning Departments of the State Governments/UT Administrations for monitoring the Twenty Point Programme. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) Cell of this Ministry has devised a web enabled software through

which the States/UTs are sending Monthly Progress Reports in the standardized format. The existing web enabled software is being modified by the NIC Cell of this Ministry to meet the requirements of the revised TPP-2006.

9.33 The Ministry has prepared detailed Guidelines on TPP – 2006. The Guidelines for Twenty Point Programme-2006 has been issued and hoisted on the Website of this Ministry. Copies of the Guidelines have also been sent to Chief Ministers of all the States and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations, all the Ministers of Central Nodal Ministries, Chief Secretaries and Planning Secretaries of all the States/UTs, Secretaries of Central Nodal Ministries, Cabinet Secretary and the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. The Monitoring of Guidelines will become operational with effect from 1st April, 2007.

Evaluation of the Twenty Point Programme -2006

9.34 As per the mandate given by the Cabinet, an evaluation exercise will be conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to evaluate the performance and impact of TPP-2006. Some of the items of TPP-2006 will also be evaluated at frequent intervals. Studies are proposed to be conducted for various States and for specific items across the country. For this purpose, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation will identify the items covered under the TPP-2006 in consultation with the Central Nodal Ministries concerned and the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission for evaluation during the XIth Plan period. These evaluation studies will be conducted for selected Districts in selected States across the country through reputed Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Institutions, Universities, and Consultants. Based on the results of the evaluation studies, the Ministry will provide feedback to the nodal Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission for taking corrective measures as required.

9.35 A Conference of State Planning Secretaries on the Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 was held on 15th February, 2007 in New Delhi to discuss issues relating to the Programme. Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation inaugurated the Conference. The Key-note address was delivered by Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Labour and Employment. The process of restructuring the Twenty Point Programme was initiated during the tenure of Shri Fernandes as Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Senior officers from States/UT Administrations, Central nodal Ministries concerned and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attended the Conference.



Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation inaugurated the Conference of State Planning Secretaries on Twenty Point Programme - 2006 held on February 15, 2007 at New Delhi. Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Labour and Employment delivered the key-note address.



Ms. Lalitha Kumar, Additional Secretary, Sh. A. K. Saxena, Joint Secretary and Sh. Deepak Rastogi, DDG, MOS&PI interacting with the participants during the Conference of State Planning Secretaries on TPP-2006

All India performance of 20-Point Programme - 1986

Sl. Point No	No.	Item	Unit	2004-2005			2005-2006			Apl.-Dec. 2006 (2006-07)		
				Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	01B	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana @	Lakh Mandays	-	7904.0	-	-	7294.1	-	-	2915.7	-
2.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	000 Acres	17.6	36.3	206.3	20.0	54.1	271.0	13.1	13.0	99.0
3.	07A	Drinking Water Prob. (Villages/Habitations)	000 Nos.	74.9	73.1	97.6	56.3	93.1	165.0	48.7	54.7	112.0
4.	08A	Community Health Centres (CHC)	Nos.	514.0	64.0	12.5	575.0	397.0	69.0	112	144	129.0
5.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	406.0	423.0	104.2	406.0	475.0	117.0	202	84	42.0
6.	08D	Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos.	256.9	292.2	113.7	257.9	260.3	101.0	195.3	171.2	88.0
7.	09C	ICDS Blocks Oprl. (Cum.)	Nos.	5652.0	5419.0	95.9	5652.0	5747.0	102.0	6026.0	5925.0	98.0
8.	09D	Anganwadies Oprl. (Cum.)	000 Nos.	743.2	706.6	95.1	754.8	760.3	101.0	908.4	824.3	91.0
9.	11A	SC Families Assisted	000 Nos.	2490.5	2811.2	112.9	2470.0	3257.6	132.0	2015.0	2068.2	103.0
10.	11B	ST Families Assisted	000 Nos.	1116.6	1563.3	140.0	1131.6	1873.1	166.0	727.6	1256.5	173.0
11.	14C	Indira Awas Yojana	000 Nos.	1562.4	1420.6	90.9	1441.2	1414.7	98.0	843.4	624.1	74.0
12.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	000 Nos.	50.2	52.4	104.4	43.4	104.6	241.0	68.5	89.3	130.0
13.	14E	LIG Houses	000 Nos.	16.9	22.3	132.0	24.4	21.8	89.0	14.4	12.7	88.0
14.	15	Slum Improvement (Population)	000 Nos.	5197.6	6170.6	118.7	1521.7	1626.1	107.0	1601.6	2080.1	130.0
15.	16A	Tree Plantation	Lakh Nos.	12923.6	9076.1	70.2	12560.0	10265.3	82.0	14052.3	11989.2	85.0
16.	16B	Area to be covered (Under Plantation) Public & Forest Lands	000 Hectares	1477.9	1126.1	76.2	1629.5	1485.6	91.0	1720.5	1322.0	77.0
17.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	23860.0	8499.0	35.6	20084.0	14058.0	70.0	8027.0	12241.0	152.0
18.	19B	Pump Sets Energised	000 Nos.	212.2	287.9	135.7	386.6	311.0	80.0	51.9	257.7	496.0
19.	19C	Improved Chullahs @	000 Nos.	-	64.9	-	-	80.4	-	-	47.4	-
20.	19D	Bio-gas Plants	000 Nos.	80.1	88.4	110.4	20.2	52.3	259.0	26.6	38.2	144.0

@The Schemes do not have any physical targets.

CHAPTER X

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECTS MONITORING

Infrastructure Monitoring

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

10.2 The Project Monitoring also envisages monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing Rs.20 crore and above. In addition, it monitors the progress of irrigation projects, which are being financed centrally under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). The Division, in coordination with the administrative Ministries concerned, takes up initiatives to bring about systematic improvements in various areas of project implementation. The various activities of the division are described in following paragraphs:

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

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

Overall Performance of Infrastructure Sectors

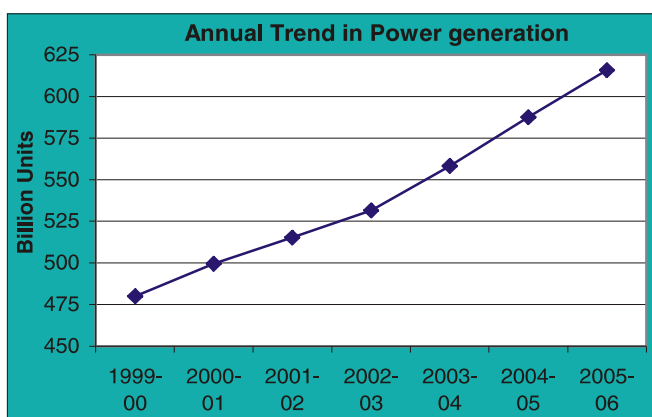
10.4 The production performance of the infrastructure sectors during the year 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 (April- December 2006) is at **Annex - IV**.

Infrastructure Performance during 2006-07(April-December 2006)

10.5 The overall infrastructure performance during April-December 2006 has shown moderate growth. All sectors except those relating to natural gas production, export cargo handled at major Airports and national highways (NHAI) have recorded a positive growth over the performance for the corresponding period of the previous year. However, as compared to the targets set for this period, except power, cement and refinery production, most of the sectors have marginally lagged behind their respective targets. The trend in the overall infrastructure performance during April-December 2006 as compared to the targets set for the period and the performance for corresponding period in 2005 is at **Annex-IV**. Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

Power

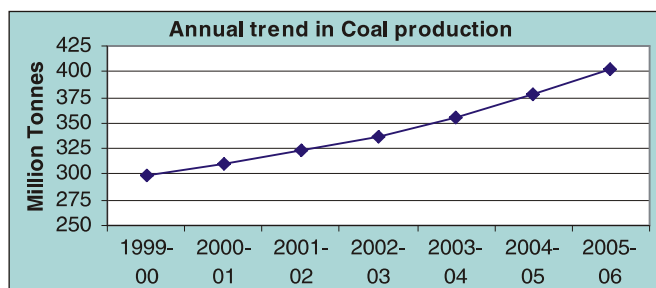
10.6 The overall power generation during past few years has shown moderate growth as indicated in the graph. During 2005-2006 the power generation at 615.74 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 4.8% over the power generation for 2004-2005. The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) during 2005-2006 was 73.6%, which was marginally lower than the PLF of 74.2% achieved during 2004-2005



10.7 The power generation scenario in the country during April - December 2006 at 493.42 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 7.5% over the power generation for the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth rate during April-December 2005 was 4.8%. It also achieved the target set for the period. The thermal generation at 385.60 BU recorded a growth of 6.1%. The PLF was 74.6% compared to 71.5% achieved during April-December 2005. So far as sector - wise thermal generation is concerned, all the three sectors – Central, State and Private Sectors recorded a positive growth of 6.3%, 6.2% and 5.1% respectively. The Hydro power generation at 91.76 BU was higher than the target as well as the generation during April-December 2005 by 11.6% and 13.8 respectively. Nuclear power generation at 13.62 BU was 3.0% higher than the target and it was also 2.9% higher than the generation during April-December 2005.

Coal Production

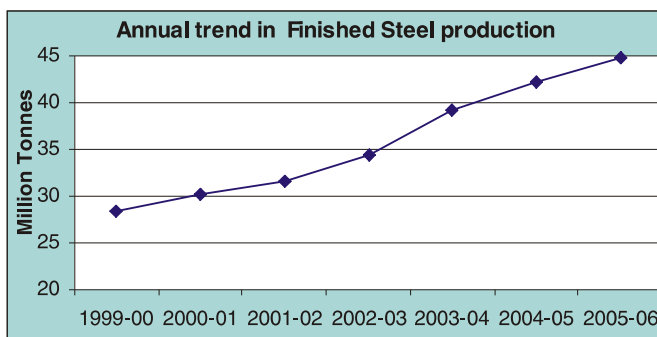
10.8 Coal production during 2005-2006 at 401.52 Million Tonnes (MT) was marginally higher (0.4%) than the target and registered a growth of 6.4% over the production of 377.27 MT. The trend of coal production during 1999-2000 to 2005-06 is brought out in the adjoining graph.



10.9 The total coal production during April-December 2006 at 295.15 MT recorded a growth of 4.5% over the production of 282.39 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. However it lagged behind its target for the period by 2.6%. The production of coking coal and washed coal in Coal India Ltd. mines was 20.18 MT and 2.78 MT respectively and recorded a negative growth of 5.4% and 28.2%. The overall coal despatches during April – December 2006 at 299.83 MT was 5.3% higher than the despatches of 284.82 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Steel

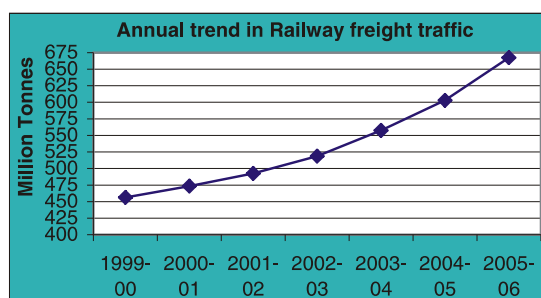
10.10 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2005-2006 was 44.78 MT, which recorded a growth of 6.0% over the production of 42.24 MT in 2004-2005. The production of finished Steel during the past few years indicated the trend as brought out in the adjoining graph.



10.11 During April-December 2006, the production of finished steel at 36.82 MT recorded a growth of 8.5% over the production of 33.93 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. As compared to the target for the period, it lagged behind by 5.1%. The overall capacity utilization during the period was 95%, which was higher than the achievement of 91% during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Railways

10.12 The revenue earning freight traffic moved by the Railways during 2005-2006 at 667.39 MT recorded a significant growth of 10.7 % over the freight traffic movement for 2004-2005. However, it was marginally lower (0.1%) than the target of 668.00 MT. The trend in freight traffic during the last few years is as indicated in the chart.



10.13 During April-December 2006 the freight traffic moved by the Railways at 527.95 MT recorded a growth of 9.7% over the freight movement of 481.09 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. However it was marginally lower (1.4%) than the target set for the period. The growth rate during April-December 2005 was also 9.7%.

Roads

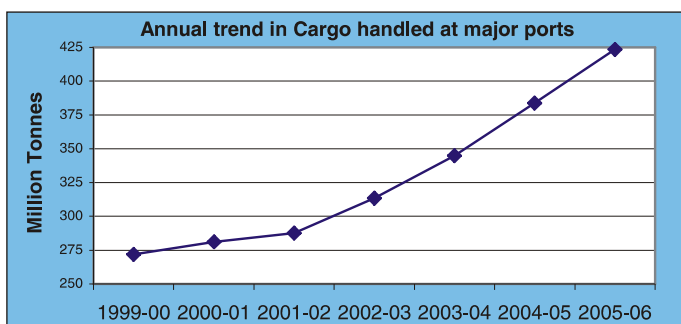
10.14 In the Roads sector during the year 2005-2006, 5296 Km of National Highways were constructed/strengthened/improved against the target of 5227 Km and the achievement of 6913 Km during 2004-2005. As part of the up-gradation of highways 99 bridges were constructed/rehabilitated during 2005-06 compared to 105 bridges in 2004-05. The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) Border Road Development Board (BRDB) and National Highways Organisation, in the Department of Road Transport and Highways are engaged in construction and up-gradation of highways.

10.15 During April-December 2006 the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has widened/strengthened/upgraded 321 Km, highways against the target of 543 Km and the achievement of 578 Km during the corresponding period of the previous year. It also constructed one bridge and one bypass during this period. The NH (O) and Border Road Development Board improved 22 Km low grade section, widened 14 Km to four lanes, 709 Km to two lanes, Strengthened 335 Km of existing weak pavement and improved 1006 Km of riding quality of

highways. As part of the up-gradation, 54 bridges were up-graded/constructed during April-December 2006 as compared to 65 bridges during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Shipping and Ports

10.16 The major ports in the country handled 423.41 MT cargo during the financial year 2005-2006, which was marginally lower (0.4%) than the target, but it was 10.3% higher than the achievement for the previous year. The trend in cargo handled at major ports is indicated in the chart.



10.17 During April-December 2006 the major ports handled 336.71 MT cargo which was 2.6 % lower than the target of 345.63 MT, but it recorded a growth of 8.3% over the handling of 310.80 MT cargo during April-December 2005. The shortfall was due to decline in import of POL, fall in handling of fertilizers, core commodities, containers and less materialization of general cargo.

10.18 The coastal shipment of coal to the South during 2005-06 aggregating to 18.64 MT was higher than the target as well as the shipment during the previous year by 9.6% and 13.9% respectively. During April-November 2006 the coastal shipment of coal was 10.96 MT which was lower than the target as well as the shipment during April-December 2005 by 16.1% and 12.3% respectively.

Civil Aviation

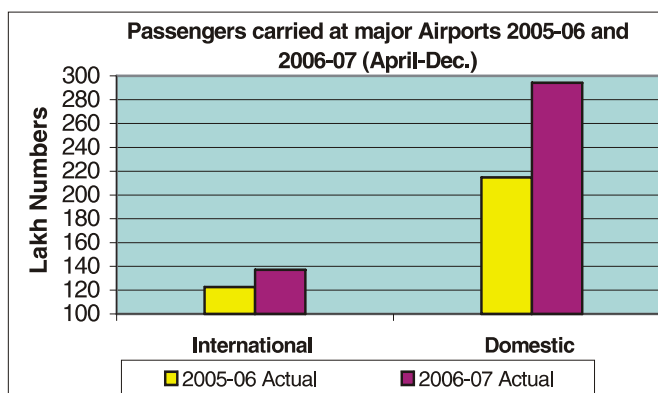
10.19 During 2005-2006 the international airports at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi Chennai, and Trivandrum collectively handled 4,66,659 tonnes of export cargo, which was 7.3% more than 4,34,998 tonnes export cargo handled during 2004-05. Further, these five international air ports handled 3,19,010 tonnes of import cargo during this year, which was 15.8% higher than 2,75,395 tonnes import cargo handled during 2004-2005.

10.20 During 2005-06 (April-December 2006) these airports handled 3,59,143 tonnes of export cargo which was 1.3% lower than 3,63,756 tonnes of export cargo handled during April-December 2005. Further these airports handled 2,81,432 tonnes of import cargo during this period which recorded a growth of 19.6% over 2,35,366 tonnes cargo handled during April-December 2005.



10.21 During 2005-2006, the international airports at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Trivandram handled 168.44 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was 12.8% higher than 149.27 lakh passengers handled during 2004-2005. The domestic terminal of these airports handled 302.63 lakh passengers during 2005-06, which was 27.1% higher than 238.08 Lakh passengers handled during 2004-2005.

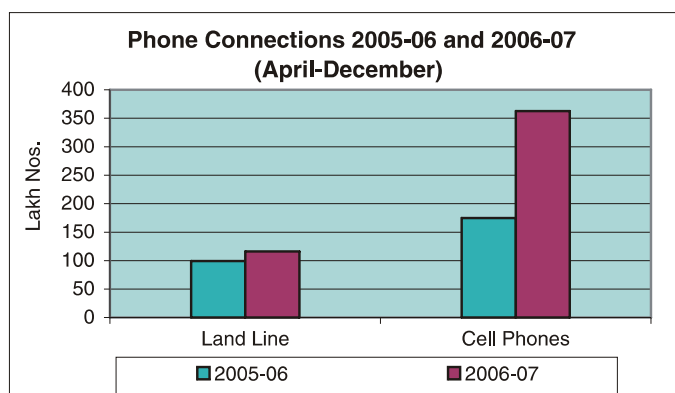
10.22 During April-December 2006 the international terminals of these airports handled 137.10 lakh passengers which was 11.8% more than 122.61 lakh passengers handled during April-December 2005. The domestic terminal handled 294.20 lakh passengers during April-December 2006, which was 37.0% more than 214.73 lakh passengers handled during the corresponding period of the previous year.



Telecommunications

10.23 During 2005-2006, at the national level total 124.75 lakh lines were added to the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, which was significantly higher (85.8%) than 67.14 lakh lines added during 2004-2005. Both public and private sectors provided 155.46 lakh new (net) telephone connections during 2005-2006, which was 123.3% higher than 69.62 lakh phones provided during 2004-2005. Further, both the public and private sectors provided 281.72 lakh cell phone connections, which was 89.4% more than 148.72 lakh cell phone connections provided during 2004-05. In all 437.19 lakh connections (fixed + cell phones) were provided during 2005-2006, which was significantly higher (100.2%) than 218.34 lakh phones provided during 2004-2005.

10.24 In the current financial year of 2005-2006 (April-December 2006) 72.29 lakh new telephone lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, which was 5.6% higher than 68.44 lakh lines added during April-December 2005. Both public and private sectors provided 116.03 lakh new (net) telephone connections during April-December 2006, which was 16.7% higher than 99.38 lakh connections provided during April - December 2005. Further 362.27 lakh new Cell phone connections were provided by the public and private sectors which was 107.3% more than 174.77 lakh Cell phone connections provided during April - December 2005.

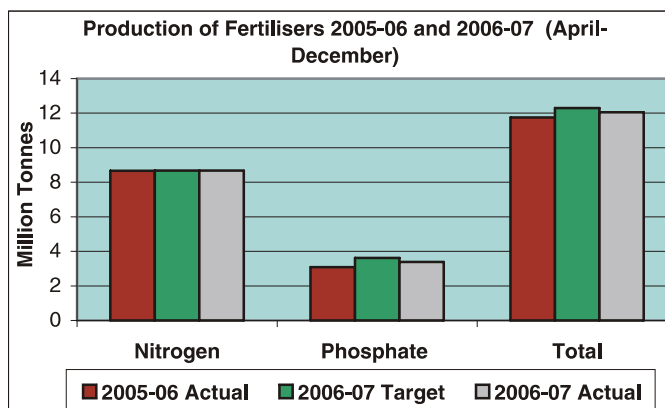


10.25 The public and private sectors collectively provided 478.30 lakh telephone connections (fixed plus cellular), which was significantly higher (74.5%) than 274.16 lakh phones provided during April - December 2005.

Fertilizers

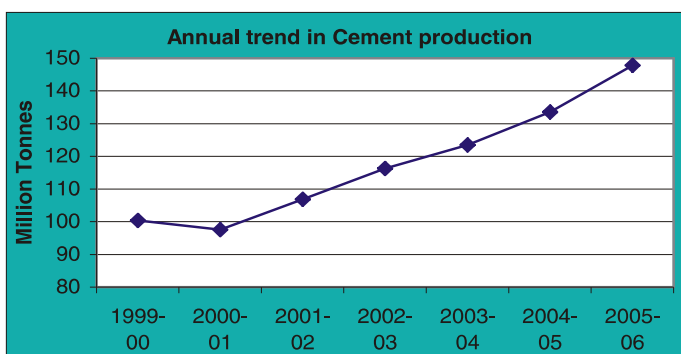
10.26 The overall production of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) during 2005-2006 at 15.52 million tonnes (MT) was 0.8% higher than the production of 15.40 MT during 2004-2005. However it lagged behind its target by 4.4%. The overall capacity utilization (Nitrogen + Phosphate) was 89.1% compared to the target of 93.2% and the achievement of 88.4% during 2004-05.

10.27 The production of fertilisers during April - December 2006 at 12.06 MT was 2.0% less than the target for the period, but it was 2.7% higher than the production for the corresponding period of the previous year. The production of nitrogen at 8.67 MT was just equal to the level of the corresponding period of the previous year. Production of phosphatic fertilizers at 3.39 MT recorded a growth of 10.1%. The capacity utilization was 90.8% against the target of 92.6% and the achievement of 88.4% during April-December 2005.



Cement

10.28 The production of cement during 2005-2006 at 147.81 million tonnes (MT) was 10.7% higher than the production of 133.57 MT for the previous year. It was also 4.1% higher compared to the target of 142 MT for the year. The overall capacity utilization at 88% was higher than the achievement of 82% during 2004-2005. The trend in cement production during the past few years is indicated in the above chart.



10.29 The production during April - December 2006 at 117.37 MT was 2.1% higher than the target of 114.92 MT. It was also 9.9% higher than the production of 106.83 MT for the corresponding period of the previous year. The overall capacity utilization at 89% was higher than the achievement of 85% during April - December 2005. Cement consumption during April -December 2006 was 112.16 MT. Coal supply to the cement industry during April - December 2006 was 105.10 lakh tones compared to the supply of 110.50 during April-December 2005.

Petroleum

10.30.1 **Crude Oil:** The production of Crude Oil during 2005-2006 at 32.20 million tonnes (MT) was lower than the target of 34.45 MT as well as the production of 33.98 MT during the previous year by 6.6% and 5.3% respectively.

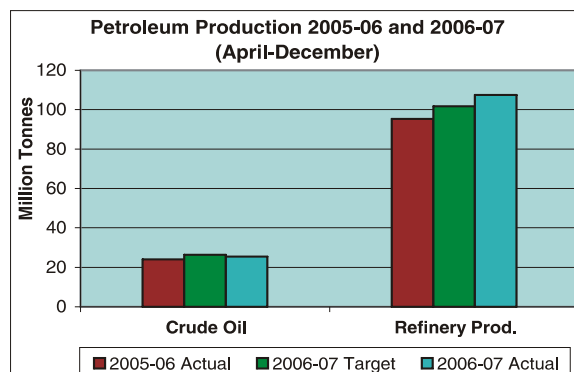


Hands on Training in On-line Computerised Monitoring System being imparted to Project Managers from Public Sector Undertakings and other Central Government Agencies

10.30.2 The production of Crude Oil during April - December 2006 at 25.48 MT was 3.2% lower than the target of 26.31 MT, but it was 6.0% higher than the production of 24.03 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year.

10.31.1 **Refinery Production:** Refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during 2005-2006 at 129.83 MT was higher than the target of 128.86 MT as well as the production of 127.12 MT during 2004-2005 by 0.8% and 2.1% respectively. All refineries except CPCL Narimanam, IOC Panipat and Mathura, KRL Kochi and NRL Numaligarh have exceeded their respective targets. The overall capacity utilization at 99.9% during 2005-06 was marginally higher than the achievement of 99.8% in the previous year.

10.31.2 The refinery production during April - December 2006 at 107.42 MT was 5.6% higher than the target of 101.73 MT. It was also 12.6% higher than the production of 95.38 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. The overall capacity utilization was 107.6% compared to 98.1% achieved during April-December 2005.



10.32.1 **Natural Gas:** The overall natural gas production during 2005-2006 at 32,205 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was higher than the target of 30,986 MCM as well as the production of 31,763 Million Cubic Meters gas produced during 2004-2005 by 3.0% and 1.4% respectively.

10.32.2 The Natural Gas production during April - December 2006 at 23526 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was marginally lower (0.4%) than the target of 23,617 MCM. It was also 2.4% lower than the production of 24,095 MCM during April-December 2005.

Monitoring of Projects

10.33 There exists a system of monitoring of projects costing 20 crore and above on monthly and quarterly basis. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects have been categorized as Mega, Major and Medium category. While all projects are monitored on quarterly basis, projects costing Rs.100 crore and above are monitored on monthly basis.

Project Implementation Status during 2005-06

10.34 At the beginning of the year 2005-06 i.e. as on 1.4. 2005 there were 622 projects on the monitor of the Ministry. During the year 197 projects were taken on the monitor. By the end of the year 91 projects were completed and 8 projects were dropped leaving 720 projects on the monitor at the beginning of the year 2006-07. The details have been summarized in the **Table - 10.1** below.

Table - 10.1

Summary of Projects during 2005-2006

S. No.	Sector	No. of Projects as on 01-04-2005	Projects Added during 2005-2006	Projects Completed during 2005-2006	Projects Dropped during 2005-2006	No. of Projects as on 01-04-2006
1.	ATOMIC ENERGY	10	-	-	-	10
2.	CIVIL AVIATION	17	1	2	-	16
3.	COAL	88	17	11	-	94
4.	FERTILISERS	3	-	2	-	1
5.	I & B	2	-	1	-	1
6.	MINES	1	-	-	-	1
7.	STEEL	14	10	3	-	21
8.	PETROLEUM	33	5	9	-	29
9.	POWER	49	25	12	-	62
10.	HEALTH & FW	3	-	1	-	2
11.	RAILWAYS	246	21	7	5	255
12.	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	84	80	28	1	135
13.	SHIPPING & PORTS	25	12	5	-	32
14.	TELECOMMUNICATION	27	24	7	1	43
15.	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	19	2	3	1	17
16.	WATER RESOURCES	1	-	-	-	1
Total		622	197	91	8	720

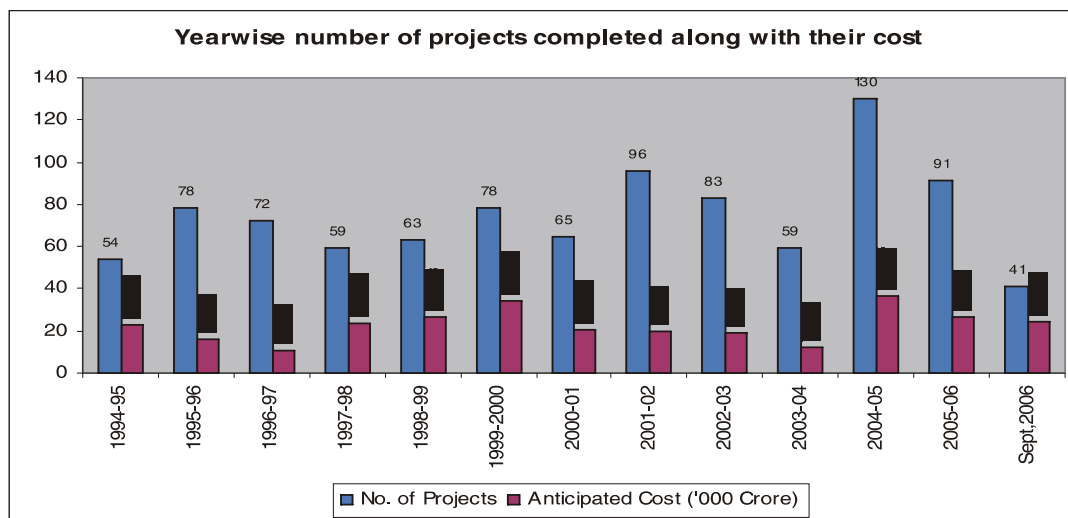
Project Implementation Scenario during 2006-07

10.35 During the period April 2006 to September 2006, 163 projects were taken up for monitoring and a total of 41 projects were completed during this period and 2 projects were dropped from the monitor. The sector wise details of the projects have been summarized in Table - 10.2 below.

Table - 10.2
Summary of Projects during 2006-2007
(at the end of 2nd Quarter)

S. No.	Sector	No. of Projects as on 01-04-2006	Projects Added during 2006-2007	Projects Completed during 2006-2007	Projects Dropped during 2006-2007	No. of Projects as on 01-10-2006
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	10	-	5	-	5
2	CIVIL AVIATION	16	9	6	-	19
3	COAL	94	12	2	-	104
4	FERTILISERS	1	-	-	-	1
5	I & B	1	-	-	-	1
6	MINES	1	-	-	-	1
7	STEEL	21	6	1	-	26
8	PETROLEUM	29	12	6	-	35
9	POWER	62	8	7	-	63
10	HEALTH & FW	2	-	1	-	1
11	RAILWAYS	255	33	4	-	284
12	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	135	55	4	-	186
13	SHIPPING & PORTS	32	7	2	1	36
14	TELECOMMUNICATION	43	14	-	1	56
15	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	17	7	3	-	21
16	WATER RESOURCES	1	-	-	-	1
Total		720	163	41	2	840

10.36 The chart below depicts the number of projects completed along with their cost, year-wise starting from 1994-95.



10.37 At the beginning of the 3rd quarter of the year, as illustrated above, there were 840 projects with an anticipated cost of Rs. 363346.43 crore on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects have been grouped into three categories, viz., (i) mega projects, each costing Rs. 1000 crore and above, (ii) major projects, costing Rs. 100 crore and above and (iii) medium projects costing between Rs. 20 crore and 100 crore each. The total number of projects in each category, and the anticipated cost, sector-wise, are given in the **Table - 10.3** below.

Table - 10.3

**Sector-wise summary of Mega, Major and Medium Projects
(Status as on 01.10.2006)**

S. No. Sector	(Cost in Rs. crore)					
	Mega Projects		Major Projects		Medium Projects	
	No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost	No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost	No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost
1 ATOMIC ENERGY	4	23017.00	1	343.26	-	-
2 CIVIL AVIATION	-	-	1	191.52	18	872.81
3 COAL	6	9594.36	11	5117.93	87	4444.24
4 FERTILISERS	-	-	1	249.00	-	-
5 I & B	-	-	-	-	1	35.00
6 MINES	1	4091.51	-	-	-	-
7 STEEL	1	8692.00	10	2219.82	15	770.94
8 PETROLEUM	14	39054.35	16	6065.43	5	405.53
9 POWER	24	86046.57	34	14977.52	5	387.75
10 HEALTH & FW	-	-	1	422.60	-	-
11 RAILWAYS	6	15421.35	135	47596.19	143	7612.96
12 ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	-	-	167	47534.72	19	1408.35
13 SHIPPING & PORTS	2	3563.48	4	1249.46	30	1109.03
14 TELECOMMUNICATION	1	1174.75	31	8035.05	24	1176.27
15 URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2	18689.00	-	-	19	707.28
16 WATER RESOURCES	1	1069.40	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	62	210413.77	412	134002.5	366	18930.16

Some of the completed Mega and Major Projects

10.38 Some of the important projects which were completed during the year 2006-07 are given below in **Table - 10.4**. The information is as on 31st October, 2006.

Table - 10.4

Mega and Major Projects completed during 2006-2007

S. No.	Project Name	Original Cost (Rs.Crore)	Original Date of Commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs.Crore)
April, 2006				
POWER				
1	NEELAMANGALAM - MYSORE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (P.GRID)	154.93	07/2006	139.34
RAILWAYS				
2	ARSIKERE-HASSAN-MANGALORE (GC),SWR	186.16	03/1996	326.00
May, 2006				
PETROLEUM				
3	THULENDI- PHULPUR PIPELINE PROJECT (GAIL)	220.00	04/2006	118.26
June, 2006				
POWER				
4	TEHRI TR. SYSTEM(P.GRID)	421.00	03/1999	854.46
5	TALA-SILIGURI TRANSMISSION LINE (P.GRID)	231.53	10/2004	264.16
6	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING - IV OF SOUTHERN REGION (P.GRID)	101.94	07/2006	85.42
ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS				
7	KATRAJ REALIGNMENT (GQ) KM.825-KM.30 OF BYPASS (NH-4)	146.25	02/2005	177.56
8	BELGAUM BYPASS (GQ) KM.515-KM.495 (NH-4)	115.90	12/2003	154.88
9	KHARAGPUR-LAXMANNATH (GQ) KM.53.41-KM.119.275 (NH-60)	332.00	03/2004	419.98
July, 2006				
PETROLEUM				
10	MUMBAI HIGH NORTH DEV (ONGCL)	2929.40	12/2005	3130.00
August, 2006				
ATOMIC ENERGY				
11	TARAPUR ATOMIC POWER PROJECT, TARAPUR,MAHARASHTRA (NPCIL)	3447.06	01/2007	5687.00
HEALTH & FW				
12	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICALS, NOIDA	69.74	09/1998	234.72
PETROLEUM				
13	INTEGRATED PARA-XYLENE (IOCL)	4228.00	08/2005	3746.00
14	PANIPAT REFINERY EXPANSION (IOCL)	3365.00	01/2005	3543.00
15	KBPL CONVERSION TO CRUDE SERVICE & MUNDRA-KOL LINE (IOCL)	305.60	08/2004	298.30
16	KELARAS - MALANPUR PIPELINE (GAIL)	104.73	07/2006	70.17
RAILWAYS				
17	SECUNDERABAD-MUDKHED-JANKAMPET-BODHAN(GC),SCR	98.42	N.A.	351.82
September, 2006				
POWER				
18	FG UNCHAHAR TPP STAGE-III (1X210MW) (NTPC)	939.28	09/2006	682.58
October, 2006				
URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
19	DELHI METRO MASS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM, PHASE-1	10571.00	10/2006	10221.40

Project Implementation Status during the 10th Plan

10.39 During the Tenth plan, 404 projects have been completed by the end of September, 2006. Out of these, 363 projects were completed by the end of the year 2005-06.

Table - 10.5
Summary of Projects Completed during 10th plan
(April, 2002 to September, 2006)

(Units: Cost/Expenditure is in Rs.Crore)

S. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Latest Approved Cost	Cumulative Expenditure
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	6	3739.25	6713.19	5875.64
2	CIVIL AVIATION	16	667.46	718.92	588.10
3	COAL	36	8422.78	9027.44	7227.46
4	FERTILISERS	4	499.05	664.18	630.60
5	I & B	4	168.36	215.81	187.74
6	MINES	3	2598.76	2598.76	1911.20
7	STEEL	12	1320.01	1342.88	1020.94
8	PETROLEUM	37	32151.86	33827.86	28209.28
9	POWER	47	32162.99	39861.29	33088.60
10	HEALTH & FW	2	88.76	288.26	323.74
11	RAILWAYS	63	4012.35	5436.38	6554.57
12	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	93	16650.84	17543.08	16741.45
13	SHIPPING & PORTS	38	3598.30	3642.84	3050.82
14	TELECOMMUNICATION	32	3883.89	4006.31	1280.58
15	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	11	442.47	563.33	559.73
Total		404	110407.13	126450.53	107250.45

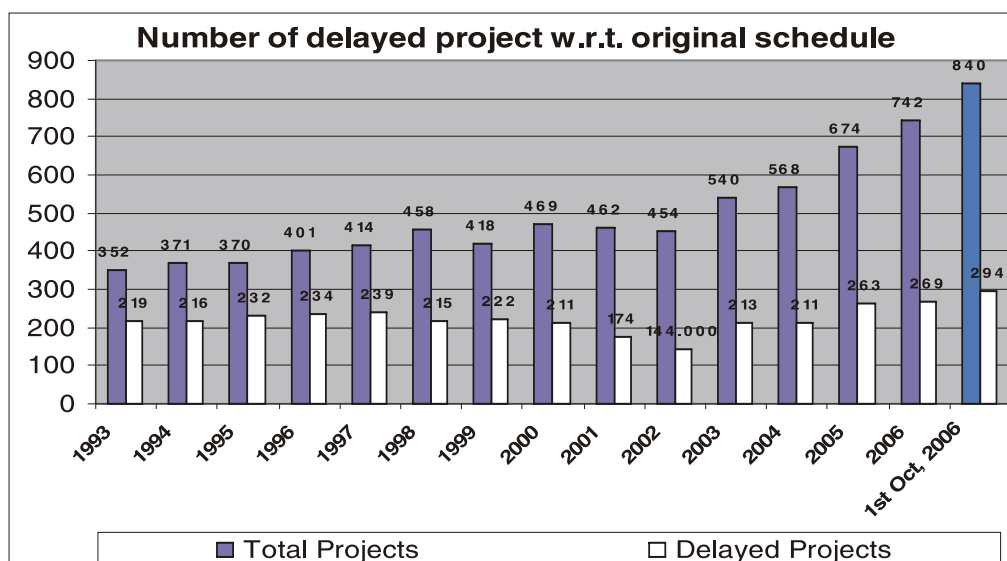
10.40 Sector-wise analysis of the time and cost overrun of projects under implementation on our monitoring system (excluding completed projects) is indicated in **Table - 10.6**.

Table - 10.6
Analysis of Planned and Balance Expenditure (Sector-wise)
(Status as on 01-10-2006)

(Cost/Outlay/Expenditure in Rs.Crore)

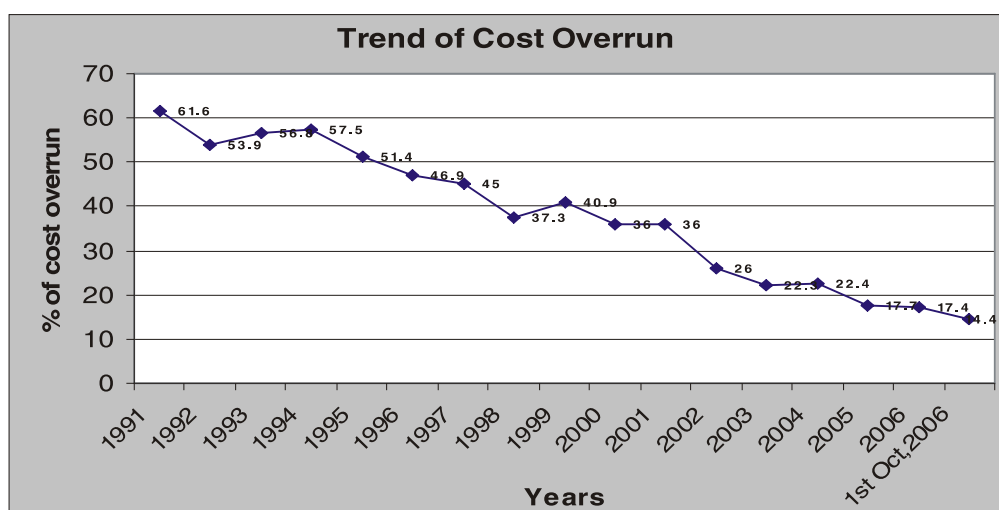
Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	% Cost Overrun w.r.t. Original Cost	Outlay during 2006-2007	Cumulative Expenditure upto 30/09/2006	Balance Expenditure	No. of Delayed Projects	Range of delay (in months)
ATOMIC ENERGY	5	24291.26	23360.26	-3.83	3460.61	11981.06	11379.20	1	6
CIVIL AVIATION	19	1012.74	1064.33	5.09	192.60	420.13	644.20	12	1-23
COAL	104	18912.70	19156.53	1.29	2030.29	3622.80	15533.73	37	4-156
FERTILISERS	1	249.00	249.00	-	-	192.72	56.28	-	-
I & B	1	35.00	35.00	-	10.00	7.50	27.50	-	-
MINES	1	4091.51	4091.51	-	-	153.58	3937.93	-	-
STEEL	26	11612.99	11682.76	0.60	1734.27	928.85	10753.91	9	4-12
PETROLEUM	35	39434.13	45525.31	15.45	7832.13	13221.68	32303.63	20	1-45
POWER	63	91810.07	101411.84	10.46	14537.97	40788.18	60623.66	26	1-195
HEALTH & FW	1	71.18	422.60	493.71	126.27	276.85	145.75	1	92
RAILWAYS	284	45984.61	70630.50	53.60	6813.35	25950.50	44680.00	32	3-159
ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	186	48646.91	48943.07	0.61	-	14993.96	33949.11	86	1-63
SHIPPING & PORTS	36	5821.05	5921.97	1.73	1036.28	1074.00	4847.97	20	3-96
TELECOMMUNICATION	56	11310.12	10386.07	-8.17	849.50	3137.46	7248.61	37	4-103
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	21	13649.71	19396.28	42.10	1884.29	10660.29	8735.99	12	4-51
WATER RESOURCES	1	542.90	1069.40	96.98	5.00	31.76	1037.64	1	3
Total	840	317475.88	363346.43	14.45	40512.56	127441.32	235905.11	294	

10.41 An analysis of the total 840 projects at the end of the 2nd quarter shows that 294 projects have contributed to time or cost overruns or both time as well as cost overrun w.r.t their original schedule. While the time overrun accounted by these projects ranges from 1-195 months, the cost overrun has resulted in 14.45% increase w.r.t original cost. These projects have accounted for a cost overrun of Rs. 45870.55 crore. The chart below depicts the number of delayed projects during the last 14 years.



Time and Cost overrun in projects

10.42 Time and cost overruns have been a major problem affecting the implementation of central sector projects. Due to close monitoring and systems improvements brought out mainly by the Ministries concerned with the support of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the time overrun could be controlled up to an extent which has resulted in reducing the cost overrun of the projects. An analysis of the trend in the last 15 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 61.6% in March, 1991 to 14.45% in September, 2006 resulting in savings. The Chart below depicts the trend of cost overrun during the last 15 years.



Causes of Time and Cost Overrun

10.43 Time overrun, apart from upsetting the Plan targets, leads to cost overrun on account of inflation, exchange rate variation and higher interest and administrative cost. Time overrun takes place due to factors such as paucity of financial resources, delay in obtaining clearances, delay in acquisition of land, poor performance of consultants, vendors and contractors, disputes and court cases, inadequate infrastructure support, resistance by land users and poor law and order situation in certain parts of the country. Increases in the scope during construction, higher compensation for rehabilitation, higher cost incurred on environmental protection measures, judicial awards in contractual disputes are some of the reasons for cost overruns in projects. A number of projects in the Railways have been sanctioned without tying up the resources for implementation.

Remedial Measures

10.44 The measures taken to reduce delays in project implementation include stricter appraisal of projects, weeding out unviable projects, transfer of projects to private/joint sectors, re-prioritisation of projects in the light of resource constraints, appointment of a nodal officer for each project co-terminus with the gestation period of the project, formation of Empowered Committees in the administrative Ministries for periodic review of the status of Government-owned projects, quarterly performance reviews of PSU projects by the administrative Ministries concerned, delegation of more financial power to the undertakings, strengthening of the monitoring system and improvement in contract management system.

10.45 Following specific initiatives have been taken to improve the project implementation scenario:-

*** Standardisation of Contract Management System:** A Standard Contract Management System consisting of Standard Contract Clauses and Standard General conditions of Contract has been devised and circulated, as guidelines for adoption. This is being reviewed and a new edition incorporating changes is being brought out.

*** Review of Major/Mega Projects at site:** Hon'ble Minister of State for Statistics & Programme Implementation visited and reviewed 4 projects – Trichy- Nagore- Karaikal project of Southern Railways, Barsingsar Thermal Power Project, and Lignite Mine Project in Rajasthan, 10 MTY Phase III Expansion of Mine-II & 2x250 MW Thermal Power Statation (TPS)-II at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and 2x1000 MW Kudankulam Atomic Power Project, Tamil Nadu. In addition, the officers of the Ministry visited 13 projects in different parts of the country and reviewed the status of implementation at site. Projects visited are:-New Jalpaiguri-Bongaigaon Gauge Conversion Project, Teesta Hydro-Electric project Statge-V, Green Fuel Project- Mumbai Refinery of HPCL, Dahej-Hazira-Uran Gas Pipeline project of GAIL, Crude oil receipt facility for Kochi Refinery of BPCL, Facilities Augmentation at Integral Coach Factory, Chennai, Extension of Mass Rapid Transit System to Velachery in Chennai. Calicut-Kuttipuram-Shoranur Line doubling project, National Institute of Biologicals-NOIDA, Delhi-Gurgaon Access Controlled Express-way package, North- South Corridor Packages along NH-7 in Maharashtra, Golden Quadrilateral packages along NH-4 around Pune, Central Training Facility of MOSPI at NOIDA, namely National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA).

* **Standing Committees:** Standing Committees have been set up by the Ministries/Departments to fix responsibility for time and cost overrun of central sector projects. These measures, along with frequent reviews at higher levels, have helped put a check on incidence of delays and cost overruns in project implementation.

* The other initiatives of the Division are as follows:-

(i) The Flash Reporting system has been modified to focus on the constraints faced in implementation and to relate the monitoring of progress with reference to completion of major milestones on the monitor.

(ii) The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division has taken the initiative for introduction of On-line Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS). Hardware has been installed. Software has been demonstrated. Training has been imparted to public sector project managers for entry of data on project implementation on-line through a web based network. Phased operationalisation of OCMS is underway.

(iii) Consultancies have been awarded to design course material for project management, certification of project managers, designing parameters for selection of managers par excellence. Consultants have submitted their findings on 32 projects awarded in 2005-06. Further, a consultant has been appointed to prepare a compendium on "Project Implementation in the Public Sector –An Indian Scenario". The project management manual is also being revised to incorporate latest findings in the field for the benefit of project managers in the public sector.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

10.46 The Government of India announced the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme during 1996-97 to extend special Central Assistance to those projects which could yield irrigation benefits in the next four agricultural seasons. These projects are being monitored by the Central Water Commission with the help of its regional offices and the release of funds is regulated on the basis of progress and utilization of funds released. The funds are released by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of the Ministry of Water Resources. The achievement of the AIBP since the inception of the Programme is summarized in the table below:

1. Total projects under AIBP	: 200
2. Total CLA released	: Rs. 19437.88 cr.
3. Number of Projects completed under normal AIBP	: 50
4. Number of projects covered under Fast Track Programme	: 42
5. Number of projects completed under FTP	: 15
6. Ultimate Irrigation potential under normal AIBP	: 17429.532 Th. hectare
7. Irrigation potential created before AIBP	: 6682.586 Th. Hectare
8. Irrigation potential created trough AIBP	: 2832.580 Th. hectare
9. Irrigation potential under FTP	: 669.132 Th. hectare
10. Irrigation potential created under FTP up to 03/2005	: 355.342 Th. hectare

Infrastructure Sector performance during 2006-07 & 2005-06 (April- December)

(Figures are quick estimates and provisional)

Sector	Unit	2005-06	Apr- Dec. 2006-07		April-Dec. 05-06	%variation over	
		Actual	Target	Actual*	Actual	April-Dec.06	April-Dec.05
						Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Power	BU	615.75	493.50	493.42	458.80	0.0	7.5
2. Coal	MT	401.52	302.96	295.15	282.39	-2.6	4.5
3. Steel	MT	44.78	38.82	36.82	33.93	-5.1	8.5
4. Railways Revenue freight traffic	MT	667.39	535.22	527.95	481.09	- 1.4	9.7
5. Shipping and Ports Cargo handled at ajor ports	MT	423.41	345.63	336.71	310.80	- 2.6	8.3
6. Telecommunications:							
i) Addition in switching cap.	Lakh Lines	124.75	NA	72.29	68.44	-	5.6
ii) Telephone connections	Lakh Nos.	155.46	NA	116.03	99.38	-	16.7
iii) Cell phone connections	Lakh Nos.	281.72	NA	362.27	174.77	-	107.3
7. Fertilisers Production	MT	15.52	12.30	12.06	11.75	- 2.0	2.7
8. Cement Production	MT	147.81	114.92	117.37	106.83	2.1	9.9
9. Petroleum :							
i) Crude Oil Production	MT	32.20	17.37	16.82	16.15	-3.2	4.1
ii) Refinery Production	MT	129.84	67.33	70.50	62.77	4.7	12.3
iii) Natural Gas Production	MCM	32,205	15,643	15,384	15,888	-1.7	-3.2
10. Civil Aviation							
i) Export cargo handled at major Airports	Tonnes	4,66,659	NA	243679	247837	-	-1.7
ii) Import cargo handled at major Airports	Tonnes	3,19,010	NA	182439	150759	-	21.0
iii) Passenger traffic handled at International terminals	Lakh	168.44	NA	88.67	78.81	-	12.5
iv) Passenger traffic handled at Domestic terminals	Lakh	302.63	NA	188.34	134.36	-	40.2
11. Roads: Up-gradation of National highways #							
i) NHAI	Kms.	727	543	321	578	- 40.9	- 44.7
ii) NH(O) & BRDB	Kms.	1730	1080	1057	1069	- 2.1	- 1.1

includes widening to four lanes and two lanes and strengthening of existing weak pavements.

*Provisional

BU = Billion Units MT = Million Tonnes NA = Not Available MCM = Million cubic meter

CHAPTER XI

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

Background

11.1 The MPLAD Scheme was launched on 23rd December, 1993, to provide a mechanism for the 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. Thus, addressing locally felt developmental and infrastructural needs and bridging the gap for developmental works is envisaged under the Scheme.

11.2 The Scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines, which were issued by the Ministry of Rural Development in February, 1994. After the Scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, revised Guidelines were issued in December, 1994. The Guidelines were further revised in February, 1997, September, 1999, April, 2002, and November, 2005. The revision of Guidelines takes into account the suggestions made by Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Committees, observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission and operational experience over the years.

Salient features

11.3 The salient features of the MPLAD Scheme are as follows:-

- MPLADS is a Plan scheme under which funds are released in the form of Grants-in-aid, as Special Central Assistance to States.
- Works which are developmental in nature, based on locally felt needs and always available for public use at large, are eligible under the scheme.
- The Members of Parliament have a recommendatory role under the Scheme. The MPs recommend their choice of works to the concerned District Authorities who get them implemented by following the established procedure of the concerned State Government.
- Examining the eligibility, sanctioning, funding, selection of implementing agencies, prioritization and overall execution, and monitoring of the scheme at the ground level, is done by the district authorities.
- Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their respective constituencies. 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 may select works for implementation anywhere in the country.
- The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable i.e. the funds not released in a particular year are carried forward for making releases in the subsequent years subject to eligibility. The annual entitlement per MP is Rs. 2 crore.
- Important items of work like drinking water, education, public health, and funds for development of SC/ST are given priority.

- There is no limit for works to be executed by Government Agencies. There is a ceiling of Rs.25 lakh for the works of Trust/Societies.
- The maximum limit for rehabilitation work in areas affected by severe calamities is now Rs. 50 lakh.
- In order to give special attention to development of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 15% of MPLADS funds would be utilized for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5% for areas inhabited by ST population.
- The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies as Implementing Agencies is now stressed.
- Release of Rs.1 crore in respect of MPs at the time of constitution of the Lok Sabha and election to the Rajya Sabha is done automatically without waiting for any monthly progress report.
- To bring in more financial accountability, Utilization Certificate for the previous financial year and Audit certificate for the funds released in the year prior to the previous year are pre-requisites for the release of the second instalment. Release of first instalment is made on the basis of the release of second instalment of the previous year being made.
- Funds received by the Government of India are deposited by the District Administrations in nationalized banks.
- 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.
- The roles of Central Government, State Government, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies have been clearly demarcated for implementation of MPLAD Scheme.
- The role of MPLADS Parliamentary Committee of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is to advise Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on representations received from MPs.
- The role of the Central Government is to monitor overall position of funds, receipt of completion reports, etc. and to bring out an annual report on the implementation of MPLADS.
- The role of State/UT Governments is to coordinate with the Ministry for effective implementation of the Scheme.
- The role of the District Authority is to inspect and monitor the works regularly.
- The implementing agencies are to furnish physical and financial progress of each work to the District Authorities every month and also furnish completion report certificates.

Impact

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



Construction of public library at Tamenglong District, Mizoram



Community hall at Mouza Bidepeth, Ashirwadnagar, East Nagpur, Maharashtra

Scheme Performance

11.5 Physical Performance (As on 31.12.2006)

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

- 1075858 works have been recommended.
- 952754 works have been sanctioned.
- 852910 works have been completed.
- The percentage work completed to sanctioned is 89.5
- In the current financial year, 42857 works have been recommended, 35488 works have been sanctioned and 35206 works have been completed.

Table - 11.1

Physical Performance of MPLADS

Upto	Cumulative number of works			Percentage work completed to recommended	Percentage works completed to sanctioned
	Recommended	Sanctioned	Completed		
31-03-2003	740100	653622	519676	70.2	79.5
31-03-2004	857169	762554	611131	71.0	80.1
31-03-2005	938641	827910	723356	77.1	87.4
31-03-2006	1033001	917266	817704	79.2	89.2
31-12-2006	1075858	952754	852910	79.3	89.5
During the Period	Number of works				
	Recommended	Sanctioned	Completed	% of works completed to recommended	% of works completed to sanctioned
2002-03	99776	95071	100396	100.6	105.6
2003-04	117069	108932	91455	78.1	84.0
2004-05	81472	65356	112225	137.8	171.7
2005-06	94360	89356	94348	100.0	105.6
2006-07*	42857	35488	35206	82.1	99.2

* (As on 31.12.2006)

11.6 Financial Performance (As on 31.12.2006)

- Rs 15910.20 crore have been released since inception of the scheme.
- Expenditure of Rs. 14158.28 crore incurred since inception of the Scheme.
- The percentage of expenditure over release is 89.0.
- Rs. 986.50 crore has been released in 2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006) and an expenditure of Rs 593.86 crore has been incurred during this period.

The year-wise fund released so far under the scheme is furnished below:-

Table - 11.2

MPLADS funds released

(Rs. in Crore)		
Year	Funds Released	Cumulative Release
1993-1994	37.80	37.8
1994-1995	771.00	808.80
1995-1996	763.00	1571.80
1996-1997	778.00	2349.80
1997-1998	488.00	2837.80
1998-1999	789.50	3627.30
1999-2000	1390.50	5017.80
2000-2001	2080.00	7097.80
2001-2002	1800.00	8897.80
2002-2003	1600.00	10497.80
2003-2004	1682.00	12179.80
2004-2005	1310.00	13489.80
2005-2006	1433.90	14923.70
2006-2007	986.50	15910.20
(As on 31.12.2006)		
Total	15910.20	

The cumulative funds released, expenditure incurred, percentage utilization and unspent balance, at various points of time are depicted below:-

Table - 11.3

Financial Performance of MPLADS

	As on					
	31.03.02	31.03.03	31.03.04	31.03.05	31.03.06	31.12.06
Funds released	8897.80	10497.80	12179.80	13489.80	14923.70	15910.20
Funds available in the districts	9047.07	10683.92	12413.64	13765.99	15259.65	16243.54
Expenditure incurred	6610.18	8272.70	10009.38	11918.49	13564.42	14158.28
% Utilisation over release	74.3	78.8	82.2	88.4	90.9	89.0
%Utilisation over funds available	73.1	77.4	80.6	86.6	88.9	87.2
Unspent balance	2436.89	2411.22	2404.26	1847.50	1695.23	2085.26

Achievements

11.7 Scheme performance: A quantum improvement in utilization of funds, reduction in unspent balance and faster completion of pending works, especially since the start of year 2004-05, has been made in the scheme performance.

The improvements have been achieved on account of

- Pro-active policy initiatives aimed towards ensuring greater financial discipline and proper utilization of funds.
- Focused monitoring of implementation of the scheme.
- A series of review meetings held in the states, by Hon'ble Minister and senior officers.

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

(i) **During 2005-06:** (a) **Funds released during the period:** Rs. 1433.90 crore was released and as compiled by the reports received from the districts, an expenditure of Rs. 1645.93 crore was incurred, i.e. the percentage utilization over release for this period works out to 114.8; (b) **Improvement in utilization of funds:** The improvement achieved in utilization of funds in the financial year 2004-05, was maintained. There was an increase of 2.5 in the percentage utilization over release, which was 90.9 as on 31.3.2006 compared to 88.4 as on 31.3.2005; (c) **Completion of more works:** The completion of more works was sustained. 89356 works were sanctioned and 94348 works were completed during this period. The cumulative percentage of works completed to sanctioned was of the order of 89.2 as on 31.03.2006, compared to 87.4 as on 31.03.2005.

(ii) **During April 2006 to December, 2006:** (a) **Funds released:** Rs.986.50 crore has been released during this period; (b) **Maintaining improvement in utilization of funds:** The improvement in utilization of funds, since the start of the year 2004-05, has been more or less sustained. The percentage utilization over release as on 31.12.2006 was of the order of 89.0; (c) **Faster completion of works:** The faster completion of works since 2004-05, has been sustained. 35206 works have been completed, whereas 35488 works have been sanctioned during this period. The percentage of works completed over sanctioned for the period is as high as 99.2.

(iii) **Overall Performance (April 2004 to March 2006):** (a) **Increased utilization of funds:** An amount of Rs. 2743.90 crore was released and an expenditure of Rs. 3555.04 crore was incurred, during the period. There has been a remarkable improvement in the utilization of funds during this period; (b) The percentage utilization of funds over releases for the period was of the order of 130, whereas the percentage utilization over releases for the period 2002-03, 2003-04 and for the period 2002-04 was 103.9, 103.3 and 103.5 respectively; (c) The cumulative percentage of utilization over release rose to 91.0 as on 31.3.2006 from 82.2 as on 31.3.2004, i.e. there has been an increase of 8.7 in the cumulative percentage utilization over release during the period; (d) **Reduction in unspent balance:** Excellent financial discipline was achieved during the period, resulting in substantial decrease in the parking of funds in the districts and consequently, the

unspent balance available in the districts. The unspent balance as on 31.3.2006 was Rs. 1695.23 crore, whereas it was a high of Rs. 2404.26 crore as on 31.3.2004, which shows that a reduction of Rs. 709.03 crore (about 20%) was made in the unspent balance; **(e) Faster completion of works:** 154712 works were sanctioned and 206573 works completed during the period. There has been a considerable increase in the pace of completion of works during the period; **(f)** The percentage of works completed to works sanctioned for the period was of the order of 133.5 whereas the percentage of works completed to sanctioned for 2002-03, 2003-04 and for 2002-04 were of the order of 105.6, 84.0 and 94.0 only; **(g)** The cumulative percentage of works completed to works sanctioned rose to 89.1 as on 31.3.2006, from 80.1 as on 31.3.2004.

MPLADS works monitoring software

11.8 With a view to bring in greater transparency and accountability at the ground level and to promote e-governance, a software for monitoring MPLADS works was launched in November 2004. The software enables online monitoring of details of works. So far, data in respect of 1344 MPs (sitting and former Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha) in 402 nodal districts have been uploaded.

Tsunami Rehabilitation

11.9 In order to help rehabilitation works in the Tsunami affected areas, the Government had relaxed the provisions of the Guidelines on MPLADS to enable the MPs to recommend any amount out of their entitlement. In response to the appeals issued to MPs, 207 Lok Sabha MPs and 167 Rajya Sabha MPs had given their consent for Rs. 2273.51 lakh and Rs. 3126 lakh respectively. An amount of Rs. 2187.81 lakh consented by Lok Sabha MPs and an amount of Rs. 3126 lakh consented by MPs of the Rajya Sabha have already been authorized for transfer to the districts of Tsunami affected areas as per priority lists submitted by the State Governments/UTs.

Monitoring

11.10 MPLADS performance has improved due to intensive reviews and visits taken by Hon'ble Minister and senior officers to the States/UTs. Hon'ble Minister has in the year 2006-07 reviewed the implementation of MPLADS in the States/UTs of Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh, so far.

11.11 The Hon'ble Members of Parliament are being kept informed by sending one page statement showing financial and physical status of implementation from time to time.

11.12 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 four times (twice each in 2005-06 and 2006-07).

11.13 Financial and technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for district officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme.

CHAPTER XII

HINDI PROMOTION

12.1 In pursuance of the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is making continuous efforts for propagation and development of Hindi as official language in the Ministry and in its attached & subordinate offices, keeping in view the OL policy of the Union. Hindi Section of the Ministry is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of various statutory provisions and policies as laid down in the Official Language Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976. As on 31.12.2006, out of 423 officers/employees, 413 were either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi and out of 71 stenographers and 20 LDCs, 50 stenographers and 14 LDCs have been trained in Hindi stenography and Hindi typing respectively.

Official Language Implementation Committee

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

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

Inspection by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language

12.4 The third Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the two Sub-Regional Offices of NSSO (FOD) situated at Jhansi and Siliguri and one office of DPD, Kolkata on 3.5.2006, 13.10.2006 and 12.2.2007 respectively to review the progressive use of Hindi in the respective offices.

Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti

12.5 Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) was held on 18-5-2006 to review the progress made in the use of Hindi as official language in the Ministry.

Publication of Magazine 'Paridrishya'

12.6 A House journal titled "Paridrishya" was published during the period under review to create awareness of working in Hindi.

Hindi Sangoshthi

12.7 A Hindi Sangoshthi was organised in the month of June, 2006 in which eminent scholars in the field of Hindi Literature & journalism put forward their views before a gathering of officers & staff of the Ministry.



Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on May 18, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Shri G.K. Vasani, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Awards and Incentives

12.8 The **incentive scheme** for original noting/drafting in Hindi continued during the year. Two employees were given cash awards of Rs. 1000/- each (first prize), three employees were given cash awards of Rs. 600/- each (second prize) and two employees were given cash awards of Rs. 300/- each (third prize) during 2006-2007. **Hindi Pakhwara/Month** is observed in the Ministry and also in its attached/subordinate offices during the month of September. During the period, various competitions were organised & cash prizes were given to the winners of the competitions. A special event “**Prashna Manch**” was also organised in which questions related to Official Language Policy and activities of the Ministry were asked. For encouraging the use of Hindi in official work, “**Rajbhasha Chal Vijayanti**” is awarded to the Section/Division/Unit for doing maximum work in Hindi on quarterly basis. For promoting the implementation of the Official Language Policy in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, a **Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield** is awarded to the office doing maximum work in Hindi and the offices that stood IInd and IIIrd, are given certificates as encouragement. **Computer Centre** was awarded **Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield** for the year 2005-06. **Field Operation Division, New Delhi** and **I.S. Wing, Kolkata** were awarded certificates.

Hindi Training and Workshops

12.9 During 2006-07, 6 officers/employees were sponsored for training in Hindi stenography and 5 for Hindi typing under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language. Three workshops were organised to encourage the officers and staff of the Ministry for doing official work in Hindi.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Departmental Council

13.1 Two meetings of the Office Council of FOD were held on 30.5.2006 and 23-24.11.2006 at Faridabad and at Bangalore respectively. At the last meeting held on 23-24.11.2006 at Bangalore of the 25 items discussed, 24 items were closed and dropped, while 1 item was kept pending as it requires detailed examination. A meeting of the Office council of Data Processing Division/Survey Design and Research Division could not be held due to a pending court case.

Internal Work Study Unit

13.2 During 2006-2007, the Internal Work Study Unit of the Ministry continued to provide its services in the areas of Organisation and Methods. Regular exercise to review records and weeding out old records in the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices were carried out. Internal Work Study Unit also performed coordination and liaison work with Staff Inspection Unit in connection with the work measurement study of some attached/subordinate offices viz. FOD, CSO (I.S. Wing) and DPD, NSSO. The implementation order of the SIU report of CSO (HQ) has already been issued, the report of FOD is under process for implementation. In pursuance of Department of Personnel & Training's O.M. No. 2/8/2001-PIC, dated 16.05.2001, regarding optimization of direct recruitment to civilian posts, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation had reviewed 151 direct recruitment vacancies in Gr. A,B,C & D categories for the recruitment year 2005-06 and had cleared 50 posts for filling up and 101 posts for abolition. Monthly O&M meetings of Senior Officers of the Ministry were also held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (S&PI) to review all types of administrative cases in order to watch delays and take remedial measures.

Vigilance

13.3 Preventive Vigilance has been given utmost importance in the Ministry. Instructions were issued for review of the annual Property returns filed by Group A & B Gazetted Officers by the respective Administrative Wings. The prescribed monthly returns on disciplinary cases and fortnightly returns on complaints received through Prime Minister's Office regarding allegation of corruption are regularly being sent to Department of Personnel & Training and Prime Minister's Office respectively. Annual Vigilance Inspection of Regional Offices of subordinate offices is being carried out regularly. During 2006-07 two Regional Offices viz. Allahabad & Patna have been inspected. A Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices from 6th to 10th November, 2006. During this week essay competitions were organized in the Ministry and its subordinate offices.

Redressal of Public Grievances

13.4 The Grievances Redressal Machinery is functioning in the Ministry and all its Attached/Subordinate offices as per guidelines of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. An officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been designated as the Director of Grievance Redressal in the Ministry. The attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry have also

appointed Grievance Redressal Officers. The Ministry has a limited public interface. However, representations from staff and officers (both serving and retired) and from members of the public, received during the year, were appropriately attended to.

Information and Facilitation Counter

13.5 The Ministry has an Information and Facilitation Counter (IFC). The information relating to the functions of the Ministry is available at this counter, besides the Statistical data for use by Research Scholars, Economists, Financial Institutions, Educational Institutions, Universities, etc. Citizen's Charter of the Ministry is also on display and available for consultation as a further step in confidence building and strengthening transparency in the functioning of the Government.

Litigation Cell

13.6 The Ministry has set up Litigation Cell to monitor necessary action in respect of courts cases pertaining to the Ministry and the attached/subordinate offices.

General Administration

13.7 The Ministry is responsible for proper maintenance of Sardar Patel Bhavan by keeping regular liaison with the CPWD. Besides this Ministry, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, National Security Council Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, and Public Grievances Wing of Cabinet Secretariat are also accommodated in this building. An inter-departmental Co-ordination Committee looks into the needs of each of department for proper upkeep of the building. Regular liaison is also maintained with CISF on security matters of the building. Offices of this Ministry are also located in Jeevan Prakash Building and R.K. Puram. During 2006-7 the exercise is being carried out for: (a) Renovation of Basement of Sardar Patel Bhawan in which Hindi Unit, Pay and Accounts Office and Principle Accounts Office are situated (b) Renovation of some rooms at 4th Floor (NAD Hall) and 5th floor (SSS) cell at Sardar Patel Bhavan, which were not renovated during last year (c) the internet facility and electrical backup/increasing of electrical load are being provided at the R.K. Puram office.

Development of North Eastern Region

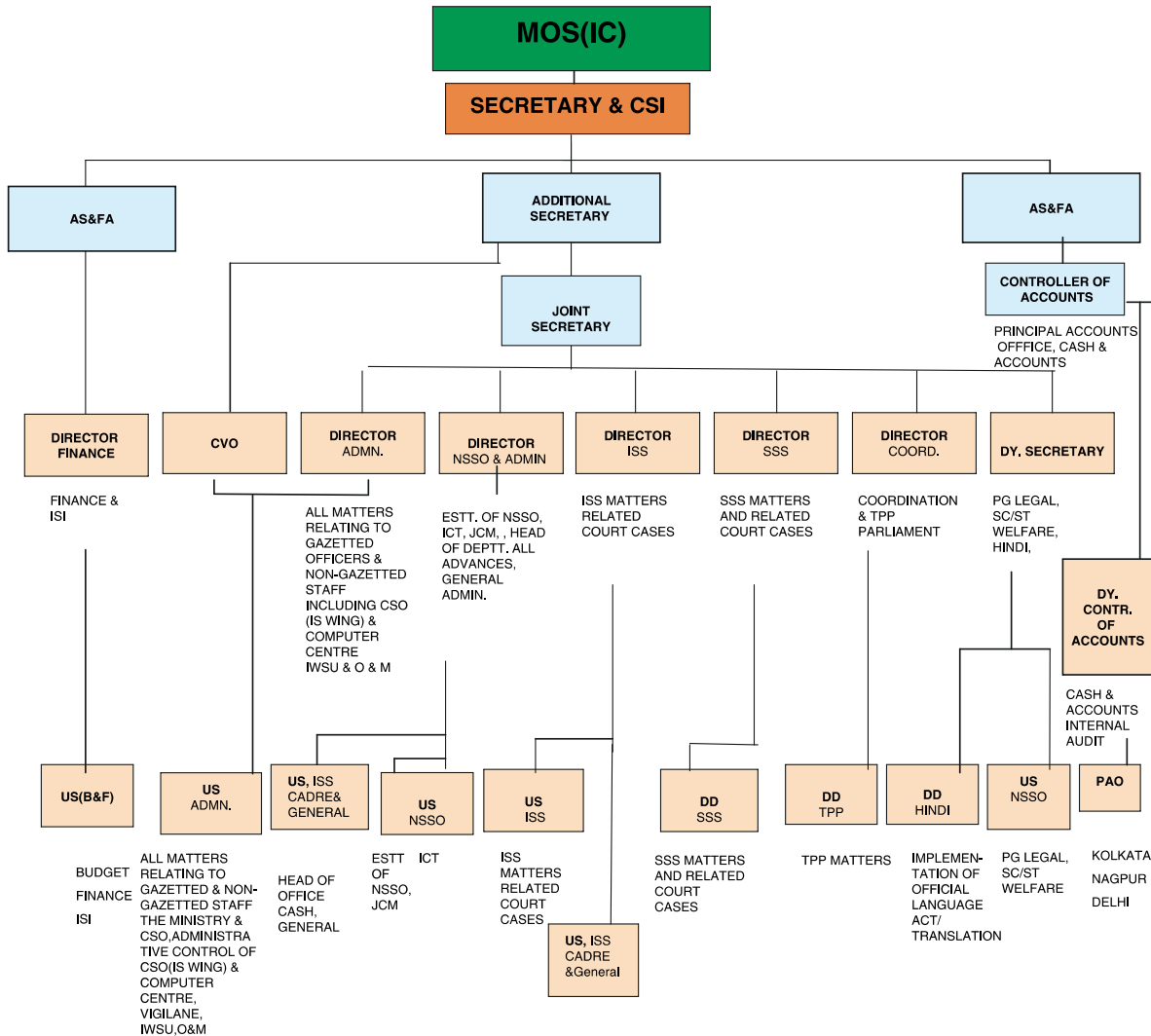
13.8 As per the guidelines of the Government of India, the Ministry is required to spend 10% of the Gross Budget Support out of the Central Plan for the benefit of N.E. Region and Sikkim. Any shortfall in this regard gets transferred to the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources. The details of outlay and expenditure for the benefit of N.E. Region, including Sikkim are given at **Annex-V**.

ORGANISATION CHART

Annex-IA

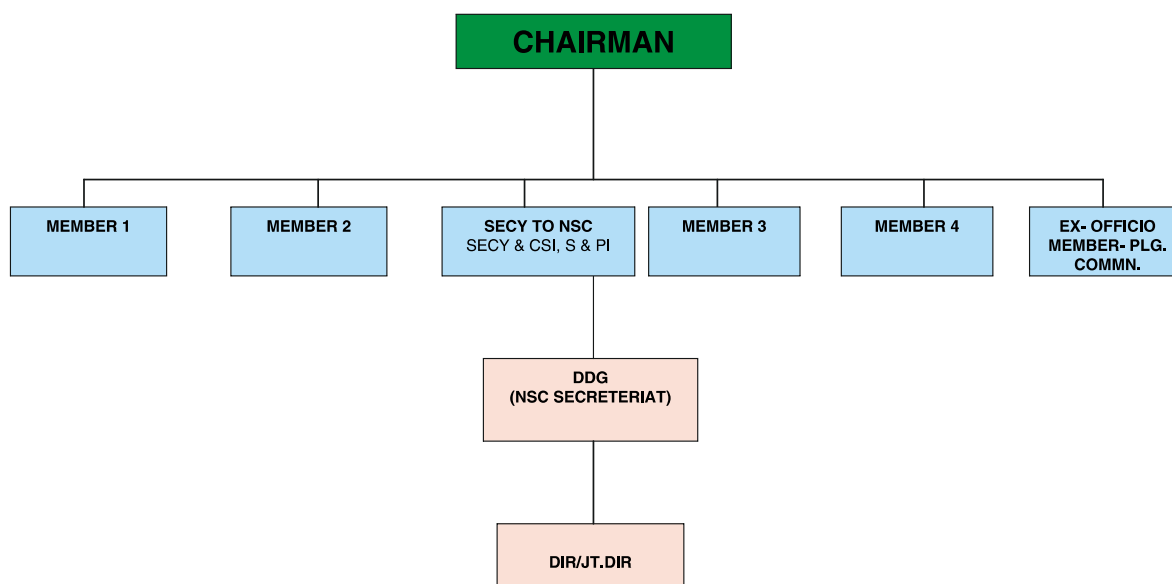
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON

ADMINISTRATION



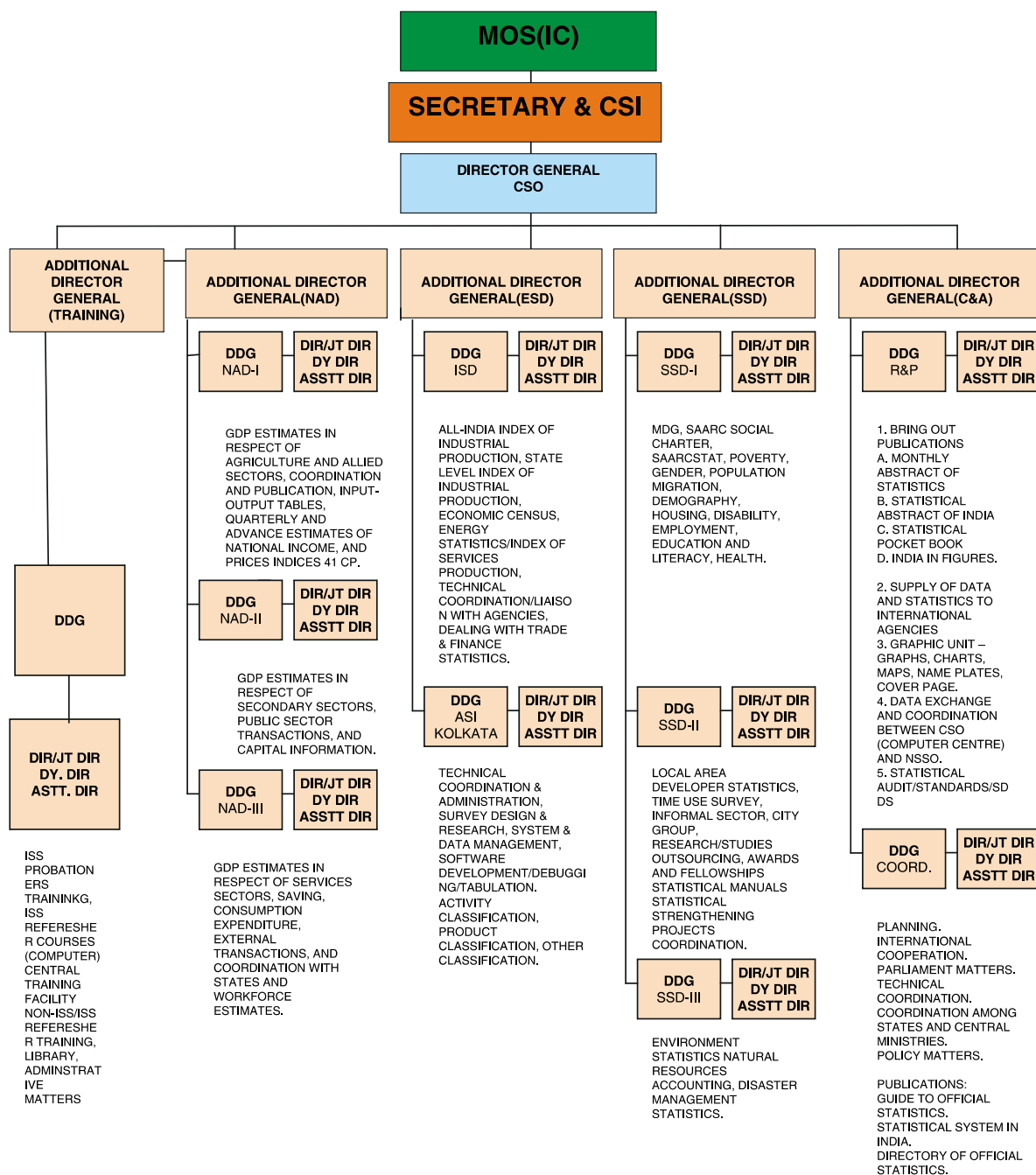
CSI	CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA
ICT	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION & TRAINING
ISS	INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE
JCM	JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY
OL	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
SC/ST	SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE
NSSO	NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
ISI	INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
O & M	OFFICE MANAGEMENT
DY.C.A.	DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
DY.F.A.	DEPUTY FINANCIAL ADVISER
PG	PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
TPP	TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
DY.ADV	DEPUTY ADVISER
DY. DIR	DEPUTY DIRECTOR

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION



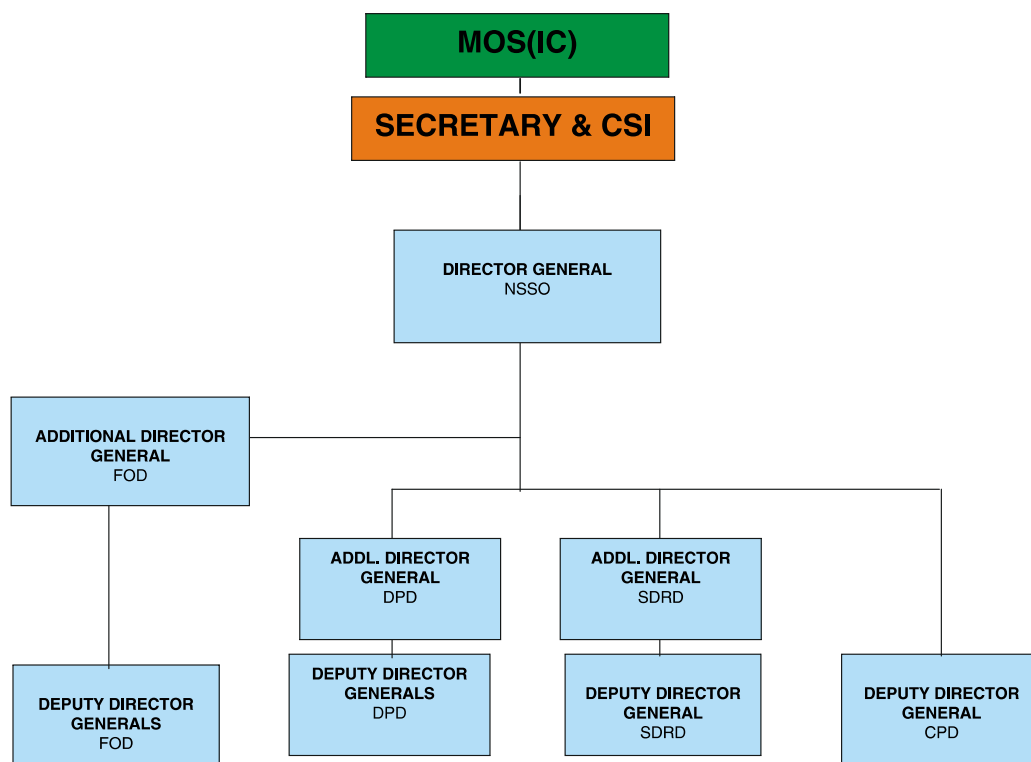
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION



MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION



*SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEYS
 *ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 1953
 *AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS UNDER IMPROVEMENT OF CROP STATISTICS SCHEME THROUGH SAMPLE CHECK ON AREA ENUMERATION ,AREA AGGREGATION AND CROP CUTTING EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY STATE AGENCIES INCLUDING TECHNICAL GUIDENCE AND TRAINING TO STATE OFFICIALS

SELECTION OF SAMPLE FOR THE SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY, DEVELOPMENT OF APPLICATION SOFTWARE, DATA ENTRY AND VALIDATION OF SURVEY DATA, TABULATION OF RESULTS AND DATA PRESERVATION, IT TRAINING TO OFFICIAL FROM DPD, FOD AND STATES STATISTICAL BUREAUS, PROCESSING OF RURAL RETAIL PRICES AND WAGES AND THEIR PUBLICATION

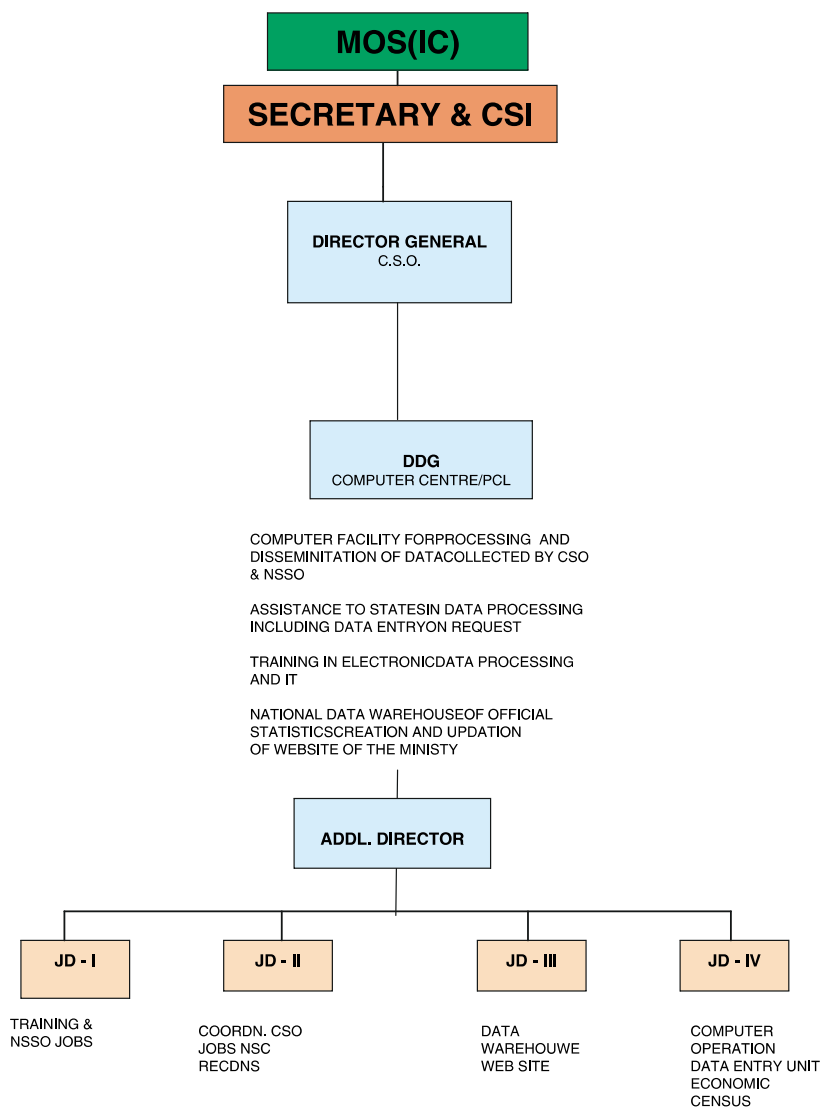
PLANNING AND DESIGNING OF SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEYS, TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR FIELD WORK INCLUDING FIELD SCRUTINY OF DATA, FORMULATION OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR DATA PROCESSING INCLUDING VALIDATION PROCEDURE, TABULATION PLAN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE, ,PREPARATION AND RELEASE OF REPORTS BASED ON SURVEY RESULTS, TECHNICAL ASSISTENCE TO STATE GOVT. AND OTHER ORGANISATION, EXTENSIVE TRAINING FOR FIELD SURVEY, DISSEMINATION OF DATA INCLUDING DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF NSS REPORTS,

SECRETARIATE OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF NSSO, COORDINATION, MONITORING OF ALL SURVEY OPERATIONS, PUBLICATION OF SURVEKSHANA, NSSO BULLETIN, RELEASE OF NSS REPORTS, SUPPLY OF DATA/REPORTS TO USERS, ORGANISATION OF NATIONAL SEMINARS ON SURVEY RESULTS.

C S O CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
 NSSO NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
 IS WING INDIAN STATISTICAL WING
 FOD FIELD OPERATION DIVISION
 DPD DATA PROCESSING DIVISION
 SDRD SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION
 DG DIRECTOR GENERAL

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

COMPUTER CENTRE

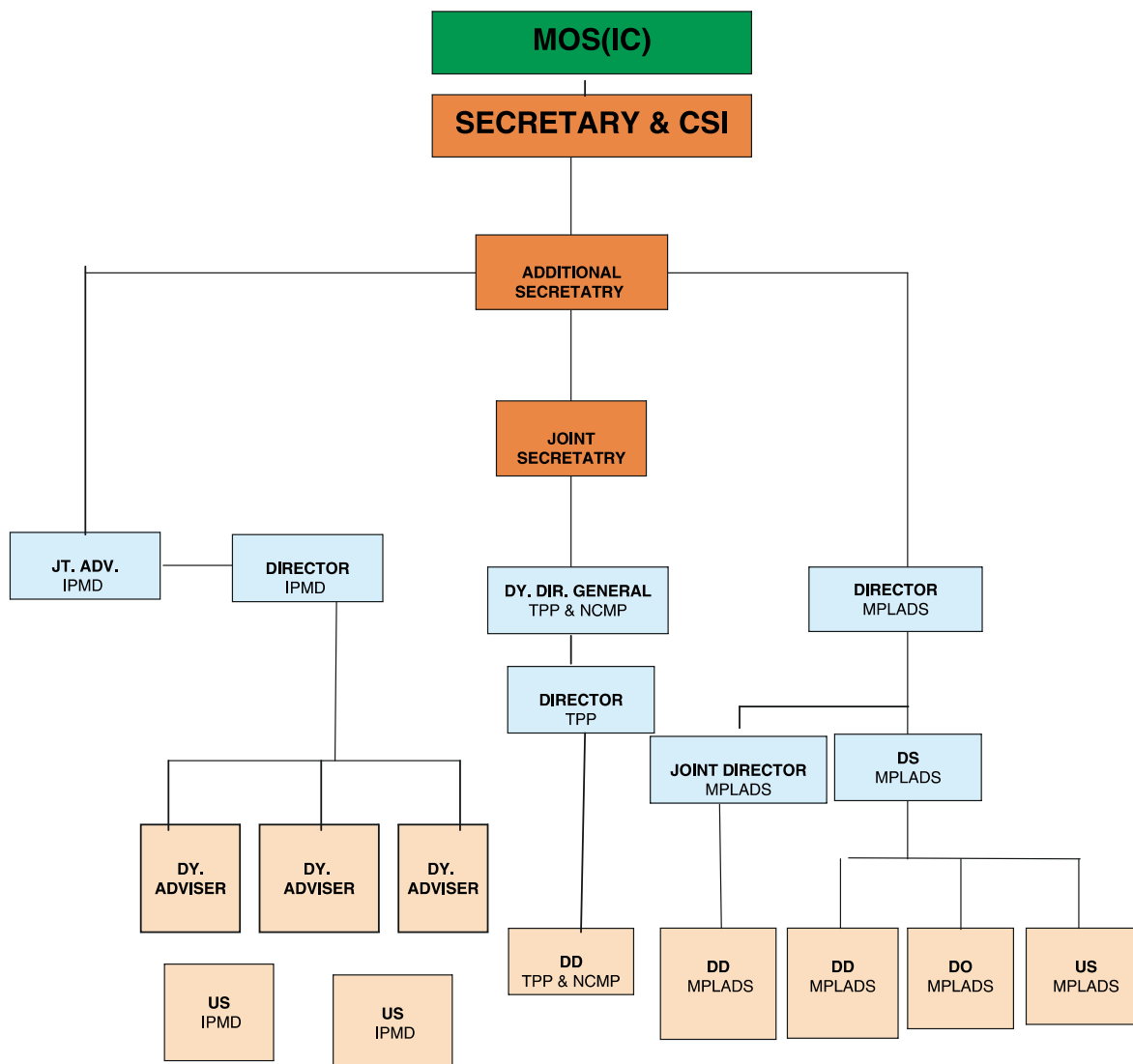


C S O CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
 NSSO NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
 JD JOINT DIRECTOR
 FOD FIELD OPERATION DIVISION
 DPD DATA PROCESSING DIVISION
 SDRD SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION
 NAD NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIVISION
 PCL PRICE & COST OF LIVING

•DDG COMPUTER CENTRE IS LOOKING AFTER THE JOB OF PCL, CSO AND REPORTING TO ADG, NAD.

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON WING



J ADV	JOINT ADVISER
MPLADS	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA
	DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
NCMP	NATIONAL COMMON MINIMUM PROGRAMME
IPMD	INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT MONITORING DIVISION
IMD	INFRASTRUCTURE MONITORING DIVISION
TPP	TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
DY.ADV	DEPUTY ADVISER
DS	DEPUTY SECRETARY
DO	DESK OFFICER
US	UNDER SECRETARY

ABBREVIATIONS USED

CSI	CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA
C S O	CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
C&A	COORDINATION & AMINISTRATION
CORD.	COORDINATION
DG	DIRECTOR GENERAL
DIR	DIRECTOR
DO	DESK OFFICER
DPD	DATA PROCESSING DIVISION
DS	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 OPERATION DIVISION
J ADV	JOINT ADVISER
JCM	JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY
JD	JOINT DIRECTOR
ICT	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION & TRAINING
IPMD	INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT MONITORING DIVISION
ISI	INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
ISS	INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE
IS WING	INDIAN STATISTICAL WING
IWSU	INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT
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 ORGANISATION
OL	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
O & M	ORGANISATION & METHOD
PCL	PRICE & COST OF LIVING
PG	PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
R&P	RESEARCH & PUBLICATION
SC/ST	SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE
SDRD	SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION
SSD	SOCIAL STATISTICS DIVISION
TPP	TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
TRG.	TRAINING
US	UNDER SECRETARY

Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

I STATISTICS WING

1. Act as the nodal agency for planning integrated development of the statistical system in the country.
2. Coordination of statistical work with a view to identifying gaps in data availability or duplication of statistical work in respect of Departments of the Government of India and the State Statistical Bureaux (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 organizations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports and finance seminars, workshops or conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.
14. Functioning as the Cadre Controlling Authority and dealing with all aspects of managing the Indian Statistical Service including all matters pertaining to training, career planning and manpower planning.
15. The Indian Statistical Institute and ensuring its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).
16. Compilation and release of monthly Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees.
17. Undertaking methodological studies and pilot surveys for evolving better sampling techniques and estimation procedures including small area estimates.

II PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING

18. Monitoring of 20-point programme.
19. Monitoring of projects of Rs. 20 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.

List of Publications released during 2006-2007

S. No.	Publication	Periodicity	Release Month
1.	Household Ownership Holding In India, 2003		November, 2006
2.	Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings In India		August, 2006
3.	Livestock Ownership Across Operational Land Holdings In India, 2002-03		January, 2006
4.	Seasonal Variation In The Operational Land Holdings In India, 2002-03		August, 2006
5.	Household borrowings and repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003		January, 2006
6.	Household asset holding and indebtedness by social group(as on 30.6.2002)		April, 2006
7.	Household capital expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003		April, 2006
8.	Morbidity and Healthcare and the conditions of the Aged Person		March, 2006
9.	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2004-05		September, 2006
10.	Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Group in India		October, 2006
11.	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-2005		December, 2006
12.	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-2005		December, 2006
13.	88 th Issue of Sarvekshana	Bi-annual	April, 2006
14.	89 th Issue of Sarvekshana	Bi-annual	November, 2006
15.	Compendium of Environment Statistics 2006	Yearly	January, 2007
16.	Selected Socio-Economic Statistics - India 2006	Yearly	January, 2007
17.	Women and Men in India 2006	Ad-hoc	January, 2007
18.	Elderly people in India - Profile and Programmes, 2006	Ad-hoc	January, 2007
19.	Youth in India: Profile and Programmes, 2006	Ad-hoc	January, 2007
20.	Monthly Abstract of Statistics (November, 2005 to June., 2006)	Monthly	April, 2006 to December, 2006
21.	Statistical Pocket Book- India, 2005	Yearly	Under print
22.	India-In Figures - 2005	Yearly	May, 2006
23.	Annual Survey of Industries 2003-04 (Vol. I & II) released, 2004-05 (Vol. I & II) is in progress.	Yearly	May, 2006
24.	Energy Statistics 2004 - 05	Yearly	March, 2006
25.	Energy Statistics 2005 - 06	Yearly	Under Progress
26.	National Accounts Statistics, 2006	Yearly	July, 2006
27.	Indian Statistical Service Civil List - 2006	Yearly	January, 2006
28.	Indian Statistical Service Civil List - 2007	Yearly	Under print
29.	Subordinate Statistical Service Civil List - 2006	Yearly	January, 2006
30.	Subordinate Statistical Service Civil List - 2007	Yearly	Under print

Category-wise break up of Staff Strength of the Ministry (2006-2007)

S. No.	Group	Total	SC	%	ST	%
1.	Group-A	317	37	11.67	18	5.67
2.	Group-B	1445	248	17.16	88	6.08
3.	Group-C	2997	489	16.31	190	6.33
4.	Group-D	755	243	32.18	73	9.66
5.	Total	5514	1017	-	369	-

A. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2005-06 (BE & RE) for North Eastern Region.**(Rs. in lakh)**

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NER during 2005-06			NE States	Remarks
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India) *	30.00	15.00	12.07		
2. Institutional Development and Capacity Building	20.00	5.00	1.00	Tripura	
3. Development of Social, Environment & Price Statistics	5.00	6.00	0.00		
4. Fifth Economic Census *	354.00	311.39	228.37		
5. Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics & Publications	13.00	25.15	15.34		
			6.80	Guwahati	
			4.68	Shilong	
			2.49	Kohima	
			1.27	Gangtok	
6. Strengthening of Field Survey Capabilities of NSSO	45.00	61.31	43.49		
			2.13	Guwahati	
			5.68	Shilong	
			3.77	Kohima	
7. Grant-in-aid to the states for (I) carrying out central NSS sample work in NER	300.00	300.00	267.98		
			84.00	Arunachal Pradesh	
			73.00	Tripura	
			20.48	Mizoram	
			80.00	Manipur	
			10.50	Sikkim	
8. Institutional Development & Capacity Building in Programme/Project Planning, Implementation, Monitoring & Performance Management of Infrastructure in Public & Private Sector	210.00	30.00	46.92		
			6.52	Arunachal Pradesh	
			22.23	Meghalay	
			8.88	Manipur	
			9.29	Nagaland	
9. Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata *	150.00	117.15	117.15		
GRAND TOTAL	1127.00	871.00	732.32		

* State-wise details not received

B. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2006-07 (BE & RE) for North Eastern Region.

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NER during 2006-07			NE States	Remarks
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure upto December 2006		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	17.50	20.90	10.24	All NE States	
2. Institutional Development and Capacity Building	10.00	10.00	1.00	Tripura	
3. Development of Social, Environment & Price Statistics	5.00	6.00	0.00		
4. Fifth Economic Census	83.15	84.00	8.63	All NE States	
5. Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics & Publications	29.30	36.20	0.00		
6. Strengthening of Field Survey Capabilities of NSSO	69.05	86.70	0.00		
7. Grant-in-aid to the states for (I) carrying out central NSS sample work in NER	400.00	285.00	142.50		
			42.00	Arunachal Pradesh	
			37.00	Tripura	
			13.00	Mizoram	
			40.00	Manipur	
			10.50	Sikkim	
8. Institutional Development & Capacity Building in Programme/Project Planning, Implementation, Monitoring & Performance Management of Infrastructure in Public & Private Sector	60.00	82.20	4.74	Gangtok	
9. Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata	160.00	152.00	0.00		
GRAND TOTAL	834.00	763.00	167.11		

