



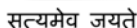
# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2007- 08

ESTIMATES OF GDP AT FACTOR COST BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY  
(2007- 08)



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**  
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# 2007-2008

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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 became an independent Ministry on 15.10.1999 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 charts of the Ministry are at **Annex - IA to IG**.

1.2. The Government of India through a Resolution dated 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2005 decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The setting up of the NSC followed the decision of the Cabinet to accept the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The Commission consists of a part time Chairman 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 website as well as on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) of the IMF. The Ministry releases the datasets covered under the Real Sector of SDDS through press notes and its web-site simultaneously. The Ministry has been designated as the nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry organizes technical meetings on a regular basis on various topics to assess the data-gaps in the system and the quality of statistics currently released. The CSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organized by international and regional organizations such as the United

Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on statistical compilations and international practices. The Indian statistical system is one of the best systems in the world. The Ministry's officials have been associated with international agencies on the development of methodologies, particularly in the areas of national accounts, informal sector statistics, large-scale sample surveys, conduct of censuses, service sector statistics, non-observed economy, social sector statistics, environmental statistics and classifications. The contribution of the Ministry's officials in international meetings on these subjects is highly appreciated.

1.4 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;

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 the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

1.6 The Administration Division of the Ministry also

- (i) 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
- (ii) 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).

1.7 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

1.8 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. A number of Reports of the Ministry have been uploaded for downloading by the users. System of on-line registration has also been introduced for downloading/viewing reports.

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# **CHAPTER II**

## **DEVELOPMENT AND HIGHLIGHTS**

Some of the important developments and performance highlights in the Ministry, more specifically in the National Statistical Commission, National Accounts, Price Statistics, 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

### **National Statistical Commission**

#### **1. High Level Committee**

- On a request from the Reserve Bank of India, the Commission considered the need for setting up a High Level Committee for Savings and Investments. Accordingly, the Government of India has notified a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to undertake a critical review of the estimates of savings and investment in the economy.

### **Statistics Wing**

#### **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 for 2006 - 07 on 31.01.2008 and Advance Estimates of National Income for 2007 - 08 on 07.02.2008.
- The GDP at factor cost at constant (1999 - 00) prices in 2007 - 08 registered 8.7 % growth, against 9.6 % growth in 2006 - 07. The growth rate of 8.7 % has been achieved due to high growth rates in trade, hotels, transport & communication (12.1 %), financing, insurance, real estate & business services (11.7%), construction (9.6 %), manufacturing (9.4 %), and electricity, gas & water supply (7.8%). Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors registered low growth (2.6%).
- The GDP at current prices for the year 2007 - 08 is estimated at Rs.42, 83, 040 crore, while the National Income is estimated at Rs.37, 70, 302 crore. The per capita income during 2007 - 08 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 33, 131.
- The Gross Saving Rate is estimated at 34.8 % of GDP at market prices in 2006 - 07, as against the saving rate of 34.3 % in 2005 - 06, with household, private corporate and public sectors registering savings rates of 23.8 %, 7.8 % and 3.2 % respectively.
- The rate of Gross Capital Formation has also reached a high level of 35.9 % in 2006 - 07.

#### **3. Price Statistics**

- The CSO releases a measure of inflation in terms of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Non-Manual Employees every month. According to this index, annual inflation

rate (point-to-point) in December, 2007 stood at 5.1 per cent. The corresponding inflation rates measured by CPI for Industrial Workers, CPI for Agricultural Laborers and CPI for Rural Laborers in December, 2007 are 5.5 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively. According to the weekly Wholesale Price Index, the annual inflation rate in December, 2007 stood at 3.6 per cent (provisional).

- The CSO has taken a new initiative of compilation of CPI (Urban) for all States/UTs and all India by considering all sections of the urban population. This index would reflect the true picture of price behavior of various goods and services consumed by the urban population. Market survey work has been completed in all the towns selected for this purpose.

#### **4. Industrial Statistics**

- The results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2004 - 05 have been released.
- The release of results of ASI 2005 - 06 in electronic media is expected by March, 2008.
- The monthly All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with Base 1993 - 94 has been released for the months of February, 2007 to December, 2007.
- The first meeting of the Steering Committee for revision of NIC - 2004 was held at Kolkata to deliberate various issues relating to different sectors of Economic activities.
- The work of Energy Statistics - 2007 has been completed and it is going to be released soon.
- The State/UT wise tabulation of data including All India tabulation of Economic Census 2005 for detailed results have been completed. The preparation of All India Report is under progress.

#### **5. Social Statistics**

- The Government of India declared 29<sup>th</sup> June, coinciding with the birthday of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis, to be celebrated as Statistics Day all over the Country. The first Statistics Day was celebrated all over the country on June 29, 2007, coinciding with the 114<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis. At a special function organized on this occasion in New Delhi, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated the function while Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation gave away the National Award in Statistics for the year 2006-07 in honour of Prof. C.R. Rao to Dr. Ayanendranath Basu from the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata. Based on an Essay Writing Competition organized earlier all over the country for the Post Graduate students of Statistics, three winners were selected and given prizes at the function organized in New Delhi.
- The 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics (one of the City Groups of the United Nations Statistical Commission) was held during 8 - 10 October, 2007 at Geneva under the Chairmanship of Secretary (S&PI).
- Seminar on 'Dimensions of Human Deprivation' was organized in collaboration with the University of Guwahati during September 27 - 28, 2007.
- The second meeting of the Heads of the National Coordination Committee of the SAARC countries on the SAARC Social Charter was organized in Delhi during 6 - 7 September, 2007 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (S&PI).
- The Millennium Development Goals India Country Report, 2007 finalised.

- SAARC Social Charter-India Country Report 2006 - 07 has been brought out.
- Four study reports on Natural Resource Accounting were brought out and a seminar on this subject was organized during 17 - 18 December, 2007 at Shimla.

## **6. Training**

- Fourteen Probationers of 2005 (XXVIII) batch of ISS joined the Ministry on 24.01.2007 and are undergoing a two-year probationary training programme. Next batch i.e. (XXIX) batch of ISS too has recently joined the Ministry on 06.02.2008 and their training has also been started.
- A six-weeks training programme in “Official Statistics and Related Methodology” for the participants of International Statistical Education Center (ISEC), Kolkata was conducted during 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2007 to 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2007. The participant trainees belonged to various countries viz. Afghanistan, Cuba, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Mongolia.
- A four-day study visit was organized for four Zambian delegates during the period 22 - 25 May, 2007 sharing Indian Experience on conducting Economic Census.
- A seven-day study visit was organized for five delegates from Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal during the period 19 - 25 June, 2007 sharing Indian experience On Annual Survey of Industries, Economic Census and Enterprise Survey.
- With the completion of construction of civil and electrical work in respect of NASA building including Administrative Block, Hostel Block and Residential Block, the Ministry has applied through CPWD to Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA) on 14.09.2007 for seeking completion certificate. The relevant action regarding furnishing of NASA, computer networking, landscaping etc. has been initiated. NASA is likely to get operationalized during 2008 - 09.
- Induction Training Programmes for in-service officers as well as new recruits to the Subordinate Statistical Service are continuing at identified Training Hubs namely, FOD Zonal Training Centers at Jaipur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bangalore, Guwahati, Kolkata, DPD Hqrs Kolkata, CSO(IS Wing) Kolkata in addition to Training of Trainers(TOT) Programme at Training Division, CSO itself.
- Four Regional Workshops were organised at Bhubaneshwar, Lucknow, Gandhinagar and Thiruvanthapuram to assess the training needs of States/UTs in the field of Statistics & Related Methodology.
- Two training programmes on Official Statistics have been exclusively organised for the statisticians of J&K and Andaman Nicobar Islands. A total of 129 statisticians so far have been trained.
- A seminar on Official Statistics was organised at Nagpur for ISS Officers for advancement of their academic interest and analytical abilities and their contributions to the Indian Statistical System.

## **7. Computer Centre**

- All the latest publications of the ministry have been uploaded in full on the Ministry's website <http://www.mospi.gov.in>. Any user may download any report or part thereof, free of cost after on-line registration. This facility is available even to users outside the country.

- The Centre supplied unit-level data to 182 users during April, 2007 to December, 2007 and realized a revenue of Rs. 17.73 lakh, US \$ 41751 and UK £ 2168.
- 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) 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census - 2005 has been taken up by Computer Centre.
- Seven IT courses on various modules were conducted for 294 trainees at the Centre during April, 2007 to December, 2007.

## **8. National Sample Survey Organisation**

- NSSO brought out 14 reports containing the results of the survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment' covered in NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round. One of the five Reports on NSS 62<sup>nd</sup> Round integrated survey of 'Households and Unorganized Manufacturing Enterprises' has also been brought out.
- A National Seminar on the survey results of the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment was organised on 29 - 30 October, 2007 at New Delhi.
- 90<sup>th</sup> & 91<sup>st</sup> issues of 'Sarvekshana' were brought out during the year.

## **Programme Implementation Wing**

## **9. Infrastructure Performance**

- The infrastructure sector performance during 2007 - 2008 (April - December, 2007) has recorded moderate growth.
- Power generation, production of coal, steel, cement, crude oil, refinery production, natural gas, railway revenue earning freight traffic, cargo handled at major ports, export and import cargo handled at international airports and passenger traffic handled at internal and domestic terminal of major airports, provision of wired and cell telephone connections and road have recorded positive growth.
- Production of coal, natural gas, up-gradation of highways, cargo handled at major ports, export & import cargo and passengers handled at international airports and wired telephone connections recorded higher growth over the performance of the corresponding period of the previous year.
- Refinery production exceeded the preset target for the period.
- Most of the sectors marginally lagged behind their respective targets set for the period.
- Addition in switching capacity of telephone connections and production of fertilizers recorded negative growth.

## **10. Project Implementation**

- During the year 2006 - 07, 75 projects involving an investment of Rs. 51181.2 crore spread over 13 sectors namely, Atomic Energy (5) Civil Aviation (6), Coal (4), Fertilisers (1), Steel (4), Petroleum (11), Power (13), Health & FW (1) Railways (12), Road Transport and Highways (8), Shipping & Ports (2), Telecommunications (4) and Urban Development (4) were completed.

- Up to the end of October, 2007 a total of 54 projects involving a cost of Rs.22780.85 crore were completed in 10 different sectors. These include Civil Aviation (2), Coal (5), Steel (5) Petroleum (3), Power (5), Railways (10), Road Transport & Highways (9), Shipping & Ports (4), Telecommunications (6) and Urban Development (5).

#### **11. Twenty Point Programme**

- Performance under Twenty Point Programme - 2006: During the period April - December, 2007 Uttarakhand secured 1<sup>st</sup> rank on the basis of its performance under the targetable monthly monitored items of the Twenty Point Programme - 2006. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have jointly secured 2<sup>nd</sup> rank while Gujarat was placed 3<sup>rd</sup>.
- Performance under Twenty Point Programme - 1986: In the year 2006 - 07, four states namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand have jointly secured 1<sup>st</sup> rank on the basis of their performance under the monthly monitored items of Twenty Point Programme - 1986. Andhra Pradesh has been ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> while Tamil Nadu has secured 3<sup>rd</sup> rank.

#### **12. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme**

- Rs 17328.70 crore has been released since the inception of the scheme up to 31.12.2007.
- As reported from the districts, an expenditure of Rs 15638.53 crore has been incurred under the scheme upto 31.12.2007. The percentage of utilization over release is 90.25.
- Rs. 1451.50 crore was released in 2006 - 07 and Rs. 953.5 crore has been released in the current financial year upto 31.12.2007.
- 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 82.18 as on 31.03.2004 to 90.25 as on 31.12.2007.
  - (ii) Faster completion of works: - Percentage of works completed to sanction has increased from 80.14 as on 31.03.2004 to 90.26 as on 31.12.2007.
- Data-entry in respect of 1547 MPs from 418 nodal districts has been entered in the software for online monitoring of works under MPLADS.
- 57 works to the tune of Rs. 2187.81 lakh consented by Lok Sabha MPs and 125 works to the tune of Rs. 3136 lakh consented by MPs of the Rajya Sabha have been authorized in the Tsunami affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and A&N Islands.
- Hon'ble Minister has reviewed the implementation of MPLADS in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura, Orissa and Karnataka.
- Six Secretary level meetings, (twice each in 2005 - 06, 2006 - 07 and 2007 - 08) with all States/UTs to monitor the progress and 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.

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Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh garlanding the portrait of Prof. P.C.Mahalanobis on his 114<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary coinciding with the First Statistics Day observed in a function in New Delhi

## CHAPTER III

### NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION

3.1 The Government of India through a Resolution dated 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2005 decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The setting up of the NSC followed the decision of the Cabinet to accept the recommendation of 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 has been mandated to, among others, serve as the nodal agency 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 The Commission is functioning since 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2006 and consists of:

- (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

3.4 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. The Secretariat of the NSC consists of an officer of Senior Administrative Grade and one Director level officer of the Indian Statistical Service.

3.5 During the year, the National Statistical Commission met a number of times. Besides Commission's meetings, the Chairman and Members held discussions with various Central and State Statistical agencies.

3.6 The issues of strengthening this Statistical System in the States/UTs and the empowering of the State Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES) was taken up by the Chairman during his visits to Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir. As a follow up of these visits letters were addressed to the State Governments arguing the case for declaring the DES as a nodal agency for all statistical matters in the State. So far the DES in 20 States/UTs have been declared as nodal agencies for statistical matters in their states/UTs.

3.7 On a request from the Reserve Bank of India, the Commission considered the need for setting up a High Level Committee for Savings and Investments. Accordingly, the Government of India has notified a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to undertake a critical review of the estimates of savings and investment in the economy.



3.8 The Commission, during its various sittings, also took up the issues of Price Index and the various deficiencies in the current Price Statistics in particular the Wholesale Price Index. Office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Industry and Commerce made presentations for the Commission on the various issues involved in the compiling of Whole Sale Price Index (WPI). Subsequently, the National Accounts Division of the Central Statistical Organisation that compiles the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) also brought to the notice of the Commission a proposal for compiling separate rural and urban price indices and a combined index for the country as a whole. Two basic problems that came to the fore in the context of WPI were the substantial non-response for weekly prices, especially for the manufactured products from the responding units and the absence of a reliable mechanism for regular collection of price data for the new index. The Commission discussed at length the issues of non-response from the data supplying units and the measures for establishing a mechanism for price data collection for the weekly index and noted that the problem on non-response was particularly serious in the case of manufactured products. However, it was also observed that week-to-week variation in the prices of manufactured products was not expected to be significant. The Commission is expected to make specific recommendations after further detailed analysis of the data and methodology. On the issue of a general index for the rural and urban sector as against the current population groups/centre specific price indices, the Commission has agreed on the CPI (Urban) to replace the current CPI (UNME) being compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation.

3.9 During the Statistics Day Speech, the Prime Minister stressed on the two important mandates given to the Commission by the Government. He said, “The first is to evolve and lay down national quality standards in different fields of statistics; and the second is to exercise statistical coordination between central Ministries, Departments as well as State Government”. He appealed to all concerned to extend fullest possible cooperation to the National Statistical Commission and to actively seek its assistance in improving our statistical data bases. Following this, the Commission addressed letters to all the Union Ministers for extending full cooperation to the Commission. Follow up measures were also initiated on several of the replies received from the other Ministries.

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## 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, 2007”, 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 2005 - 06. This publication also included the estimates of factor incomes for the years 1999 - 2000 to 2004 - 05. 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 2006 - 07 was also included in the publication. Special statements giving domestic product from livestock sector separately for the period 1999 - 2000 to 2005 - 06 and Quarterly Estimates of GDP for the period 1999 - 2000 to 2006 - 07, was also included to meet the demand of policy makers and research scholars.

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 31<sup>st</sup> January, and the Advance Estimates of national income for the current financial year on 7<sup>th</sup> 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. In accordance with this release calendar, the NAD released the Quick Estimates of National Income and related aggregates, 2006 - 07 on 31.01.2008, the Advance Estimates of national income, 2007 - 08 on 07.02.2008, the estimates of GDP for the first quarter (April - June) of 2007 - 08 on 31.08.2007, the second quarter (July -

September) of 2007 - 08 on 30.11.2007 and the third quarter (October - December) of 2007 - 08 on 29.02.2008. The Advance Estimates released on 07.02.2008, place the real GDP growth rate at 8.7 per cent in 2007 - 08, as against the growth rate of 9.6 per cent in 2006 - 07.

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.

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 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 2005 - 06 and 2006 - 07 registered growth rates of 9.4 per cent and 9.6 per cent, respectively, it is estimated to register a growth of 8.7 per cent in 2007 - 08, according to the advance estimates of national income, released by the Ministry on 07.02.2008. At current prices, the GDP growth rate during 2007 - 08 is 13.0 per cent, as against the growth rate of 15.7 per cent, in 2006 - 07. In absolute terms, the GDP at current and at 1999 - 2000 prices, is estimated at Rs. 42,83,040 crore and Rs.31,14,452 crore, respectively, during 2007 - 08.

4.8 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 2.6 per cent, 8.9 per cent, and 10.7 per cent, respectively in 2007 - 08, as against the growth rates of 3.8 per cent, 11.0 per cent, and 11.1 per cent, respectively in 2006 - 07.

4.9 The National Income of the country (which is the net national product at factor cost) during 2007 - 08 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 37,70,302 crore, and at constant (1999 - 2000) prices, at Rs.27,60,325 crore. Accordingly, the per capita income of the country in 2007 - 08, stands at Rs.33,131 at current prices, and at Rs.24,256, at constant (1999 - 2000) prices, respectively showing growth rates of 11.8% per cent, and 7.5% per cent respectively.

4.10 During the first two quarters of the current financial year 2007 - 08, namely Q1 (April - June) and Q2 (July - September), the real GDP registered growth rates of 9.3 per cent, and 8.9 per cent respectively over the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

4.11 The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in the domestic market in GDP at market prices is estimated at 56.1 per cent in 2006 - 07 as against 57.6 per cent during the year 2005 - 06. Within the PFCE, the major items of expenditure are 'food, beverages and tobacco' with a share of 23.9 per cent, 'transport and communication' with a share of 9.8 per cent, 'gross rent, fuel and power', with a share of 6.7 per cent, 'miscellaneous good & services', with a share of 6.0 per cent and 'medical care and health services' with a share of 2.5 per cent.

4.12 The rates of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) and Gross Domestic Capital Formation in 2006 - 07 are estimated at 34.8 per cent and 35.9 per cent, respectively as compared to 34.3 per cent and 35.5 per cent in 2005 - 06. The household sector has a major share in the total gross domestic saving. Its share in 2006 - 07 is estimated at 68.4 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 22.4 per cent in 2006 - 07, whereas the share of the public sector was (-) 3.2 per cent in 1999 - 2000 and 9.3 per cent in 2006 - 07.

4.13 Gross Domestic Capital Formation at current prices has increased from Rs. 12, 71, 953 crore in 2005 - 06 to Rs. 14, 87, 786 crore in 2006 - 07 and at constant (1999 - 00) prices, it increased from Rs. 9, 50, 102 crore in 2005 - 06 to Rs. 10, 53, 323 crore in 2006 - 07. The rate of gross capital formation at current prices is 35.9 per cent in 2006 - 07 as against 35.5 per cent in 2005 - 06. The rate of gross capital formation at constant (1999 - 00) prices increased from 33.4 per cent in 2005 - 06 to 33.8 per cent in 2006 - 07. The rate of net capital formation at current prices in 2006 - 07 was 28.4 per cent as against 27.9 per cent in 2005 - 06.

4.14 In the year 2006 - 07, the public sector, comprising administrative departments, departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises, contributed 21.4 per cent in the GDP and 22.3 per cent in gross domestic capital formation. In domestic savings, on the other hand, the public sector had a contribution of 9.3 per cent.

4.15 During the year, the Division prepared comparable estimates of state domestic product for the year 2004 - 05 in consultation with the State Governments. The estimates of gross fixed capital formation were prepared for the year 2003 - 04 for use of State Governments.

4.16 The NAD conducts 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) **Chandigarh, Punjab** during *August 20 - 24, 2007* for the states/UTs of Haryana, Chandigarh, Punjab, Delhi and Chattisgarh.
- (ii) **Darjeeling, West Bengal** during *October 29 - November 2, 2007* for the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.
- (iii) **Mahableshwar, Maharashtra** during *November 26 - 30, 2007* for the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttrakhand, and Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) **Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala** during *December 10 - 14, 2007* for the states/UT's of Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4.17 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

**4.18 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 monthly basis, since 1961. The data on retail prices of goods and services in the consumption basket, used for compilation of CPI (UNME) with base 1984 - 85 = 100, are collected from 59 centres, 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. 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) index on monthly basis. During the year 2007 - 08, monthly indices relating to March to December, 2007 have been released (up to January, 2008). Brochure giving CPI (UNME) at group and sub-group level for 59 urban centres and all-India, for the period January - June, 2007 has been released and another brochure for the period July - December, 2007 is likely to be released during the year. The all-India general and group level CPI (UNME) for the period January, 2005 to December, 2007 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, 2005 to December, 2007**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Group 1</b>	<b>Group 2</b>	<b>Group 3</b>	<b>Group 4</b>	<b>Group 5</b>	<b>General</b>
2005	Jan	418	521	475	409	452	440
	Feb	417	523	475	409	453	440
	Mar	418	524	475	410	454	441
	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

2007	Jan	485	561	529	435	497	496
	Feb	487	563	529	436	498	497
	Mar	488	568	529	437	498	498
	Apr	492	579	529	438	500	501
	May	496	581	529	439	501	503
	Jun	502	581	529	441	502	506
	Jul	512	580	538	442	505	514
	Aug	515	582	539	443	507	515
	Sep	515	584	539	446	509	516
	Oct	520	585	539	448	511	520
	Nov	517	586	539	450	513	519
	Dec	515	588	539	452	515	518

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.

## 4.19 International Comparison Programme

4.19.1 The International Comparison Programme (ICP) facilitates comparison of macro economic aggregates like GDP, GNP, etc. between different countries in a more meaningful way (by using Purchasing Power Parity [PPP] numbers) than the comparison based on the Official Exchange Rates. So far seven rounds of ICP (starting from 1970 to 2005) have been conducted and India has participated in all the rounds except the sixth round. India participated in the 7<sup>th</sup> Round of ICP which had 2005 as the reference year. The role of the participating countries was 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 was done by the coordinating agencies in respective regions. Collection of prices of items identified under ICP (7<sup>th</sup> Round) was undertaken in three phases (Food, Clothing & Footwear; Other household consumer items and educational & medical services) by the National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operations Division) during April, 2005 to June, 2006. In case of items pertaining to construction and plant & machinery, price data were collected with the cooperation of concerned Government Ministries/Departments.

4.19.2 The final results of the 7<sup>th</sup> Round of ICP undertaken during 2005 giving PPPs of the currencies of participating economies of the Asia - Pacific region have been released by the Asian Development Bank, the Coordinating agency for this region. The preliminary global results of the 7<sup>th</sup> Round of ICP undertaken during 2005 have also been released by the World Bank.

## Industrial Statistics

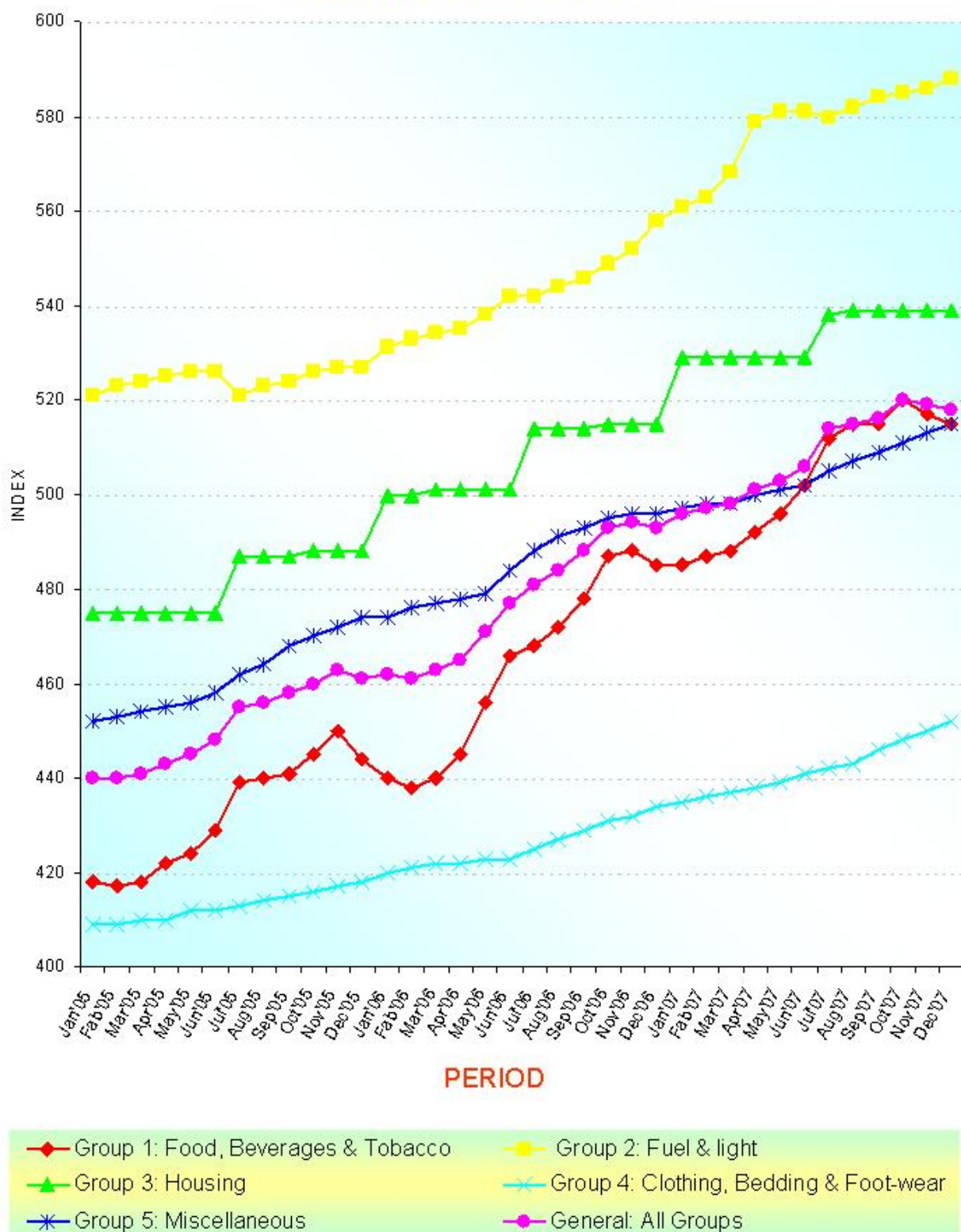
### 4.20 Annual Survey of Industries

4.20.1 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

Chart-4.1

## ALL-INDIA CPI(UNME) AT GROUP LEVEL

( January, 2005 to December, 2007 )



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

4.20.2 The data collected through ASI relates to capital, employment and emoluments, consumption of fuel and lubricants, raw materials and other input/output, value added, labour turnover, 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 process the data and publish the results.

4.20.3 **Release of Results:** The final results of ASI 2004 - 2005 have been released in e - media. The printing of ASI 2004 - 2005 Vol. - I has also been completed. The field survey for 2006 - 2007 has been started and release of results of ASI 2005 - 2006 in e - media is expected to be completed by March, 2008.

4.20.4 **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 duplication of work in ASI at the 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 residual frame to take part in ASI survey work.

4.20.5 Introduction of a new plan scheme entitled “Streamlining of ASI Data Processing and Strengthening of Analytical Capabilities of ASI Unit “ during the Eighth Plan (renamed as “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. 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 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 quinquennial basis; and (iii) Print ASI detailed reports with the help of in-house printing facility.

4.20.6 In recent past many improvements have been made in the collection, processing and dissemination of ASI data. These are summarised in the following paragraphs.



4.20.7 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 whom 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 have not only led to undue delay in the availability of results but also involve non-sampling errors. The process of changing the scenario started from 1997 - 98, which involved modification of 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 industrial sector at the all India as well 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 59655 units under ASI 2003 - 2004. The sampling design has further been modified and it was decided by SCIS that in next five years entire frame will be surveyed. Accordingly, in ASI 2004 - 05, 52960 units have been surveyed and 60971 units have been surveyed in ASI 2005 - 06.

4.20.8 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), the client server architecture on RISC servers with redundancy & RDBMS as oracle engine has been introduced recently to streamline the large data processing to release reliable data within a very short time.

4.20.9 An action plan has been drawn to reduce the time lag in releasing the ASI results. With effect from ASI 1998 - 99, release of provisional result was discontinued and Detailed results (in two volumes) are being released satisfactorily. The ASI results are available to users on electronic media on payment basis. Final results are released in two volumes (Vol. - I Hard Print and Vol. - II CD).

4.20.10 As regards information technology, CSO (IS Wing) is responsible to provide necessary technical support to state governments as well as FOD, specially 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 being directly 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.

4.20.11 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. State Governments may generate district/micro level estimates, if necessary, by augmenting samples.

4.20.12 **Glimpse of the ASI Results** : The latest ASI 2004 - 05 detailed and final results for factory sector indicate a total of 1,36,353 factories in all States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and 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.5,13,06,925 Lakhs, productive capital Rs.6,73,12,321 Lakhs and invested capital Rs.7,59,41,770 Lakhs. These factories provided gainful employment to about 8.45 million persons and distributed Rs.78,31,282 Lakhs as emoluments to employees, consumed inputs worth Rs. 13,62,94,133 Lakhs, produced Rs.16,72,56,142 Lakhs worth of goods and services valued at ex-factory prices and contributed by way of value addition to the tune of Rs. 2,59,90,686 Lakhs to the national income. The gross fixed capital formation during the period was of the order of Rs.75,25,046 Lakhs.

4.20.13 The ASI 2003 - 2004 results for factory sector indicate a total of 1,27,074 nos. of factories in all States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and 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 addition to the tune of 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	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Factories	Number	127957	129074	136353
Fixed capital	Rs. Lakhs	44475938	47333140	51306925
Productive capital	Rs. Lakhs	54488048	59256241	67312321
Invested Capital	Rs. Lakhs	63747308	67959853	75941770
Workers	Number	6161493	6086908	6599298
Employees	Number	7870529	7870081	8453624
Wages to Workers	Rs. Lakhs	2968905	3047777	3363505
Emoluments	Rs. Lakhs	6834213	7245434	7831282
Total input	Rs. Lakhs	91618549	103962377	136294133
Output	Rs. Lakhs	113056111	128738002	167256142
Depreciation	Rs. Lakhs	4203558	4482349	4971324
Net value added	Rs. Lakhs	17234004	20293276	25990686
NFCF(Net fixed capital formation)	Rs. Lakhs	541866	1271031	2553722
Net Income	Rs. Lakhs	13019466	16479964	22291481
Rent paid	Rs. Lakhs	379356	416084	453845
Interest paid	Rs. Lakhs	3835182	3397229	3245360
Profit	Rs. Lakhs	6185254	9234531	14460199

With effect from 1998 - 99 ASI was conducted exclusive of Electricity Units registered with the CEA.

4.20.14 **Physical achievements up to December, 2007:** (i) Detailed results of ASI 2004 - 2005 have been released on electronic media and printing of hard copy for Vol. - I is completed; (ii) ASI 2005 - 2006 data entry and validation work is going on and the key result is likely to be released by March, 2008. (iii) Survey of ASI 2006 - 2007 has started.

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

4.21.1 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 the 15 different source agencies in various Ministries/Departments/Attached/Subordinate Offices. However, the major source of data is the Ministry of Industry, which supplies data for 209 item groups contributing 52.0% weight in the overall IIP.

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

4.21.3 Industrial production registered an average annual growth rate of 5% during the ninth plan (1997 - 2002) and the same was 8.2% during the tenth plan (2002 - 2007). During the first nine months of the eleventh plan (2007 - 2012) industrial sector has (April - December, 2007) registered an average growth of 9.0%.

4.21.4 During the first nine months (April - December) of 2006 - 07, the industrial sector has witnessed a growth of 11.2% as compared to the growth of 9.0% during the same period of this year. At sectoral level, the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors registered growth of 4.9%, 9.6% and 6.6% as against growth of 4.4%, 12.2% and 7.5% during corresponding period of the previous year.

4.21.5 The sector-wise annual indices of industrial production during 1995 - 96 to 2006 - 2007 and monthly indices during April, 2007 to December, 2007 exhibited by the Manufacturing sector alongwith the General Index of Industrial Production are given in **Table - 4.3** and **Charts - 4.2 & 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 & Growth Rates (Base: 1993 - 94)**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Mining</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>General</b>
<b>Annual Indices (April - March)</b>				
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

<b>Period</b>	<b>Mining</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>General</b>
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
2006-07	163.2	263.5	204.7	247.1
<b>Monthly Indices</b>				
Apr'2007	161.2	267.1	215.2	250.7
May'2007	168.1	280.5	225.6	263.1
Jun'2007	158.6	273.6	211.7	255.3
Jul'2007	157.0	272.9	216.2	255.0
Aug'2007	156.0	279.2	219.9	260.3
Sep'2007	154.0	281.0	210.1	260.5
Oct'2007	170.5	279.4	221.4	262.1
Nov'2007	172.8	279.6	210.9	261.4
Dec'2007	180.6	305.7	219.6	283.8
<b>Annual Growth (April - March)</b>				
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
2006-07	5.4	12.5	7.2	11.6
<b>Average Indices (April - December)</b>				
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	156.7	255.4	203.3	239.8

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
2007-08	164.3	279.9	216.7	261.4
<b>Growth (April - December)</b>				
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	4.4	12.2	7.5	11.2
2007-08	4.9	9.6	6.6	9.0

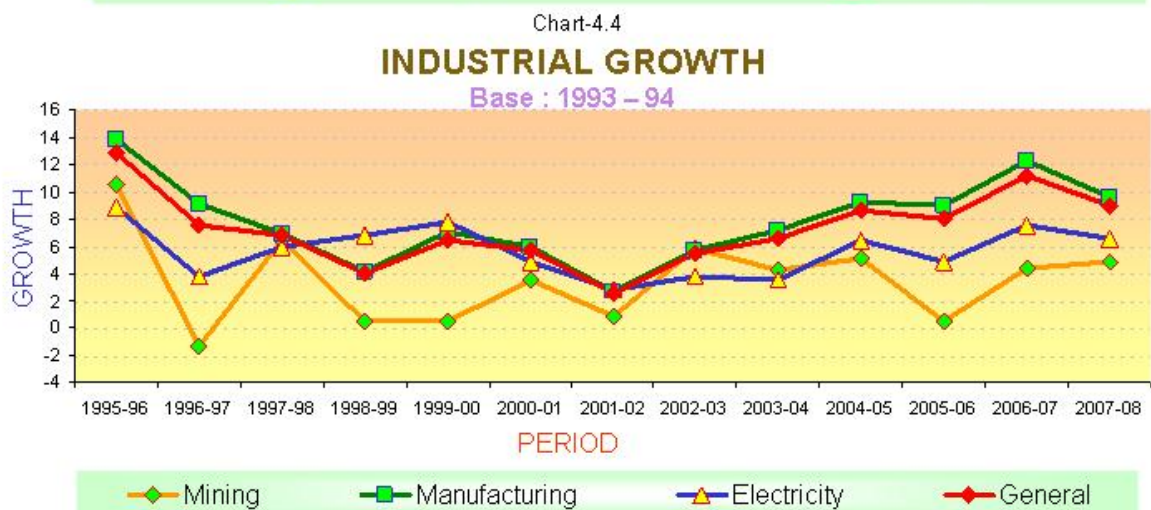
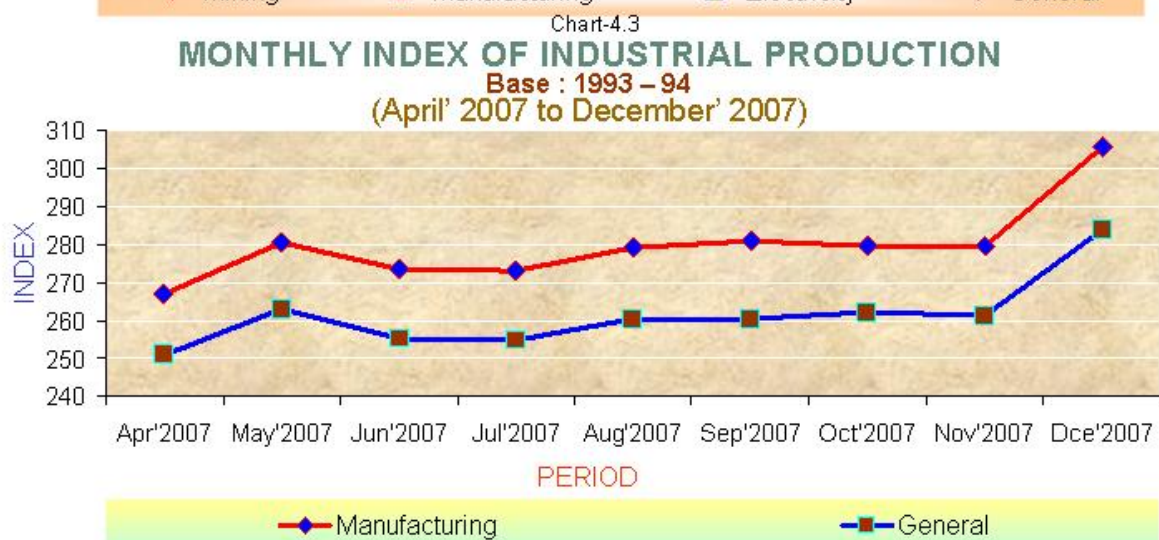
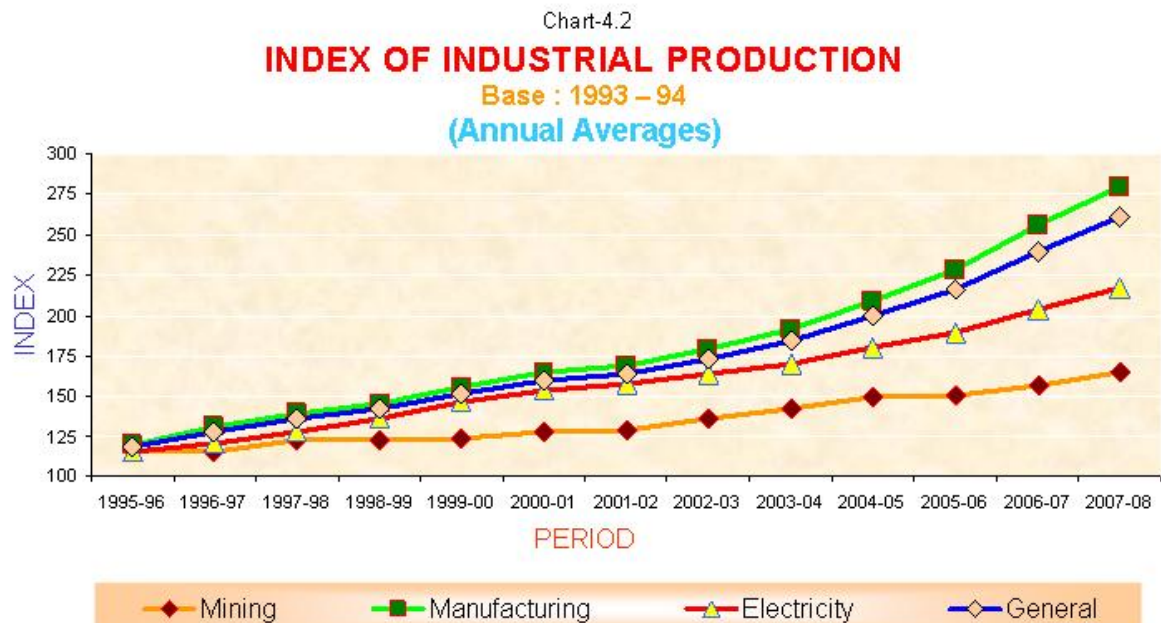
**4.22 Energy Statistics:** The Economics Statistics Division of CSO brings out a publication on Energy Statistics containing time series data of different energy sources viz. coal, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity (hydro & nuclear), etc. The Statistics presented in this publication are based 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. The work of, “Energy Statistics 2007” has been completed and the publication is going to be released soon.

#### **4.23 Fifth Economic Census**

4.23.1 With a view to prepare a frame for collection of basic information relating to enterprise and for taking up follow up enterprise surveys in the unorganised 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 the years 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 data relating to various parameters associated with the enterprise.

4.23.2 The Fifth Economic Census has been carried out during March, 2005 - March, 2006 with the assistance of State Governments for which necessary funds were provided under Central Plan Scheme. The total expenditure involved in this Census was of the order of Rs. 95 crores.

4.23.3 As per the provisional results of the Economic Census - 2005 compiled on the basis of the data received from State/UTs, there were 421.2 lakh entrepreneurial units in the country engaged in different activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of these 258.1 lakh (61.3 per cent) were in the rural area while the remaining 163.1 lakh (38.7 per cent) were 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).

4.23.4 The total number of persons involved in the enterprises captured was of the order of 99 million, 50.2 million in the rural areas and 48.8 million in the urban areas. Hired labour constituted around 52% of the total employment. The annual average growth of employment in the country comes to about 2.5 per cent during 1998 - 2005. The above results are also available in the Ministry's website <http://www.mospi.gov.in>.

4.23.5 The data collected by the State and UT Governments was scanned/ digitised by Regional Data Processing Centre located at different places of the country of RGI. The error list generated was rectified by the State/UT Governments. The detailed tabulated results from the Enterprise Schedule have been provided to all the State/UT Governments for drafting the Economic Census Report. The drafting of all-India Report of Economic Census are under State level process.

## Social Statistics

4.24 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, gender statistics and statistical monitoring of Millennium Development Goals & SAARC Social Charter Goals in addition to implementation of India Statistical Strengthening Project, and the scheme of awards and fellowships for outstanding and meritorious research work in statistics.

4.25 **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):** The Central Statistical Organisation is vested with the responsibility of Statistical Monitoring of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The CSO in coordination with the participating Ministries has been tracking the MDGs, which have been internalized with the policy and programme initiatives of the country. The Second India - specific country report on MDGs. viz. 'Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2007', brought out during the year captures inter-alia data/information pertaining to India's challenges, achievements, policies and programmes from both the national and sub-national perspectives. India's approach to the MDG statistics has received attention in the region. A delegation of senior officers from the National Statistical Office of Mongolia was given a four-day orientation programme concerning "India's approach to MDG data" during 17 - 21 December, 2007.

4.26 **Home based workers:** An *Independent Group on Home based Workers* was constituted by the CSO under the Chairmanship of former DG & CEO, NSSO with active association of a few stakeholders including the UNIFEM. This action has been taken with a view to ensure 'visibility' of HBW in the Indian Data System.

4.27 **Gender Statistics:** The CSO in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and field presence of the UNIFEM, UNDP, UNESCAP and the World Bank organised a 5-day Inter-Regional Workshop on Production of Gender Statistics in New Delhi during 6 - 10 August, 2007. Statistical Officers of different levels, mainly female officers, from 25 countries of different economic regions and nine (9) UN resource persons participated in the workshop. The Indian participants included eleven (11) lady officers from some selected Central Ministries and State Governments. In the Inter Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) meeting on Gender Statistics





Inaugural Session of the Inter-regional Workshop on the Production of Gender Statistics in New Delhi



Secretary, S&PI in Chair in the Second Meeting of the Heads of National Coordination Committees to implement the SAARC Social Charter in New Delhi



held in Rome, on 14 December, 2007 it was decided, inter-alia, that **India would chair an Advisory Committee** for capacity development in Gender Statistics. This meeting was organised in the wake of Global Gender Forum held at Rome during 10 - 13 December, 2007 where India also participated.

**4.28 SAARC Gender Data Base:** The CSO is the lead agency to facilitate development of SAARC Gender Data Base. A prototype of the data base has been developed along with list of statistical indicators. A National Round Table meeting organised by Ministry of Women and Child Development was held on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2007 to deliberate on issues related to various indicators / Statistics as suggested by the member countries. The SAARC Gender Data base (G - datashop) was finalized in the meeting of the Technical Group held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 10 - 11 January, 2008 and launched by the SAARC Secretariat in New Delhi on 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2008 during the biennial meeting of SAARC Ministers in commemoration of Beijing declaration.

**4.29 Women Empowerment:** A Seminar on 'Dimensions of Human Deprivation' was organised at University of Gauhati in September, 2007. Around 50 Experts from Central and State Governmental Organisations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Universities and other fields had actively participated in the seminar during which 12 technical papers on themes such as human deprivation, education of Muslim girls, perceived hunger and MDG indicators on Women's Health & Empowerment were presented and deliberated upon.

**4.30 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 12<sup>th</sup> Summit. The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the Chairman of the National Coordination Committee (NCC) constituted to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter and monitor the performance in achieving the goals. In the run up to the 14<sup>th</sup> Summit of the SAARC held in New Delhi during 3 - 4 April, 2007, the Ministry brought out the second country report (2006 - 07) on the status of implementation of the SAARC Social Charter. As agreed in the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Heads of NCCs of the SAARC Countries held in Islamabad, the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Heads of the NCCs was held in New Delhi during 6 - 7 September, 2007. The meeting of the Heads of NCCs agreed that thematic listing of areas of cooperation emanating from the SAARC Social Charter, would facilitate streamlining of actions to be taken by the member States in implementing identified areas for regional cooperation.

**4.31 Devinfo India:** The second Edition of Devinfo India (version 2) is currently under finalisation in collaboration with UNICEF, containing the latest statistics available from some of the major surveys in the country such as National Family Health Survey III, District Level Health Survey, the latest (61<sup>st</sup>) Round of National Sample Survey, in addition to other administrative data from various ministries and statistical organizations. This user friendly version is meant to support production of evidence-based presentations of development statistics for all kinds of stakeholders.

**4.32 Basic Statistics for Local level Development:** 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, along with the institutional mechanism for collection of such statistics. The Report of this Expert Committee was discussed at the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) held in April,

2007 in New Delhi and it was decided to prepare a concept paper for implementation of the recommendations contained in the Report. The concept paper so prepared along with the Committee's report has been shared with all the States/ Union Territories. A Plan Scheme for implementation of the recommendations has been finalised.

**4.33 Statistical Standards:** The Ministry has initiated work relating to preparation of Manuals on various Statistical Indicators/Statistics to document the processes, procedures and standard practices in vogue in regard to the compilation of statistical indicators in the country and to bring about uniformity in the standards and concepts to be followed.

**4.34 Disaster Management Statistics:** The CSO took the lead in the development of a framework for Disaster Management Statistics in country for the first time. For this purpose an initiation Workshop on "Development of National Disaster Management Statistics" was organised in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2007. As a follow up, action has been initiated for development of a frame-work for compilation of hazard and disaster statistics for which two committees are working on the subject.

**4.35 Environment Statistics and National Resources Accounting:** The CSO commissioned eight pilot studies on Natural Resource Accounting to the following institutes.

S. No.	Institute	Name of the Project
1.	Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal	Natural Resource Accounting for Land and Forestry Sectors (excluding mining) in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
2.	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR) Karnataka	Natural Resource Accounting in Karnataka: A Study of the Land and Forestry Sector (Excluding Mining)
3.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	Natural Resource Accounting for West Bengal for the Sectors: Air and Water
4.	Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi	Natural Resource Accounting in GOA
5.	Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi	Natural Resource Accounting of Air and Water Pollution: Case Studies of Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh States of India
6.	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi	Accounting for unsustainable mineral extraction in the States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
7.	Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai	Environmental Accounting of Land and Water Resources in Tamil Nadu
8.	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong	Environmental Accounting of Natural resources of Meghalaya for Land and Forest Resources

A Technical Monitoring Committee (TMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Member, NSC and Dean of Centre for Social Studies, JNU reviewed the progress of these projects. The reports of four projects commissioned to TERI, IEG, IIFM and CMDR have been finalised. The draft reports of the remaining four projects were discussed in the meeting of TMC held on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2008 wherein it was decided to approve them.

## **Awards, Fellowships and Research Studies in Statistics**

4.36 The Social Statistics Division implements a 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/organizations/NGO for surveys/studies in official statistics. An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India and Secretary of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation assisted by a Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of DG (CSO) approves the proposals for Research Studies/Travel Grants and nomination of awards. During the year, Travel Grant Assistance was provided to seven statisticians to enable them to present their papers in the international conferences/seminars/workshops, etc. Seventeen proposals on Research Studies/Conference/Seminars/Doctoral Fellowships were examined. Three research proposals namely (a) Gender Dimensions in Poverty induced Migration in Coimbatore and other Cities, (b) Improving the Quality and Coverage of Input - Output Transaction Tables 2003 - 04, (c) Forestry Sector Analysis for the State of Kerala have been commissioned. Besides these, financial assistance was provided for holding a Symposiums/ conferences during this period.

4.37 During the curtain raiser function of the First Statistics day on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2007 which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) MOS&PI, gave the National Award in Statistics for the year 2006 - 07 in the honour of Prof. C.R. Rao to Prof. Ayanendranath Basu, ISI Kolkata. Eleven winners of essay writing competition organized by MOS&PI were given awards.

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

4.38 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is the participating entity in respect of a World Bank assisted project 'India Statistical Strengthening Project' (ISSP) for strengthening of Indian Statistical System. The ISSP has adopted a 2 - Tier approach for implementation. In Tier - I, those activities were taken up for study which were necessary to provide adequate baseline details for the objective and data based formulation of Tier - II activities, besides providing some operationally /functionally useful results. MOSPI now has available fairly detailed and comprehensive State/UT-Specific Study Reports on 'Identifying the Specific Requirements for Strengthening of the State Statistical Bureaus', for 35 States/UTs. At present, the process of synthesis of the State/UT reports is under way.

4.39 A Concept Paper for Tier - II of the project approved by the National Statistical Commission and the Planning Commission has been posed to the World Bank. The ISSP, besides supporting the project implementation within the MOS&PI, envisages to extend support to the State/UT Governments in primarily the following identified areas.

- (i) Improving the coordination and management of statistical activities in the States;
- (ii) Human Resource Development (HRD);
- (iii) Development of Statistical Infrastructure;



Hon'ble Minister of State for Statistics & Programme Implementation is awarding Prof. C.R.Rao Award for junior statisticians to Prof. Ayanendranath Basu of ISI, Kolkata for his meritorious contribution in the field of statistics



Secretary, S&PI chairing the Workshop on Development of National Disaster Management Statistics

- (iv) Investments in Physical Infrastructure, including IT and Improving Statistical Operations, especially those that contribute to the cause of improvement of quality and dissemination of statistical data.

### **City Group (Delhi Group) on Informal Sector Statistics**

4.40 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 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 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.

4.41 The 10th meeting of the Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group) was held during 8 - 10 October, 2007 at the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Geneva. The chapters 1 to 5 and 10 of the Manual on Informal Sector and Informal Employment and the draft chapter on Informal Sector in SNA 1993 Rev.-1 were deliberated upon at the meeting for finalisation.

4.42 **Publications:** The following are the latest publications available and placed on the Ministry's website. The work of preparation of the next issues of these publications is in progress.

- (i) Selected Socio-Economic Statistics - India 2006
- (ii) Women and Men in India 2006
- (iii) Elderly people in India - Profile and Programmes 2006
- (iv) Youth in India: Profile and Programmes 2006
- (v) Compendium of Environmental Statistics
- (vi) SAARC Social Charter - India Country Report 2006 - 07
- (vii) Millennium development Goals - India Country Report 2005

### **Human Resource Development**

4.43 Training is the most important tool of Human Resource Development (HRD) in any organization. The Training Division of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is mandated with the task of looking after the training needs of not only ISS officers but also of all statistical personnel in the other Central Government Departments, States/UTs and Public Sector Undertakings in the country in addition to participants from abroad by providing need based training in the field of Official Statistics and related disciplines. 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 Indian Statistical Service (ISS) besides others belonging to subordinate statistical service. 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

during 2008-09 at Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh with state-of-the-art facilities.

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

4.45 **Training Programmes:** The programmes offered by the Training Division include: (i) Two-year Probationary Training for the direct recruits to the Junior Time Scale of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS); (ii) Refresher Training Courses for the in service ISS officers; (iii) Training Courses for the personnel of Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) including Training of Trainers (ToTs); (iv) Training Courses for Non-ISS Officers/ officials of the Central, State/UTs and Public Sector undertakings in the country; (v) Training programmes for the M.Stat Students of Indian Statistical Institutes; (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; and (viii) Organizing Seminars/workshops/study tours for the Statistical Personnel of India and other countries including SAARC and ESCAP countries.

4.46 **Training Courses conducted / organised during 2007 - 08:** Fourteen Probationers of 2005 (XXVIII) batch of ISS have joined the Ministry on 24.01.2007 and are undergoing a two-year probationary training programme. Next batch i.e. (XXIX) batch of ISS too has recently joined the Ministry on 06.02.2008 and their training has also been started. Twenty six refresher-training programmes have been planned during 2007 - 08 and 5 such training programmes on various topics viz Poverty Estimation & Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Management Development, Consumer Price Indices and Price & Labour Statistics, SPSS, Disaster Management, Administrative and Financial Management, MS Access and Visual Basic Net, Environment Statistics with exposure to Water Accounting, Total Quality Management, Financial Management and Development of Leadership and Admin & Financial Acumen have been organized till now. The remaining programmes are to be conducted during the remaining part of the year 2007 - 08. 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 two weeks' duration. During 2007 - 08, nine training modules on various topics have been planned out of which seven have been organized by now. The remaining training programmes are to be conducted during the remaining part of the year 2007 - 08. In addition to this, two training programmes on official statistics have been exclusively organized for the statisticians of J&K and Andaman Nicobar Islands. A total of 129 statisticians have been trained so far. A three-week course on “Official Statistics” was conducted for M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute during the period 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2007 to 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2007. A total of 53 students attended the training programme. Four Training programmes of 2 - week (11 days) duration each on “Amalgamated Official Statistics” were conducted for in-service Subordinate Statistical Service Officers by now and one training programme is in progress. Twelve Module ‘B’ Training programmes on Official Statistics” each of 2 weeks duration are to be organized during 2007 - 08 for new recruits of Subordinate Statistical Service Officers, out of which nine trainings have been completed by now and the remaining would be done during the remaining part of the year 2007 - 08. Eight Module II concerning FOD Field Training for in-service officers of Subordinate Statistical Service are to be organized during 2007

- 08, out of which seven trainings have been completed at different regional hubs by now and another one would be conducted during the year 2007 - 08. Twelve Module 'D' Basics of Computer Applications are scheduled during 2007 - 08 for new recruits of Subordinate Statistical Service Officers, out of which 11 training have been completed and one more would be conducted during the remaining part of the year. Two TOT (Training of trainers) during 2007 - 08 have been completed as scheduled. A total of 28 participants were trained. All the four Training on Basic of Computer Applications for in-service officers of Subordinate Statistical Service have been completed as per the training calendar.

**4.47 International Coordination and Training (ICT):** (i) A four-day study visit was organized for Zambian delegates during the period 22 - 25 May, 2007 by sharing Indian Experience on conducting Economic Census. A total of four participants attended this training programme. (ii) A seven-day study visit was organized for delegates from Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal during the period 19 - 25 June, 2007 by sharing Indian experience on Annual Survey of Industries, Economic Census and Enterprise Survey. (iii) A six - weeks training programme in "Official Statistics and Related Methodology" for the participants of International Statistical Education Center (ISEC), Kolkata was conducted during 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2007 to 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2007. A total of 7 participants from Afghanistan, Cuba, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Mongolia attended the training programme.

**4.48 Thematic Seminars:** To expand the capabilities of the ISS officers and for advancement of their academic interest, analytical abilities and their contributions to the Indian Statistical System, a thematic seminar on selected topics has been organised at Nagpur on 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2008, presided over by Secretary, S&PI and Chief Statistician of India. A total of nine such seminars have been conducted since inception.

**4.49 Regional Training Workshops:** With a view to assess the precise training needs/ requirements of States and UTs in order to keep abreast with the latest developments in the field of Official Statistics & Related Methodologies, four Regional Workshops were conducted at Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Gandhinagar and Thiruvananthapuram and one more is planned to be held at Itanagar for the North Eastern States.

**4.50 National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA):** After stone-laying ceremony for Central Training Facility, now named as National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2006, the construction of civil and electrical work in respect of NASA building including Administrative Block, Hostel Block and Residential Block is almost complete. The Ministry has applied through CPWD for issuing the completion certificate to Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA). The relevant action regarding furnishing of NASA, computer networking, landscaping, etc. has been initiated.

## **Research and Publication**

**4.51** The Research and Publication Unit is engaged in collection, compilation and updation of socio-economic data on various aspects and its dissemination to National and International agencies like UNSD, ESCAP, SAARC, ADB, OECD, ILO, etc. The following publications are being brought out by the unit:

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

4.52 The following publications were released by the unit:

- (i) Monthly Abstracts of Statistics (MAS) Volume 59 for the months of August, 2007 to December, 2007 and Monthly Abstract of Statistics Volume 60 for the months of January, 2007 to September, 2007. By end of March, 2008 MAS for the months of October, 2007 to December, 2007 is likely to be released.
- (ii) Statistical Abstract India (combined issue 2005 & 2006), Statistical Abstract India, 2007 is likely to be released by the end of this financial year.
- (iii) Statistical Pocket Book (combined issue 2006 & 2007)
- (iv) India in Figures - 2007

4.53 Besides the release of above publications, this unit has sent Statistical information to various national and international agencies as and when asked for in a time bound manner. Some of the prominent publications for which Indian Statistical information was sent are:

- (i) UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for the months of May, 2007 to March, 2008.
- (ii) Statistical Indicators to UN - ESCAP for Quarter ending December, 2007.
- (iii) Key indicators for annual publication "Development for Asian and Pacific countries, 2007" for Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- (iv) Statistical Year Book of South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation.
- (v) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Fact Book - 2008.
- (vi) India - 2008, a reference annual of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

4.54 The Unit has another Section namely Graphic Section which remains engaged throughout the year in preparation of cover page designs, graphs, charts, maps, name plates, etc. for inclusion in various publications of this Ministry.

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# CHAPTER V

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

### Organisation and Functions

5.1 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is the sample survey conducting agency of the Ministry of Statistics & 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 Economic Census. Besides these surveys, NSSO collects data on rural and urban prices, plays a significant role in the improvement of crop statistics through supervision of the area enumeration and crop estimation surveys of the State agencies. It also maintains a frame of urban areal units for use in sample surveys in urban areas. The Organisation functions under the overall direction of Steering Committee of NSS. 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 organisation and after the recent cadre review of Indian Statistical Service, is assisted by three Additional Director Generals and 41 Deputy Director Generals.

5.2 The NSSO has four Divisions. The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) is located at Kolkata. It is responsible for technical planning of the survey, formulation of sample design, designing of enquiry schedules & other survey instruments and preparation of survey reports. The Field Operations Division (FOD) has its headquarters at Delhi/Faridabad with a network of six Zonal Offices, 49 Regional Offices and 116 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) has its headquarters at Kolkata. It has six Data Processing Centres at various places. It is responsible for sample selection, software development, processing and tabulation of the data collected through surveys. The Co-ordination and Publication Division (CPD) functions as the secretariat of the Steering Committee of the NSSO and coordinates all the activities of different Divisions. It also brings out the bi-annual journal of NSSO “Sarvekshana”.

### Steering Committee

5.3 As per the recommendations of National Statistical Commission, a Steering Committee of NSS was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.D. Tendulkar to look after all the matters pertaining to NSSO. The Steering Committee held its first and second meetings on 19 January, 2007 and 12 - 13 March, 2007 respectively. In the first meeting, the Committee, inter-alia discussed the existing data dissemination policy of NSSO. It decided that the policy in vogue as far as NSS data reports were concerned was sound and there was no need to review it. In the second meeting, the Steering Committee approved the Tabulation Plan and Estimation Procedure of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round and Sample Design & Schedule of Enquiry for NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round. It was also decided that the NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July, 2008 - June, 2009) would be devoted to survey on Domestic Tourism, Housing Condition, Urban Slums and Civic Amenities.

5.4 The third and fourth meetings of the Steering Committee were held on 4 - 5 October, 2007 and 28 November, 2007 respectively. In the third meeting, the Committee discussed the requests for conduct of surveys received from different Ministries/Organisations. During the fourth meeting, issue of publicity measures on NSSO surveys was discussed and it was decided that M/o Housing and Poverty Alleviation & M/o Tourism would arrange for the wide publicity of the subjects which are being taken up during the NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July, 2008 - June, 2009). The Committee also decided that in the NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round, data on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment would not be collected through independent Schedules

## **Working Groups**

5.5 The fourth meeting of the Working Group on NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round (July, 2006 - June, 2007) was held at Kolkata on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2007 under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.K. Adhikari to finalise the Tabulation Plan and Estimation Procedure for the approval of Steering Committee.

5.6 The second meeting of the Working Group on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round (July, 2007 - June, 2008) was held at New Delhi on 14 - 15 February, 2007 (under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. Sundaram). The Group discussed and finalised the sampling design and schedules of enquiry for the survey for the approval of Steering Committee. The third meeting of the Working Group was held on 22 November, 2007 at New Delhi wherein the Tabulation Plan and Estimation Procedure for the survey were discussed for the approval of the Steering Committee.

5.7 The first meeting of the Working Group on NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round was held at Kolkata on 18 December, 2007 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Mukherjee. The Group discussed (i) Concepts and definitions; (ii) Subject coverage; and (iii) Sampling Design to be adopted for the survey. The schedule design for domestic tourism and Housing conditions and urban slums were finalized.

## **Socio-Economic Surveys - Ongoing Rounds**

### **NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round**

5.8 The seventh quinquennial survey on Household Consumer Expenditure Sch. 1.0 and Employment and Unemployment Sch. 10 (NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round) was conducted during July, 2004 - June, 2005. All the following fourteen reports based on this round have been released and unit level data for both the schedules 1.0 and 10 have also been disseminated.

- 508: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05
- 509: Household Consumption of various goods and services in India, 2004-05
- 510: Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05
- 511: Energy sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting, 2004-05
- 512: Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households, 2004-05
- 513: Nutrition Intake in India, 2004-05
- 514: Household Consumer Expenditure among Socio-Economic Groups, 2004-05
- 515: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05
- 516: Employment and Unemployment Situation among Social Groups in India, 2004-05



Prof. S.D. Tendulkar, Chairman, National Statistical Commission (NSC) inaugurating the National Seminar on Survey Results of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Un-employment) on October 29, 2007 at New Delhi.



Prof. S.D. Tendulkar, Chairman, National Statistical Commission (NSC) delivering his inaugural address during the National Seminar on Survey Results of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Un-employment) which was held on October 29 - 30, 2007 at New Delhi.

- 517: Status of Education and Vocational Training in India, 2004-05
- 518: Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties, 2004-05
- 519: Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05
- 520: Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004-05
- 521: Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05

During the year 2007 - 08, six reports viz. at Sl. Nos. (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi), (vii) & (xii) above have been released.

### **NSS 62<sup>nd</sup> Round**

5.9 The 62<sup>nd</sup> Round of NSS (July, 2005 - June, 2006) was on 'Un-organised Manufacturing Enterprises'. Apart from this main topic, the annual survey on household Consumer expenditure and Employment & Un-Employment 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. The following five reports will be based on the survey:

- 522: Employment - Unemployment Situation in India: 2005-2006.
- 523: Reports on Household Consumer Expenditure: 2005-06
- 524: Operational Characteristics of Unorganized Manufacturing Enterprises in India: 2005-06
- 525: Unorganised Manufacturing Sector - Employment, Assets and Borrowings: 2005-06
- 526: Unorganised Manufacturing Sector - Input, Output and Value added: 2005-06

Report No. 524 has already been released and the remaining four Reports will be released by the month of March, 2008.

### **NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round**

5.10 The 63<sup>rd</sup> Round of NSS (July, 2006 - June, 2007) focused on 'Un-organised Services Enterprises (excluding trade)'. Apart from this main topic, the annual survey on Household Consumer Expenditure 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. A total of 5608 villages and 7725 urban blocks of Area Frame along with 1000 big enterprises of the List Frame were covered in the survey. Data validation and processing work of the schedules is now in progress.

### **NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round**

5.11 The 64<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (July, 2007 - June, 2008) is devoted to survey on Education, Employment and Migration along with the annual survey on Household Consumer Expenditure. The total first stage units (FSUs) to be covered are 12688 sample villages/ blocks Fieldwork of the survey is in progress. A total of 6311 sample FSUs were covered by the end of December, 2007. Data entry and data validation software were finalized. Tabulation plan and Estimation procedure have been approved by the Working Group and are to be placed in the next Steering Committee Meeting.

## **NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round**

5.12 The 65<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (July, 2008 - June, 2009) will be devoted to survey on “Domestic Tourism and Housing Conditions, Urban Slums, Civic Amenities and other facilities”. The Working Group under the chairmanship of Prof. S. P. Mukherjee deliberated on the technical aspects of the survey and finalised the survey instruments and the same will be placed in the next meeting of Steering Committee.

## **Sarvekshana**

5.13 90<sup>th</sup> issue of journal Sarvekshana, containing an integrated summary on NSS 57<sup>th</sup> Round survey results on Unorganised Service Sector, was released during June, 2007. It also contained two technical papers. 91<sup>st</sup> issue of journal Sarvekshana containing an integrated summary on NSS 58<sup>th</sup> Round survey results on Disabled Persons in India, village facilities and condition of urban slums was released during October 2007. It also contained three technical papers.

## **Agricultural Statistics**

5.14 In order to improve the quality of the agricultural statistics, a scheme called “Improvement of Crop Statistics” (ICS) 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 check 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. In addition, sample check on aggregation of area figures above the village level i.e. at Tehsil, District and State levels are also undertaken in 16 Land Record States.

5.15 In the Agricultural Year 2007 - 08, checking of area enumeration was completed in 5869 villages during Early Kharif and Kharif seasons upto December, 2007 as against 6219 villages planned for the whole season. Work relating to Aggregation of Area has been completed in 3259 villages during Early Kharif and Kharif seasons upto December, 2007 as against 3700 villages planned for Early Kharif & Kharif seasons. For sample check on crop cutting experiments, 8084 experiments were supervised upto December, 2007 during Early Kharif and Kharif seasons as against 9200 experiments planned for the Early Kharif and Kharif seasons 2007 - 08.

5.16 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 208 crops pertaining to these States for the year 2006 - 07 & 2 Crops for the year 2007 - 08 were forwarded to the Union Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi as per prescribed time schedule.

5.17 The findings of ICS are brought out in the form of reports on Review of Crop Statistics System in States through Scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics. The state wise reports are brought out for Kharif and Rabi Seasons of each Agricultural Year. A consolidated All India Report on the review of Crop Statistics System in India through ICS is prepared annually. The report has been published for 2004 - 05 and is under progress for 2005 - 06. State wise reports were brought out for Rabi 2005 - 06 for all 22 States and for Kharif 2006 - 07 for 10 States as per

time schedule. These reports have been sent to DES, Ministry of Agriculture, the respective State Government and other agencies for necessary action.

5.18 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 and the report for 2004 - 05 is under progress.

5.19 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. During the year 2007, till October, HLCC meetings have been held in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Chattisgarh and Orissa. 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 or no variations at all in the entries recorded by the State level staff and as observed by Central/State supervisors during sample check on Area Enumeration work. The performance of DLCs during the reference year is quite encouraging.

## **Urban Frame Survey**

5.20 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is conducted on a continuing basis to provide an updated frame of First Stage Units (FSUs) for conducting Socio Economic enquiries in urban areas. The UFS blocks are updated taking into account the change in the population of cities and towns and also in newly formed towns. Each town/city is divided into compact area (known as 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 maps prepared during updation of UFS are also made available to users in Government Departments & Private Institutions. During the Phase 2002 - 07, 4269 towns comprising of 431883 Blocks have been updated. The Steering Committee of NSSO is to take a decision on the start of the new Phase 2007 - 12.

## **Price Data Collection**

### **Urban Retail Price collection**

5.21 The Field Operations Division (FOD) 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 Organisation (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 public distribution system.

### **Rural Retail Price Collection**

5.22 The NSSO (FOD) collects Rural Retail Price data from the 603 selected sample village 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 building up Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural/ Rural Labourers (CPI (AL/RL)) by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour.

## Consumer Price Index (Urban)

5.23 A market survey was conducted by Field Operations Division for CSO for compilation of a new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for all sections of Urban Population (CPI (U)) in 310 selected towns covering 1114 quotations in all the States/UTs. The field work had commenced from February, 2007 and the work of all the 1114 quotations was completed by October, 2007.

## Annual Survey of Industries

5.24 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the regular programme of CSO. The field work consisting of issue of notices and collection, scrutiny and dispatch of the returns to CSO 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 finalization of ASI schedule etc. The field work of ASI 2005 - 06 in respect of 60971 units with a net response rate of about 96.7% was completed in June, 2007. For ASI 2006 - 07 the gross allotment is 70653 units and the net allotment is 66295 units. The survey work was started from September, 2007. Data has been collected from 13325 units till the end of December, 2007. The field work would be completed by 30.04.2007.

## Plan Schemes

5.25 In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, all the plan schemes of various Divisions of NSSO have been merged under one plan scheme entitled '**Capacity Development**'. One of the Component of 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) Library Automation using library management software (LIBSYS) has been done successfully.
- (ii) A Pilot Study on Reference Period of Food Items in the Consumer Expenditure Survey has been conducted and the report has been released. Pilot Study on Non-agricultural Enterprises in the Informal Sector (manufacturing and trading) has also been completed. The report of the study is under preparation.
- (iii) A project by Prof. Arijit Choudhury on the Use of Small Area Technique to provide District Level Estimates of certain socio-economic parameter for rural sector using consumer expenditure survey of 55<sup>th</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup> Round data is in advance stage. 90% work has been completed.
- (iv) Lectures were organised on 06.03.07 on 'Data Integration Techniques' and 'Strategic Business Management: Assessing the power of the Indian Middle Class' by Prof. B. K. Sinha and on 18.09.07 on 'Alternative Estimate of Under-employment' by Prof. D. Coondoo, members of NSC.
- (v) Digitised Survey Documents and NSS Reports (above 60% is over).
- (vi) Hard copies of the reports are published in-house here and are disseminated in the form of both hard and soft copies.
- (vii) As part of e - governance, Automation of Office Procedure has been started by preparation of Pay Bill / Pay Slip / GPF Statement etc. through computerised system. E-registrar has been created for dispatch for easy tracking and recording purpose.



5.26 **Data Processing Division has the following three components in the Plan Scheme:**

- (a) **Construction of Hostel Building for NSSO at Kolkata:** A hostel building at Mahalanobis Bhavan, 164 G.L.T. Road, Kolkata was approved with the project cost of Rs.4.28 crore. The work started in the month of July, 2006 with the plan of constructing G+4 floors, with 44 rooms and 5 lounges in the building and the target date of completion of civil and electrical work is fixed as March, 2008. As on date, roof casting of 4<sup>th</sup> floor is going on.
- (b) **Upgradation of existing computer system for reducing time-lag in data processing and data warehouse:** This is a critical on-going scheme being implemented since 1992 - 93 for regular upgradation of the processing system and IT application equipments of Data Processing Centres to achieve the following objectives: (1) ensure maximum efficiency in processing and tabulation of survey data thereby minimising the processing /tabulation time; (2) develop appropriate data archival system for NSS data under RDBMS; and (3) assist the States/UT Governments in the processing/tabulation of NSS matching state sample data. Since the work in DPD involves computer intensive technology, there is a need for continuous review of the requirements (in terms of the system as also the computer equipments) in order to keep pace with fast technological development all over the world.

The Plan Scheme Implementation Committee of DPD under the Chairmanship of Sh. K. N. Unni, DDG recommended the following work for DPD: (a) LAN with structured cabling (redundancy enabled) using CAT5e data cables and Network switches for DPD (HQ) and each Data Processing Centres; (b) Dataone Broadband line with 75 GB or higher download for internet connectivity and WAN; (c) Registration of domain name “**dpdnssso.gov.in**” with NIC; (d) Purchase of high-end quad-core dual CPU servers (with redundancy) for all Data Processing Centres; and (e) Making a pilot project of using Oracle for data processing through open tendering process. Actions have been initiated to implement the recommendation.

- (c) **Rationalisation of Data Processing Facilities:** In order to accelerate the data processing of socio economic surveys undertaken by NSSO, to facilitate complete DE of listing schedules and handling of additional workload (arising out of doubling the no. of households for annual consumer expenditure survey) two Data Processing Centres were established at Ahmedabad and Bangalore during Eighth Plan under the scheme “*Rationalization of data processing facilities*”. Improvement of quality and timeliness of data processing was thus the primary objectives of the scheme. With the creation of the DP centers, the time lag in data processing of survey schedules has been reduced.

5.27 The components “Strengthening of Field Survey Capabilities of NSSO” and “Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics and Publication” are in operation in the Field Operations Division with the following objectives:

- Providing own accommodation.



- Upgradation of IT in NSSO (FOD).
- Advertising & Publicity.
- Redefining the jurisdiction of field offices, reallocation of human resources and strengthening of survey management systems.
- Strengthening in-house human resources development systems.

5.28 Under this component, during the year 2007 - 08, the infrastructure in field offices and head quarters of FOD are being further developed and strengthened. The authorization of funds amounting to Rs.147.00 lakh has been made for construction of buildings for Sub Regional Office (SRO) Jodhpur and Mangalore as well as civil & electrical works in ZO/RO Nagpur, Lucknow and Hqrs. New Delhi and Faridabad. To extend the use of Information Technology in the field offices/ Headquarters of FOD, NSSO, proposal for purchase of 206 Computers is being processed. Publicity through advertisements about conduct of the Socio-economic Survey (64<sup>th</sup> Round) and ASI 2006 - 07 have been made through newspapers.

5.29 The CPD is operating the component (i) Grants-in-aid to specified North Eastern States for carrying out the NSS fieldwork and (ii) the CPD part 'Strengthening and Modernisation of NSS Publication and Data Dissemination'. The 1<sup>st</sup> installment of the Grants-in-aid has been released to three states.

## **Seminars and Trainings**

5.30 The National Seminar on the Survey Results of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment) was organised during 29 - 30 October, 2007 at New Delhi. Twenty-eight technical papers were presented in the Seminar. Eminent academicians and statisticians attended the Seminar.

5.31 Training of staff and officers in an area of priority was undertaken in the NSSO. All the ISS officers of NSSO are regularly deputed to attend the in-service training courses organized by the Training Division of CSO. About 60 ISS Officers have attended different courses organized upto December, 2007. The knowledge and skills of the field staff are upgraded through organization of regular refresher courses through the training centers set up in each of the six zones of FOD. These Training Centres conduct different types of in-service training programmes for different categories of staff as per the functional requirement of the field staff on a regular basis. During the year 2007 - 08, about 500 members of field staff of different categories were trained upto December, 2007 in the Zonal Training Centres.

5.32 An All India Training Workshops on processing of NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round data for DPD officers was organized at Data Processing Centre, Nagpur during 25 - 26 September, 2007.

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# CHAPTER VI

## COORDINATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

6.1 The Coordination and Administration Division is mainly responsible for coordinating the statistical activities of various Divisions of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and maintaining a liaison with Central Government Ministries / Departments as also State Governments and other Statistical Agencies. The Division is also responsible for plan coordination for the Ministry as a whole, and formulation of Five Year and Annual Plans of the Ministry. Besides, the Division is also responsible for preparation / compilation of the Outcome Budget of the Ministry and for bringing out a publication “Statistical System in India”.

### Coordination of Statistical Activities

6.2 During the year, in fulfilling its coordinating role, the officers of CAD participated in the inter-departmental meetings of the Working Groups, Technical Advisory Committees, Standing Committees set up by the Central Ministries/Departments in subject areas of their concern with a view to ensuring adoption of statistical standards on a uniform basis, minimizing duplication of efforts and for promoting quality and timeliness of data. It also participated in the meetings of the high level statistical coordination committees of the State Governments, which reviewed the activities relating to statistical data generation and dissemination within the respective States.

6.3 As a part of the mechanism set up by the Government for coordinating the activities in the field of statistics in different States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments, the Ministry organised the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) during 10 - 11 April, 2007 at Delhi to exchange views and discuss issues of common interest on statistical activities relating to Central and State Governments. Following major decisions were taken in the Conference:

#### **(i) Strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus including Core Statistics and Role of Statistical Advisers**

- Phase-II of India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) should be completed in a time bound manner, certainly by December, 2007.
- National Statistical Commission will take up with the State Governments the need to empower Directorate of Economics & Statistics to play the nodal role in coordinating the statistical activities within the State.
- Necessary steps will be taken by the Ministry of Statistics & PI to meet the immediate need of North-eastern States regarding infrastructure requirements relating to Information Technology, office equipments and training.
- The role and functions of the statistical advisors positioned in the States to be finalized by the National Statistical Commission and would be communicated to the State Governments by May, 2007.

#### **(ii) Problems in Horticulture Statistics**

- Horticulture Census to be conducted immediately without further delay.



Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), S&PI chairing the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) organised by Central Statistical Organisation at Gandhinagar, Gujarat, on 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2008.



Prof. S.D. Tendulkar, Chairman, National Statistical Commission delivering his address during 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

- The CSO shall set up a Committee of three members from Centre and States to give recommendations, within six months, on the issue whether the Horticulture Census can be conducted along with the Agricultural Census.
- The Horticulture Information System (HIS) should be set up in States with an Apex Unit at Centre within the current year. The timely reporting Scheme (TRS) should be extended to cover horticulture crops wherever possible. The cultivators as also the Panchayats should be involved in the data collection in HIS.
- It must be ensured that there is no compromise on quality of data in the alternative methodology being developed by the IASRI for Crop Estimation Survey of Fruits and Vegetables on account of reduction in the size of the sample. The proposed methodology should also make use of market arrival data.

**(iii) Processing of State Sample Data of National Sample Survey**

- The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) will assist the States in terms of providing Common Data Entry Format Software, Report writing software instructions manual and training & hands on practice. It would, however, be responsibility of the States concerned to do the data entry in the Common Data Entry Format and using the software provided to them.
- For the States which do not have sufficient capability in processing the State Sample Data, the NSSO would arrange one time data entry and processing for one round to be decided mutually by the State concerned and the NSSO.

**(iv) Basic Statistics for Local Level Development**

- The COCSSO observed that the further work on the issue of Basic Statistics for Local Level Development based on the recommendations of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission needs to be carried out.
- It was decided that a five member Committee with DG, CSO as Chairman and Director, DES, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, U.P and Arunachal Pradesh as members be constituted to suggest a model for collection and flow of data from village to the State level. The Committee would take into consideration, the model proposed by the Kerala, DES.

**(v) Standardised Set of Statistical Products/Publication for States**

- The CSO should finalise a minimum set of Statistical Products/Publications within next two weeks to be sent to all the States. The product should include the indicators recommended under the ICT, MDG and Dev-info. The States will indicate a firm calendar for release of these products/publications.
- All State Statistical Bureaus should have dedicated website.
- The State should develop e-publications to reduce cost and time lag. The DG, CSO will provide the prototype for the same.

6.4 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations was held on February 7 - 8, 2008 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat, where important issues concerning Infrastructure Statistics,

including Housing and Construction; Statistics on Children, and, Statistics on Administrative Records were discussed.

### **Plan Coordination (Five Year Plans and Annual Plans)**

6.5 The Coordination and Administration Division (CAD) coordinated the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, and presented it to the Planning Commission. An Outlay of Rs.9,519.74 crores was proposed to the Planning Commission for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan 2007 - 12 of the Ministry, including Rs.7925 crores for Member Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). The Planning Commission has since approved Rs.600 crores excluding MPLADS. For the Annual Plan 2007 - 08, an amount of Rs. 92 crores has been approved for the Ministry as per the details in **Annex-III**, excluding MPLADS.

6.6 The Annual Plan 2008 - 09 has also been formulated, and an outlay of Rs. 198.06 crores has been proposed to Planning Commission for the Ministry, excluding the MPLADS for which Rs.1580 crores has been proposed.

6.7 The Division also brought out the Outcome Budget of the Ministry for the year 2007 - 08, copies of which were presented to both the Houses of Parliament.

### **Publications**

6.8 The Coordination and Administration Division (CAD) has been assigned the task of bringing out publications (i) Directory of Sample Surveys, and (ii) Statistical System in India. The work on compilation of the publications was initiated during the year.

## Annex - III

## Statement on Annual Outlays for the Year 2007 - 08

	Plan Scheme of the 11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007 - 12)	Annual Outlay (2007 - 08) (Rs. in Crores)		
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	GBS (approved)	Capital	NER
1.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	5.00	0.00	0.50
	Total CSS	5.00	0.00	0.50
	<b>Central Sector Scheme (CS)</b>			
2.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	1.00	0.02	0.10
3.	Additional/Alternation and Modernisation of office buildings	0.40	0.40	0.00
4.	Capacity Development of CSO	26.40	11.57	2.62
5.	Capacity Development of NSSO	28.50	6.18	4.20
6.	Strengthening of Data Processing, Storage and Dissemination of Computer Centre	1.62	0.15	0.00
7.	Grant in aid to ISI, Kolkata	26.08	0.00	1.73
8.	Institutional Development and capacity building for project planning, implementation, monitoring and performance	3.00	0.30	0.05
9.	Economics Census	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total CS</b>	<b>87.00</b>	<b>18.62</b>	<b>8.70</b>
	<b>Total (CSS+CS)</b>	<b>92.00</b>	<b>18.62</b>	<b>9.20</b>

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# **CHAPTER VII**

## **COMPUTER CENTRE**

### **Introduction**

7.1 The Computer Centre was set up in 1967 under the erstwhile Department of Statistics under the Cabinet Secretariat with 3 Honeywell-400 Computer System 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 again replaced in May, 1992 by a latest 4<sup>th</sup> 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 along with software tools Developer and Designer 2000. Now, the Centre is equipped with three servers i.e. Wipro server, HCL server and Sun Microsystem web server. Sun Microsystem web server has been installed recently exclusively for the job of data warehouse.

### **Main Activities**

7.2 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 PI which is hosted by the NIC and (viii) Creation and Maintenance of National Data Warehouse of official statistics.

### **Data Preparation and Processing**

7.3 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. About 14.42 lakh records have been keyed in or verified through these data entry machines during the period from April, 2007 to December, 2007 for CPI (UNME), NSS 53<sup>rd</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> Round listing schedule and prices being collected under Market Survey - 2006.

7.4 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 38<sup>th</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> Rounds of NSS Socio - Economic data, etc.

7.5 During the period April - December, 2007, the following jobs were performed:

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

- Indices from March, 2007 to November, 2007 were generated.
- Prepared Brochure containing Group, Subgroup Indices for all the 59 Centres and the all India for January - June, 2007.

**(ii) Special Tabulation from the NSS Data**

- Generated Special Tables for Employment-Unemployment (50<sup>th</sup> Round) and Consumer Expenditure (61<sup>st</sup> Round) of NSSO on daily Status Code for NSC and NSSO using Oracle and Crystal Reports.

**(iii) Data Preservation and Dissemination:** As per the "National policy on dissemination of statistical data", Computer Centre has preserved a large volume of data generated through various socio-economic surveys, Enterprise Survey, Economic Censuses, Annual Survey of Industries and price data on CD-ROMs. These data are being disseminated regularly to a large number of 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 by Computer Centre from sale of data during April, 2007 to December, 2007 was Rs. 17.73 lakh, US \$ 41751 and UK £ 2168 .

**(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 organizations. Software packages were organized for middle level ISS officers 'Software Engineering' course for ISS Probationers beside in-house training courses. Training on specific modules on SPSS, Creation of data warehouse tools, C++, Visual Basic, Internet, Web-designing & Networking, etc. have also been organized.

- Seven training courses were conducted for 294 trainees at the Centre involving during April - December, 2007.
- Organized in house three weeks training course for the officers of Computer Centre on Sun Solaris Systems, Networking and Firewall by M/s HCL Infosystems.
- One Officer attended Training Course in application of Information and Communications Technology to Production and Dissemination of Official Statistics held from 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2007 to 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 at Chiba, Japan.
- One officer attended training on Documentation and Archiving for census and survey micro data form 12 - 16 November, 2007 organized by United Nations ESCAP in Bangkok, Thailand.



**(v) National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics:** The Cabinet has approved creation of a 'data warehouse of official statistics' in the Ministry of Statistics to enable the data users and general public to have easy access to published and un-published validated data from one source. The development of this data warehouse has been entrusted to 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, consultant 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 the web. The design and development for the pilot projects are in progress.

**(vi) Updation and Maintenance of Web-site of MOS & PI:** The Web-site of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been designed and developed indigenously and is being maintained by the Computer Centre. In order to provide better access to the users, the Centre is planning to make major improvements including making it a dynamic web-site. 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>.

**(vii) International Comparison Program**

- Upgradation of Toolpack software Patches received from Asian Development Bank.
- Data Validation including editing, addition and deletion of data as desired by CSO official in Household data (Phase I and Phase II), Education & Health, Poverty Surveys & Compensation of Employees Survey.
- Generation of various reports like Country indicator, Min-Max reports for Household Survey(Phase I and Phase II), Education, Health and Poverty Survey.
- Data for the year 2005 - 06 (Ph - I and Ph - II) for Household Survey and Poverty Survey sent to Asian Development Bank.

**(viii) New Price Series (CPI - Market Survey 2006)**

- System Analysis, Design & Software Development of Form I, II, III and IV of the Market Survey 2006.
- Customization of Market Survey Application software for Data Reporting.

**(ix) Economic Census**

- The final State and District wise Directory was prepared. Codes were corrected as per discussion with Joint Director (EDP), RGI. This final directory was used for table generation.
- Data received for all 35 States on Enterprises Schedule. About 900 tables were generated after applying necessary auto correction rules as supplied by the CSO and sent to respective State Directorates of Economics and Statistics as well as CSO for necessary action at their end.
- Sample trial table on House List Schedule 51, 52 were generated for State Daman & Diu (25) and sent to the CSO for approval.
- A New Table “A” (Number of Enterprises pursuing two Activities) was generated as sample and sent to the CSO for checking and approval.

**(x) National Data Bank on Socio-Religious Categories**

- The Ministry has taken up development of National Data Bank (NDB) on Socio-Religious Categories in implementation of recommendations of the Sachar Committee. The web portal for the NDB has been developed and has been linked to the Ministry's website.

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# CHAPTER VIII

## STATISTICAL SERVICES

### I Indian Statistical Service

8.1 The Indian Statistical Service (ISS) was constituted in 1961 by agglomeration of isolated posts performing Statistical functions in various Ministries /Departments of Government of India. The service was conceived as a Group 'A' Central Service with the objective of providing an organized cadre to man posts having Statistical functions in various Ministries at the Centre. The strength of ISS at initial constitution stood at 185. Following the cadre restructuring notified vide order dated 05.01.2006, the cadre strength has gone up to 800. The distribution of officers in various grades, at the time of initial constitution and at present is given in **Table - 8.1**.

**Table - 8.1**

**Number of ISS posts in 1961 and 2007**

Grade	Number of ISS posts	
	As on 01.11.1961	As on 31.12.2007
Higher Administrative Grade(HAG)	---	12
Senior Administrative Grade(SAG)	---	81
Junior Administrative Grade(JAG)	15	219#
Senior Time Scale (STS)	54	207
Junior Time Scale (JTS)	116	281*
Total	185	800

# includes 156 posts (30% senior duty posts) operated in NFSG scale of Rs.14300-18300. \* includes 50 leave, deputation and training reserve.

8.2 The Department of Personnel and Training functioned as the Cadre Controlling Authority of ISS up to October, 1984. Thereafter; Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation itself has become the Cadre Controlling Authority. The ministry is concerned with all matters pertaining to service including recruitment, promotion, training, career and manpower planning, etc. However, day-to-day administrative matters of ISS officers are looked after by the Ministries/Departments in which the officers are posted.

8.3 The ISS Rules, 1961 as amended from time to time provide for 60 per cent of the posts in JTS to be filled up by direct recruitment and 40 per cent by promotion from Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) cadre. There is no direct recruitment at any level except in JTS of the service. All the vacancies in other grades are filled up by promotion.

8.4 The first examination for direct recruitment to JTS of the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. Till date, 28 batches of direct recruits have joined the service. The 29<sup>th</sup> batch of 22 direct recruits has since joined this Ministry.

8.5 During the period January - December, 2007, the Ministry has issued promotion orders in respect of:

- (i) 30 officers from feeder grade (i.e. SSS) to JTS.
- (ii) 6 officers of JTS to STS.
- (iii) 53 officers of STS to JAG (on adhoc basis).
- (iv) 27 officers of JAG granted NFSG.
- (v) 1 officer of HAG-II to HAG - I.
- (vi) Besides above, promotion of 4 SAG officers to HAG - II has been approved by the ACC for which orders are likely to be issued shortly.

8.6 **Civil List 2007 of ISS officials:** The Civil List 2007 giving basic particulars of the officials of ISS which is useful for general information and guidance was brought out.

## **II Subordinate Statistical Service**

8.7 Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was constituted vide GSR 98 (E) and GSR 99 (E) dated 12.02.2002 by including Group B & C Statistical function posts, located in various Central Govt. Ministries/Departments/Organizations. The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position in SSS Cadre in different grades as on 01.12.2007 are given in the Table below:

**Table - 8.2**

**Position of Grade wise posts and incumbents in Subordinate Statistical Service  
(As on 01.12.2007)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Post</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>Number of incumbents in position</b>
1.	Statistical Investigator Grade-I (non-functional)	467	462
2.	Statistical Investigator Grade-II (functional)	1097	776
3.	Statistical Investigator Grade-III (non-functional)	701	638
4.	Statistical Investigator Grade-IV (functional)	1638	1306
5.	<b>Total</b>	<b>3903</b>	<b>3182</b>

8.8 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the Cadre Controlling Authority of the SSS. The cadre management involves manpower planning, recruitment, promotion, transfer, training, etc. for the Service. Day-to-day administrative matters of SSS personals are looked after by the Ministries/Departments/Organisations in which the incumbents are posted.

8.9 The following are the achievements during the year 2007 - 08:

- The recruitment for 27 posts of Statistical Investigator Grade IV was carried out through Staff Selection Commission. In respect of 114 posts of Statistical Investigator Grade-IV, interview is scheduled to be held shortly.
- A total of 96 Nos. of Statistical Investigator Grade - II were promoted to Statistical Investigator Grade - I.
- The Induction Training Programme (Module - I) for Statistical Investigator Grade - IV (for FOD and Non FOD) is being imparted in different batches at different places in CSO (IS Wing), DPD and Zonal offices of FOD. A list of 10 batches of size of 35 candidates each was forwarded to Training Division, CSO.
- 45 temporary Statistical Investigator Grade-IV have been confirmed after successful completion of probation.
- Civil List 2007 of SSS officials: The Third Edition of the Civil List 2007 giving basic particulars of the officials of SSS which is useful for general information and guidance was brought out. The contents of the Civil List have been duly updated by incorporating promotions, transfers and postings of officials, upto December, 2006.

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# CHAPTER IX

## INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

9.1 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 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.), Master of Statistics (M.Stat.), 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 the "Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, 1995, No.38 of 1995" passed by Parliament effective from 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

9.2 The Institute is presently celebrating its Platinum Jubilee year with several academic activities. The Platinum Jubilee Celebration of the Institute began with a glorious inauguration on December 24, 2006 in the presence of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India; His Excellency Shri Gopal Krishna Gandhi, Governor of West Bengal; Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharya, Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India; Shri G.K. Vasan, Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and Prof. M.G.K. Menon, President of the Indian Statistical Institute. For the purpose of celebrating the Platinum Jubilee of the Institute in a befitting manner, the Government of India has also approved about Rs.12 crores as a special grant.

9.3 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

9.4 During the academic session 2007 - 2008, 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,



Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, Govt. of India and Chairman of the Council of the Indian Statistical Institute releasing a book containing the Lecture Series on Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis at the 114<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of P.C. Mahalanobis on June 29, 2007 at Kolkata.



Prof. Rodolfo Llinas (USA), father of "Nano Technology" is presented with a memento on the occasion of Platinum Jubilee Lecture Series on November 28, 2007 at Kolkata.

Physics and Applied Mathematics, Sociology, Demography, Agriculture & Ecology, Psychology, Human Genetics and Library and Information Science. Admission tests were conducted at 22 different centers 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. The annual examinations for all the regular courses offered during 2006 - 2007 were held in May, 2007. The 2006 - 07 academic session commenced on 10.07.2007. Till 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2007, 114 trainees of Engineering and Technology courses from various Universities/Institutions received two weeks/six weeks/two months/four months and six months Project training in different Units of the Institute, viz., ACMU, Agricultural & Ecological Research Unit, ASU, CSSC, CVPRU, ECSU, MIU, SMU, SQC & OR under the guidance of different faculty of the Institute.

### **International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC)**

9.5 The ISEC, which was opened in 1950, is operated by 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 Government of India. Professor P.C. Mahalanobis was the Chairman of the Board of Directors since its inception in the year 1950 till his demise in the year 1972. Since then, National Professor C.R. Rao, F. R. S., has been the Chairman of the Board. The announcement of the 60<sup>th</sup> term Regular course was issued from the Centre at Kolkata. Prospectus and application forms were distributed from Kolkata. A number of prospectus and application forms were also distributed through the Government of India. The Governments of different countries were invited to nominate suitable candidates for training at the Centre. The applications for admission were forwarded to the Centre through the respective Indian Missions. On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Member-Secretary shouldered the responsibility of selecting the candidates for the 60<sup>th</sup> term ISEC regular course. This year, 16 trainees from 8 countries, namely Oman, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Georgia, Grenada, Senegal, Ghana and Gambia joined the course. Of the 16 trainees, 5 trainees were supported by fellowship awarded by the Government of India under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan (TCS of Colombo Plan), 7 trainees received grant from India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and 4 trainees were supported by the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP).

### **Research**

9.6 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**

9.7 The Division now comprises of nine units located at different places like Bangaluru, Chennai, Coimbatore, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune and Vadodara and a Central SQC (CSQC) Office located in the main Campus at Baranagar. The CSQC office functions as an office of the elected Head of the Division and coordinates various activities of the division. Supervising thesis, dissertation and project work by research scholars, M.Tech. (QROR) and M.Stat. students is also another aspect of the responsibilities of the Division. During this one-year period, the Division organized about 200 in-plant and general training programmes tailor-made for the organisations' requirements. About 2000 managers and other senior level executives and several operators and technicians have been trained on various topics of quality management. The division also expanded its activities in providing its expertise to Iran. Majority of the nine units mentioned above were primarily engaged in providing consultancy to various organizations, though there are a couple of units which also carried out both theoretical as well as applied research in the areas as detailed below. The Division has been accredited by the Quality Council of India to offer certificate course in Six Sigma Green Belt.

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

### **(a) Central Library**

9.8 The Central Library of ISI is located in Kolkata with a network extending to other locations at Delhi and Bangaluru. Over the years, the Library has provided exhaustive information sources for academic and research activities of the Institute and has attained the distinction of being one of the richest libraries of the country, particularly in the field of Statistics, Mathematics, Economics, Computer Science and related disciplines. The Library also acts as the Eastern Regional Center Library of National Board for Higher Mathematics (NBHM) since 1989 for which it receives a grant from the NBHM, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.

### **(b) Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC)**

9.9 The Documentation Research and Training Centre was established as an integral part of the Indian Statistical Institute in 1962. The primary objectives of DRTC are to promote research in the area of Library, Documentation and Information Science. The main areas of research in which the different members of the DRTC Faculty were engaged during the period, are (i) the study of various methods of knowledge representation, such as, semantic nets, frames, predicate calculus, etc., (ii) the application of the "Modern scientific management techniques" to the planning and management of information system centers and its applications, (iii) the development of bibliometric and scientometric measures for evaluating the use of library and information services and scientific output respectively and (iv) the development of guidelines and software for library house keeping operations, such as, circulation control, service control and acquisition control, etc.

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

9.10 CSSC manages the central computing facilities of ISI, Kolkata. It serves approximately 700 users. Software packages available at the center are Oracle, Arc GIS, BMDP, Mathematica,

SAS, SHAZAM, S-Plus and TSP. The center manages the campus-wide network and Internet facilities at ISI, Kolkata. The center also manages the inventory of computers in consultation with the Computer Purchase Committee. The center provides statistical and numerical consultancy services to scientists and research scholars, including non-ISI scientists. The center occasionally conducts workshops for training ISI officials on use of computers. The center organizes courses for North-eastern states of India. Members of CSSC take part in teaching different courses of the institute. They supervise project work of non-ISI students studying MCA, B-Tech.

## Externally Funded Projects

9.11 Apart from theoretical and experimental plan research, the Institute also undertook a variety of about 110 Externally funded projects from different Government and non-Government organizations like DIT, Govt. of India; ISRO, Govt. of India; Ministry of Defense, Govt. of India; DBT, Govt. of India; National Innovation Foundation; Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre; CPMA; CSIR; INSA; DST; NSF; Intel Corporation, USA; BRNS, Govt. of India; CSIR, Govt. of India; University of Western Sydney, Australia; East-West Center, USA; NHF, The Netherlands; Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India; Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India; Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India; Fogarty International Centre, NIH; ICMR; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India; United Nations Development Programme; Indian Railways; World Bank; Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore; Nicco Cable, Shyamnagar; Chemicals & Petrochemicals Manufacturers' Association; Khadim's India Limited; Rane Engine Valves Limited, Chennai; Hinduja TMT Limited, Bangalore; Centre for Fuel Cell Technology, Chennai; VSNL; Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad; ITS Limited, Paper Boards and Speciality Paper Division, Bhadrachalam; A.P Foods Limited, Hyderabad; Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Research Foundation, Hyderabad; Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC); ACE Tyres Ltd.; Navionics Technologies Pvt. Ltd.; CAN-ORG MARG, Baroda; BEML, KGF; BEML, Mysore; BEML, Bangalore; BHEL – Bhopal; Ashok Leyland, Ennore, Chennai; Ashok Leyland, Hosur; Ashok Leyland, Bhandara; Ashok Leyland, Alwar; Iran Khodro Company, Iran; Ashok Leyland, AEG; Ashok Leyland, PD; L & T, Mysore; L & T EmSys, Mysore; L G Balakrishnan & Brothers, Coimbatore; Macmillan, Bangalore; Macillan, Chennai; MICO-Bangalore (Adugodi); MICO-Nagnathapura; MICO – Nasik; MICO – Jaipur; Saint Gobain Coated Abrasives, Bangalore; Triveni Engineering, Bangalore; Vikrant Tyres, Mysore; Progeon, Bangalore; WIPRO Bangalore; ITC, Bangalore; Infosys BPO, Bangalore; SIEMENS; Nielsen ORG Marg; Nielsen ORG Marg – Eureka; Sasken Technologies; NVT-QC, Bangalore; AQA, Bangalore; FAMOR, Iran; TUV academy, Iran, Germany; MSKCO, Iran; SKF Bearings; AC Nielsen, Baroda; Reliance Industries Limited, Hazira; Maral Overseas Limited, Indore; Technova Imaging Systems Limited; UNAIDS New Delhi; SUTECH Security Product services Pvt. Ltd.; International Rice Research Institute; Hindustan Motors; Dum Dum Ordnance Factory; Janani, Patne, Bihar; Satyam Computers; Rambal Limited, Chennai; Wheels India Limited, Chennai; RITES; Allsec, Chennai; Reliance Infocomm Limited, Mumbai; Assam Carbon Products Limited, Hyderabad; Suryalata Spinning Mills Limited, Karwakyurty; Promantra Synergy Solutions Limited, Hyderabad; Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Hyderabad; Vem Technologies Limited, Hyderabad; Legal Metrology, Hyderabad; Bharat Biotech Limited, Hyderabad; Feseco Ltd.; Crompton Greaves Ltd.; Larsen & Toubro.



Smt. Kapila Batsayan delivering the inaugural speech at the International workshop on “Digital Preservation of Heritage: Research Issues in Archiving and Retrieval” organized by the Indian Statistical Institute on October 29, 2007 at Kolkata.



Prof. Sankar K. Pal, Director of the Institute presenting a Wrist-watch to Prof. D.K. Bose, Seniormost member of the Council of the Indian Statistical Institute on the occasion of the Platinum Jubilee of the Institute held in Kolkata on September 5, 2007 at Kolkata.

## **Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, Symposiums, etc. Organised**

9.12 About 25 seminars, conferences and workshops were conducted by the ISI during the year on statistical themes.

## **Publications**

9.13 The internationally renowned journal, Sankhya was founded by Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in 1933 and began publication under his editorship. It is devoted to original research articles in Applied Statistics, Mathematical Statistics and Probability. Reviews and discussion articles in areas of current research activity are also published. Many seminar articles in the above areas have appeared in Sankhya and these include contributions from scientists within the Institute as well as outside. "Sankhya 'receives articles from all over the world and publishes only those which pass the rigorous peer review process. The Editorial Board of Sankhya includes internationally reputed scholars in relevant areas from all over the world. Sankhya was being published in single series, four times a year in February, May, August and November. From 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2008, Sankhya is being published in two Series i.e. A and B. Series A will primarily cover such areas as Probability Theory (including Stochastic Processes) and Statistical Theory while Series B will cover Applied Statistics including Applied Probability, Applied Stochastic Processes, Econometrics and Statistical Computing.

## **Scientific Papers and Publication**

9.14 During the year, about 358 scientific papers were published for publication in different journals of national and international importance.

## **Scientific Assignments Abroad**

9.15 About sixty five scientists of the Institute visited a number of foreign countries either on invitation or under cultural exchange programme to attend international seminars and conferences. Most of them presented scientific papers and delivered lectures in those seminars and conferences. Countries visited by ISI faculty members were Spain, USA, UK, Norway, Italy, Japan, Finland, Thailand, Taiwan, Germany, Zurich, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, Malaysia, China, France, Singapore, Poland, Israel, Bangkok, Portugal, Australia, Netherlands, France, Greece, South Korea, South Africa, Russia, etc.

## **Visiting Scientists**

9.16 About 170 scientists from USA, Negev, Hungary, Germany, France, UK, Finland, Korea, Spain, Canada, Malaysia, Nigeria, Japan, Taiwan, Italy, Netherlands, Australia, Bangladesh, Turkey, Belgium, Norway, Columbia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Serbia, China 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

9.17 In appreciation and recognition to the high standard of research and scientific excellence maintained by the researchers of the Institute, several faculty members received laurels in the forms of Awards, Fellowship from organizations of national and international importance like DST, IDOSI, ISCA, IEEE, INSA, etc. Several faculty members served as visiting scientist, honorary professor, visiting professor 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 Institutes/bodies to act as chairman, member, chief editor, editor in their several committees/editorial board, etc. Among those, a few notable recognitions earned by the faculty members are indicated below:

- Professor Rajaram Bhat received S.S. Bhatnagar Award in Mathematical Science.
- Professor Debasis Goswami received B.M. Birla Science Award in Mathematics.
- Prof. K.B. Sinha awarded Bhatnagar Fellowship of the CSIR till 2010.
- Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya elected Fellow, Institution of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc., USA.
- Prof. B.B. Chaudhuri elected Fellow, Indian National Science Academy.
- Prof. S.K. Pal awarded J. C. Bose National Fellowship, Department of Science of Technology (DST), New Delhi.
- Prof. S. Mitra elected Fellow, India National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi.
- Prof. P.P. Majumder elected Fellow, National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad.
- Prof. D. Coondoo selected Non-official member for the period December, 2006 - December, 2009 of the Steering Committee for National Sample Surveys set up by the National Statistical Commission.
- Prof. S.R. Chakravarty selected External Expert in National Council for Evaluating Social Development Policy, Coneval, Mexico.
- Prof. B. Ramaswami awarded Mahalanobis Memorial Medal by The Indian Econometric Society.
- Prof. E. Somanathan elected Fellow, SANDEE (South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics).
- Prof. B. Chanda received IETE-Ramlal Wadhwa Gold Medal, 2007

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# CHAPTER X

## TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

### Twenty Point Programme (TPP) - 2006

10.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was initiated in 1975 and restructured in the years 1982 and 1986. Twenty Point Programme - 1986 was again restructured by the Government of India in 2006 keeping in view the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century with particular reference to the ongoing process of economic reforms, liberalization and globalization of the Indian economy. The need for restructuring was felt due to launching of several new schemes/programmes and reforms introduced by the Central Government. The restructured programme is called Twenty Point Programme (TPP) - 2006.

10.2 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 and the rest will be monitored on annual basis by this Ministry. The monthly information in respect of 21 items is collected from various States/UTs and for remaining 4 items, the information is collected from Central Nodal Ministries. The monitoring mechanism for TPP - 2006 has been widened by including Block level monitoring in addition to the existing Central, State and District level monitoring. The new monitoring mechanism has become operational with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007. Majority of States/UTs have constituted the State, District and Block level monitoring committees.

10.3 The thrust of the Programme is 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, agriculture, drinking water, afforestation and environment protection, energy to rural areas, welfare of weaker sections of the society, etc.

10.4 Some of the schemes/programmes namely, Quick and Inexpensive Justice - Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats, Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour, Reservation of OBCs in education, Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas, and IT enabled e - Governance are yet to be operationalized by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. These items will be monitored only after schemes concerning them come into existence and their monitoring parameters and frequency of monitoring decided in consultation with the respective Central Ministries.

10.5 Some of the schemes/programmes namely, Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats, Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce, were not operational at the time of finalization of Guidelines on TPP - 2006. Subsequently these Schemes were approved. The details are given in paras 10.6 to 10.8.

10.6 **Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats:** Rural Business Hubs, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has been approved during August, 2007. The parameter/ indicator to be monitored on annual basis is the “number of MOUs signed”.

10.7 **Rehabilitation of Scavengers:** The Self Employment Scheme for “Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers” (SRMS) has become operational w.e.f. January 9, 2007. The parameter/indicator to be monitored on annual basis is the “number of manual scavenges and their dependents assisted for rehabilitation”.

10.8 **Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce:** The Bill concerning “Rights of Forest Dwellers” - Owners of minor forest produce has been passed. The information on indicators/ parameters to be monitored and frequency of monitoring is awaited from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

10.9 The part item ‘Dry land farming’ of the item ‘Water shed development and Dry land farming’ under the Point “Kisan Mitra (Support to farmers)” has been merged with ‘Rainfed Area Development Programme’ as informed by the Ministry of Agriculture. As TPP - 2006 is only about seven months old, suggestions with respect to parameters/indicators/frequency of monitoring, etc. are being offered by Central Nodal Ministries and State /UT Governments. The Guidelines on TPP - 2006 will be suitably revised in due course.

### **Monitoring Mechanism**

10.10 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 monitor the programme in totality.

### **Formation of Monitoring Committees**

10.11 The Monitoring Committees at State Level, District level and Block Level to monitor the progress of implementation of all schemes/items covered under Twenty Point Programme - 2006 have been constituted in 28 States/UTs and other States are in the process of constituting the same.

### **Interactive meetings with State Governments on implementation of TPP -2006**

10.12 Officers of the Ministry held interactive discussions with the officers of various State Governments/UT Administrations on implementation of the Twenty Point Programme - 2006. Various issues relating to the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme - 2006 were discussed with the officers of State Planning Departments and different line Departments.

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

- (i) **Monthly Progress Report (MPR)** containing information for 25 items is being prepared by this Ministry. The MPR provides information on the Annual Physical Targets, Cumulative targets and achievement for the period under report. Coverage is based on the data furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations 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 is prepared. The ranking enables the States to compare their performance with that of other States. The MPR is sent to the State/UT Governments and Nodal Ministries concerned for taking appropriate

measures in the areas of concern. The Report is also sent to the Council of Ministers of Nodal Ministries concerned, Planning Commission and various Libraries.

- (ii) **Annual Review Report** on TPP - 2006 to be brought out after completion of one year would cover all the 66 items under the Programme. The information on these items will be provided by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned and State/UT Governments.

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

10.14 As per the mandate given by the Cabinet, this Ministry has initiated an exercise during the year 2007 - 08 to conduct Monitoring and Impact Assessment studies at State and National level for selected items under TPP - 2006.

### **Performance of monthly monitored items under TPP - 2006 during April - December, 2007**

10.15 Based on the data received from the Central Nodal Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations, an analysis of the overall performance of 25 monthly monitored items having 43 parameters for the period April - December, 2007 is given in the following paragraphs and in **Annex - IV**. The concerned Central Nodal Ministries provide targets in respect of 20 monthly monitored parameters. Monthly targets in respect of parameters with annual or quarterly targets have been worked out on pro-rata basis.

10.16 The analysis of 20 monthly monitored parameters reveals that performance under 9 parameters has been very good (90% or above the targets). These parameters are: (i) SHGs to whom income generating activities provided, (ii) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter, (iii) Seedlings planted ( public and forest lands), (iv) Anganwadis Functional (Cummulative), (v) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cummulative), (vi) Routine Immunisation of Children, (vii) Area Covered under Plantation ( public and forest lands), (viii) Food Security (AAY) and (ix) Supply of Electricity. The performance under 3 parameters has been good (80% to 90% of the targets). These parameters are: (i) Food Security (TPDS), (ii) SC Family Assisted, and (iii) Villages Electrified (RGGVY). The performance under 8 parameters has been poor (below 80% of the targets). These parameters are : (i) Road Constructed under PMGSY, (ii) Habitations covered (NC and PC) under ARWSP, (iii) Pumpsets Energised, (iv) Total Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY, (v) Houses Constructed under IAY, (vi) Pulse Polio Immunisation, (vii) Slipped back Habitations with water quality problems covered under ARWSP, and (viii) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG.

## **Monthly Monitored Items/Parameters**

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

10.17 Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty in the country. Major employment generation programmes are being implemented in the rural areas. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has come into existence for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country by



providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under the Scheme, during the period April - December, 2007, 46919 thousand job cards have been issued, 874510 thousand mandays of employment were generated and wages to the tune of Rs.587450 lakh have been given.

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

10.18 Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999 with the objective of bringing the assisted poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by providing them with income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The Programme aims at establishing a large number of Micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and the potential of each area. During the period April - December, 2007, as against the target of assisting 1014439 individual swarozgaries, 666680 swarozgaries have been assisted which is 66% of the target.

### **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

10.19 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) food grains and (ii) cash. Food grains 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. During the period April - December, 2007, 172229 thousand mandays of employment have been generated under SGRY.

### **Self help Groups**

10.20 The objective of programmes like SGSY is to organize the rural poor into self help groups (SHGs) for their capacity building and avoidance of exploitation by intermediaries for running micro enterprises in rural areas under the cluster approach. Income generating activities are provided to such SHGs for upliftment of the poor. During the period April -December, 2007, under SGSY, 202509 SHGs have been formed. During the same period, against the target of providing income generating activities to 68927 SHGs, 144013 SHGs have been provided with income generating activities which is 209% of the target.

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

10.21 Agrarian reforms have been a core issue for rural reconstruction as a means of ensuring social justice to actual tillers and the landless rural poor. Enhancing access of landless rural poor to land is considered an important component of the effort aimed at poverty alleviation. The main objective of land reforms has been the reordering of agrarian relations in order to achieve an egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, realizing the age old goal of land to the tiller, enlarging the land base of the rural poor, increasing agricultural productivity and infusing an element of equality in local institutions. During the period April -

December, 2007, 245829 hectares of wasteland has been developed and distributed to the landless.

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

10.22 In a labour surplus economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wage can save labourers, particularly unorganised rural labourers, from exploitation. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers both the Central and the State Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce minimum rates of wages in scheduled employment falling under their respective jurisdictions. The establishments violating the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are prosecuted with fine or imprisonment or both. During the period April - December, 2007, 130339 inspections of the establishments have been made by the officials of Central and State Governments, 30950 irregularities were detected and 27967 irregularities have been rectified. During the period, 4719 claims were filed and 4365 claims have been settled. The prosecution cases pending, filed and decided during this period are 18534, 222 and 372 respectively.

### **Food Security**

10.23 **Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):** Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) each poor family is entitled for essential commodities at subsidised prices. The emphasis is on including only the really poor and vulnerable sections of society such as landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, artisans/craftsmen (potters, tappers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.) in the rural areas and slum dwellers and daily wagers in the informal sector (porters, rickshaw pullers and hand cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers on the pavements, etc.) in the urban areas. As against allocation of 29492931 tonnes actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS has been 24517577 tonnes during April - December, 2007 which is 83% of the allocated quantity.

10.24 **Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):** This scheme aims to make PDS benefits more substantial in terms of both quantity and nutrition, for the poorest sections of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs for identification of the Antyodaya beneficiary families and implementation of the scheme. All the States/UTs have implemented AAY. The Antodaya Anna Scheme contemplates identification of one crore poorest families out of a total of 6.52 crore BPL families covered under TPDS. These identified families are being provided foodgrains at rates below the rate charged for BPL families. During the period April - December, 2007 as against allocated quantity of 7566486 tonnes, the actual off take of foodgrains by States/UTs under AAY has been 6948803 tonnes which is 92% of the allocated quality.

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

10.25 The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in rural areas. From 1999 - 2000, the allocation of funds under the Indira Awaas Yojana to the States/UTs is being made on the basis of the poverty ratio, as approved by the Planning Commission, and rural housing shortage, as specified in the Census. From 2005 - 06 onwards, the allocation criteria has been modified to assign 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio for State level allocation. The ceiling on construction assistance under the IAY currently is Rs.25, 000/- per unit for the plain areas and Rs.27, 500/- for the hilly/difficult areas.

Under the scheme, 986304 houses have been constructed during April - December, 2007 as against the target of construction of 1595331 houses which is 62% of the target.

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

**10.26 EWS Houses in Urban Areas:** The Ministry of Urban Development has formulated a draft policy for providing housing for weaker sections of society which provide services in the informal sector to residential areas by way of provision of EWS units in housing colonies, cooperative group housing societies as well as private developers. Relocation of slum dwellers in multi-storeyed apartments using land as a resource is also contemplated. The beneficiaries under this scheme are given a loan upto Rs. 25,000/- for construction of houses and Rs.12, 500/- for repair of houses in urban areas. Income limit fixed for a person to be covered under the scheme is upto Rs. 2100/- per month. This scheme is mainly for weaker sections of the urban society, SCs, STs and people below poverty line.

**10.27 LIG Houses in Urban Areas:** The objective of the scheme is to provide housing units to persons belonging to Low Income Groups of urban areas. The income limit for a person to be covered under the scheme is between Rs. 2,100/- to Rs. 4,500/- per month. The beneficiaries under this scheme are given a loan of Rs.70, 000/- for construction of houses and Rs.35, 000/- for repair and renovation of houses. During the period April - December, 2007 as against the combined target of construction of 100425 EWS/LIG houses, 13643 houses have been actually constructed which is 14% of the target.

### **Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme – Rural Areas**

**10.28** The Department of Drinking Water Supply under the Ministry of Rural Development has been mandated to provide safe drinking water to all rural habitations. Considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population. Drinking Water Supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, which has been conceived as a plan to be implemented in four years, from 2005 - 06 to 2008 - 09 for building rural infrastructure. During the period April - December, 2007 as against the target to cover 10974 habitations (NC and PC), 7784 habitations have been actually covered under the programme. This is 71% of the target. Also, as against the target to cover 92529 slipped back habitations with water quality problems, 15544 habitations have been covered which is 17% of the target.

### **Immunisation of Children**

**10.29** Immunisation Programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions, which are preventable. Immunisation programme in India was introduced in the year 1978 as Expanded Programme on Immunization. This programme aims at reduction of morbidity due to diphtheria, tetanus, polio myelitis, tuberculosis, measles and typhoid, self-sufficiency in vaccine production, and 100% coverage of two doses of TT to pregnant women and 100% coverage of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles to infants. Pre-natal, natal and post natal care of mother and immunization of mother and children are the main components of this programme.

**10.30 Routine Immunisation:** Under the Immunization Programme vaccines are given to infants and pregnant women for controlling vaccine preventable diseases namely childhood

Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Poliomyelitis, Measles and Neonatal Tetanus. Except polio vaccine, which is administered orally all other vaccines are given as injections. To strengthen routine immunization, Government of India, under NRHM, has taken a number of steps which are part of the State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The coverage data indicates that the coverage of the immunization programme has improved under NRHM. During the period April - December, 2007, as against the target of immunization of 19329 thousand children, 19329 thousand children have actually been immunized which is 100% of the target.

**10.31 Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme:** In pursuance to the World Health Assembly resolution, Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) Programme was started in India from 1995 to eradicate polio from India. Following the successful pilot project undertaken in Delhi in 1994, Nation wide PPI rounds were undertaken in 1995 covering children in the age group of 0 - 3 years. From 1996 - 97 the coverage for vaccination was revised to cover 0 - 5 years children. From 1999 - 2000 house to house vaccination of missed children was also introduced to vaccinate children missed during the fixed booth based vaccination of children. This resulted in increasing coverage of 2 - 3 crore additional children. During the period April - December, 2007 the target was to cover 697275 thousand children under PPI Programme, whereas the actual coverage has been 325872 thousand children which is 47% of the target.

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

**10.32** Rural Sanitation is a State subject. The efforts of the states are supplemented by the Central Government through technical and financial assistance under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The Programme was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women. The components of the Programme include construction of individual sanitary toilets for households below the poverty - line (BPL), conversion of dry latrines to water-pour flush toilets, construction of village sanitary complexes for women, setting up of sanitary marts and production centres, intensive campaign for creating awareness and health education, etc. School Sanitation has been introduced as a major component to encourage wider acceptance of sanitation among the rural masses. During the period April - December, 2007, 7167 thousand individual household latrines have been constructed.

### **Institutional Delivery**

**10.33** The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Janani Suraksha Yojana on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2005. The scheme has the dual objectives of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor women. Cash benefits are provided to the beneficiaries belonging to below poverty line (BPL) families and also to the village link worker/ASHA for coming to the institution for delivery, the cost of transportation, etc. Benefits are graded in nature and vary from high performing to low performing States and also from rural to urban areas. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored. It is funded through the RCH flexi pool mechanism. During the period April - December, 2007, 8882 thousand deliveries were held in institutions all over the country.

### **Scheduled Caste Families Assisted**

10.34 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 State. During the period April - December, 2007, as against the target of assisting 3581 thousand SC families, 2855 thousand SC families have been assisted which is 80% of the target.

### **Scheduled Tribe Families Assisted**

10.35 The main thrust of 'Justice to Scheduled Tribes' is to improve the economic level of Scheduled Tribe families living below the poverty line. For this purpose, several development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors such as agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fishery, small business, etc. under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, to enable them to improve their socio-economic conditions. These economic activities also promote, strengthen and support their livelihood. During the period April - December, 2007, 3097 thousand ST families have been assisted.

### **Universalisation of ICDS Scheme**

10.36 As the most viable vehicle for achieving holistic development with a focus on mother and child, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children -1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are the main intervention packages offered. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi centres. The beneficiaries under ICDS scheme are drawn from the poorest families. During the period April - December, 2007 as against the target of making 6118 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6255 Block (cumulative) have been made operational which is 102% of the target.

### **Functional Anganwadis**

10.37 Under ICDS, the Anganwadi is the primary Unit which extends services such as supplementary feeding to bridge the calorie gap between the national recommended standards and average intake of children and women. To promote improved behavioural actions for the care of pregnant women and young children, the Anganwadi also provides an important contact opportunity with pregnant women and mothers of infants, who are 4 to 6 months of age. Throughout the country, the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been utilized for schemes related to health and family welfare. The target for April - December, 2007 was to make 946060 anganwadis (cumulative) functional. The achievement for the period has been 1015104 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional which is 107% of the target.

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

10.38 Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers, urban poor families are assisted under the seven point charter viz. (i) land tenure, (ii) housing at affordable cost, (iii) water, (iv) sanitation, (v) health, (vi) education and (vii) social security. For the period April - December, 2007, the target was to assist 91089 poor families and the achievement has been assistance to 146361 families which is 161% of the target.

### **Afforestation : (i) Area covered under plantation (Public & Forest Land), (ii) Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Land)**

10.39 This programme has been conceived to increase the green cover of the country. Under this programme two major items are being monitored on monthly basis i.e. (i) area covered in respect of public lands including forest lands and (ii) seedlings planted on public and forest lands. During the period April - December, 2007 as against the target to cover 1395 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1299 thousand hectares of land has been covered showing 93% of target achievement. Similarly the target for tree plantation during the period was to plant 9068 lakh of seedlings on public and forest land. The achievement has been planting of 11329 lakh of seedlings which is 125% of the target.

## **Rehabilitation of Handicapped and Orphans**

### **Rehabilitation of handicapped**

10.40 **Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme:** Earlier known as the Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities, the scheme provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations for running rehabilitation centres for leprosy cured persons, for manpower development in the field of mental retardation and cerebral palsy and establishment and development of Special Schools for the major areas of orthopedic, speech, hearing, visual and mental disability. During April - December, 2007, 66197 handicapped persons have been rehabilitated.

10.41 **Scheme of Assistance to the Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances:** Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation manufactures different types of aids and appliances for disabled persons at low cost and aims to develop new prototype aids and appliances. A scheme of Science and Technology Project in Mission Mode is also being implemented. The objective of the Scheme is to coordinate fund and direct application of technology in development and utilization of suitable and cost effective aids and appliances such as functional mechanical hand interpointing; braille slate braille micrometer safety devices for the chaff cutters and threshers, plastic aspheric lenses, training module for prevention and early detection of childhood disabilities, electronic guide cane, low cost STD/PCO speech card software, etc.

During the period April - December, 2007, 40084 disabled persons have been assisted for purchase of Aids & Appliances.

### **Rehabilitation of orphans**

10.42 The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote In-Country and Inter-country Adoption with the main objective of rehabilitating orphaned children. During the period April - December, 2007, 1184 orphans have been adopted within the country and 353 orphans by people from other countries.

### **Welfare of the Aged**

10.43 **An Integrated Programme for Older Persons:** The aim of this Programme is to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons and the basic thrust is on people above 60 years of age particularly the infirm, destitute and widows amongst them. Under the scheme, grant is given for running Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units and also non institutional services for older persons. During the period April - December, 2007, 39150 beneficiaries under Day Care Home and 59847 beneficiaries under Old Age Home have been assisted.

### **Rural Roads - PMGSY**

10.44 The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25<sup>th</sup> 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. The target for the period April - December, 2007 was construction of 32646 Km of road in rural areas whereas the achievement has been construction of 25265 Km of road which is 77% of the target.

### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

10.45 This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity all Rural Household over a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency of the programme. The target for the period April - December, 2007 was electrification of 26113 villages and the achievement has been electrification of 20838 villages and it is 80% of the target.

### **Energization of Pump sets**

10.46 Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic and agricultural purposes but also for irrigation. Pumpsets are energised to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During the period April - December, 2007, 228598 pumpsets have been energized against the target of energisation of 327105 pumpsets which is 70% of the target.

## **Supply of Electricity**

10.47 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. During the period April - December, as against the target of supplying 535099 million units (MUs) of electricity 488902 MUs of electricity could be supplied which 91% of the target.

## **Twenty Point Programme (TPP) - 1986**

10.48 The Annual Review Report for 2006 - 07 on TPP-1986 is being finalised and expected to be brought out by the Ministry in February, 2008.

## **Performance of monthly monitored items under TPP - 86 during 2006 - 07**

10.49 During 2006 - 07, the performance in respect of thirteen items namely, ST Families Assisted, Pumpsets Energised, SC Families Assisted, Bio Gas Plants, Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations Covered), Slums Improvement, Distribution of Surplus Lands, ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative), Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, Immunisation of Children, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative) and Indira Awaas Yojana was rated as 'Very Good' as the achievements were 90% or more of the target fixed in respect of these items. The performance in respect of three items namely, Area Covered (Under Plantation): Public & Forest Lands, Tree Plantation on Private Lands and Primary Health Centres, was rated 'Good' (80% to 90% of the target). However, in respect of two items namely, Villages Electrified and Community Health Centres the performance was 'Poor' as the achievements were below 80%. The performance of TPP - 86 during 2006-07 is given in **Annex - V**.



## Annex - IV

### Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme - 2006

Sl. No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Annual Target for 2007 - 08	Target for the period Apl.- Dec. 2007	Achievement for the period Apl.- Dec. 2007	Percent Achievement of Target for the period Apl.- Dec. 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Employment generated under NREGS</b>						
1	No. of Job cards issued	000 Nos.	-	-	46919	-
2	Employment generated	000 Mandays	-	-	874510	-
3	Wages given	Lakh Rs.	-	-	587450	-
<b>Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>						
4	Total Swarozgaries Assisted*	No.	1352743	1014439	666680	66
<b>Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana</b>						
5	Employment generated	000 Mandays	-	-	172229	-
<b>Self help Groups</b>						
6	No. of SHGs formed	No.	-	-	202509	-
7	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided*	No.	106037	68927	144013	209
<b>Distribution of waste land to landless</b>						
8	Land distributed	Hectare	-	-	245829	-
<b>Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)</b>						
9	No. of Inspections made	No.	-	-	130339	-
10	No. of Irregularities detected	No.	-	-	30950	-
11	No. of Irregularities rectified	No.	-	-	27967	-
12	No. of Claims filed	No.	-	-	4719	-
13	No. of Claims settled	No.	-	-	4365	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases Pending	No.	-	-	18534	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases filed	No.	-	-	222	-
16	No. of Prosecution cases decided	No.	-	-	372	-
<b>Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY</b>						
17	Off take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS*	Tonne	-	29492931	24517577	83
18	Off take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY*	Tonne	-	7566486	6948803	92
<b>Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)</b>						
19	No. of Houses constructed*	No.	2127184	1595331	986304	62
<b>EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas</b>						
20	No. of Houses constructed*	No.	133956	100425	13643	14
<b>Rural Areas - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme</b>						
21	Habitations covered (NC and PC)*	No.	16886	10974	7784	71
22	Slipped back Habitations with water quality problems covered*	No.	138613	92529	15544	17
<b>Immunisation of Children</b>						
23	Routine Immunisation of Children*	000 Nos.	25772	19329	19329	100
24	Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme*	000 Nos.	1121439	697275	325872	47

Sl. No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Annual Target for 2007 - 08	Target for the period Apl.- Dec. 2007	Achievement for the period Apl.- Dec. 2007	Percent Achievement of Target for the period Apl.- Dec. 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas</b>						
25	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Nos.	-	-	7167	-
<b>Institutional Delivery</b>						
26	No. of deliveries in Institutions	000 Nos.	-	-	8882	-
<b>SC Families Assisted</b>						
27	No. of SC Families Assisted*	000 Nos.	4774	3581	2855	80
<b>ST Families Assisted</b>						
28	No. of ST Families Assisted	000 Nos.	-	-	3097	-
<b>Universalisation of ICDS Scheme</b>						
29	No. of ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumm.)*	No.	6229	6118	6255	102
<b>Functional Anganwadis</b>						
30	No. of Functional Anganwadis (Cumm.)*	No.	1017952	946060	1015104	107
<b>No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security</b>						
31	No. of poor Families Assisted*	No.	121501	91089	146361	161
<b>Afforestation : (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public &amp; Forest Lands) (ii) Seedlings planted (Public &amp; Forest Lands)</b>						
32	Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands)*	000 Hectares	1860	1395	1299	93
33	Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Lands)*	Lakh Nos.	12090	9068	11329	125
<b>Rehabilitation of Handicapped and Orphans</b>						
34	No. of handicapped rehabilitated under Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme	No.	-	-	66197	-
35	No. of disabled persons assisted for purchase/fitting of Aids & Appliances	No.	-	-	40084	-
36	Orphans adopted - in country	No.	-	-	1184	-
37	Orphans adopted - inter country	No.	-	-	353	-
<b>Welfare of the Aged</b>						
38	No. of beneficiaries assisted under Day-care Homes (Integrated Programme for older persons)	No.	-	-	39150	-
39	No. of beneficiaries assisted under Old-age Homes (Integrated Programme for older persons)	No.	-	-	59847	-
<b>Rural Roads- PMGSY</b>						
40	Length of Road Constructed*	Km.	54401	32646	25265	77
<b>Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana</b>						
41	No. of Villages Electrified*	No.	40000	26113	20838	80
<b>Energized Pump sets</b>						
42	No. of Pump sets energized*	No.	436200	327105	228598	70
<b>Supply of Electricity</b>						
43	Electricity supplied* (Million Unit)	MU	-	535099	488902	91

\* Items having monthly targets and considered for ranking of States.

## Annex - V

### All India Performance of Twenty Point Programme - 1986

April, 2006 - March, 2007						
Sl. No.	Point No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	01B	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana @	Lakh Mandays	-	5447.6	-
2.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	000 Acres	18.5	18.5	100.0
3.	07A	Drinking Water Prob. (Vill/Habitations)	000 Nos.	74.8	99.0	129.0
4.	08A	Community Health Centres (CHC)	Nos.	558.0	278.0	50.0
5.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	402.0	343.0	85.0
6.	08D	Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos.	260.3	256.3	98.0
7.	09C	ICDS Blocks Oprl. (Cum.)	Nos.	6026.0	5970.0	99.0
8.	09D	Anganwadies Oprl. (Cum.)	000 Nos.	908.4	862.1	95.0
9.	11A	SC Families Assisted	000 Nos.	3100.0	4326.7	140.0
10.	11B	ST Families Assisted	000 Nos.	1136.9	3240.5	285.0
11.	14C	Indira Awas Yojana	000 Nos.	1533.5	1378.6	90.0
12.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	000 Nos.	114.1	110.0	96.0
13.	14E	LIG Houses	000 Nos.	24.0	23.6	98.0
14.	15	Slum Improvement (Population)	000 Nos.	2669.3	3099.7	116.0
15.	16A	Tree Plantation	Lakh Nos.	15010.0	13218.5	86.0
16.	16B	Area to be covered (Under Plantation) Public & Forest Lands	000 Hectares	1870.0	1656.0	89.0
17.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	33134.0	23535.0	71.0
18.	19B	Pump Sets Energised	000 Nos.	387.2	573.4	148.0
19.	19C	Improved Chullahs @	000 Nos.	-	106.5	-
20.	19D	Bio-gas Plants	000 Nos.	53.1	74.5	140.0

@ The Schemes do not have any physical targets.

\*\*\*\*\*

# CHAPTER XI

## INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECTS MONITORING

### Infrastructure Monitoring

11.1 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, Fertilizers, 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 for the cumulative period and the achievements during the corresponding month and cumulative period of previous year.

11.2 The Project Monitoring also envisages monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing Rs.20 crore and above. In addition, it has been asked to monitor 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 initiative to bring about systematic improvements in various areas of project implementation. The various activities of the division are described in following paragraphs:

11.3 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

11.4 The production performance of the infrastructure sectors during the year 2006-2007 and 2007 - 2008 (April - December, 2007) is at **Annex - VI**.

### Infrastructure Performance during 2007 - 08 (April - December, 2007)

11.5 The overall infrastructure performance during April - December, 2007 has shown moderate growth. All sectors except those relating to fertilizers production and addition in switching capacity of telephone exchanges have recorded a positive growth over the performance for the corresponding period of the previous year. While the growth rate in respect of production of coal, natural gas, cargo handled at major ports, export & import cargo and passengers handled at international airports and provision of wired telephone connections was higher than the growth rate achieved during the corresponding period of the previous year, it has marginally decreased in respect of other sectors. However as compared to the targets set for this period, except refinery production, most of the sectors have marginally lagged behind their pre set respective targets. The trend in the overall infrastructure performance during April - December, 2007 as compared to the targets set for the period and the performance for corresponding period in 2006 is at **Annex - VI**. Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.



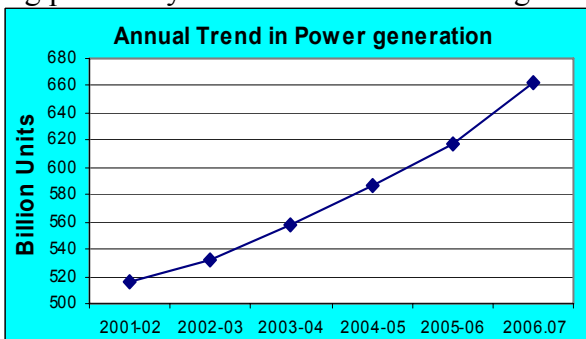
Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), S&PI in a meeting held at Bhuvneshwar to review the progress of NALCO Expansion Project.



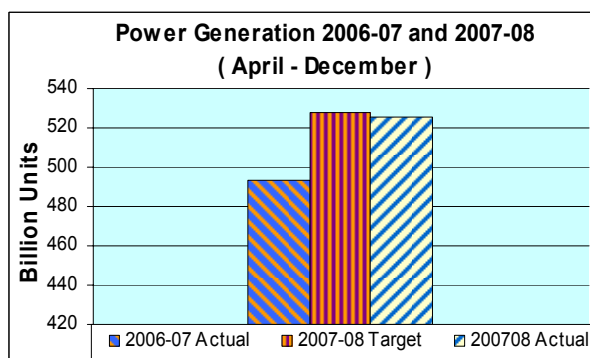
Participants from Uttarakhand attending the Workshop on Project Planning & Management at Dehradun.

## Power

11.6 The overall power generation scenario during past few years has shown moderate growth as indicated in the graph. During 2006 - 2007 the power generation at 662.52 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 7.3% over the power generation for 2005 - 2006. The growth rate was higher compared to 5.1% achieved during 2005 - 06. The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) during 2006 - 2007 was 76.8%, which was marginally higher than the PLF of 76.3% achieved during 2005 - 2006.

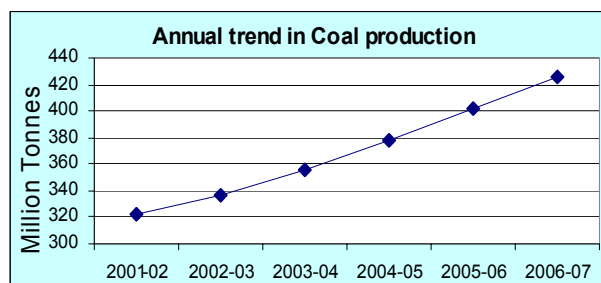


11.7 The power generation in the country during 2007 - 08 (April - December, 2007) at 525.91 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 6.6% over the power generation for the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth rate during April - December, 2006 was 7.5%. However it was marginally lower (0.3%) than the target set for the period. The adjoining chart shows the position of power generation vis-à-vis target and the achievement in the corresponding period of the previous year. The thermal generation at 407.36 BU recorded a growth of 5.7%. The PLF was 77.2% compared to 75.2% achieved during April - December, 2006. So far as sector - wise thermal generation is concerned, all the three sectors - Central, State and Private Sectors recorded a positive growth of 8.7%, 2.3% and 8.9% respectively. The Hydro power generation at 110.78 BU was higher than the target as well as the generation during April - December, 2006 by 13.7% and 9.9% respectively. Nuclear power generation at 12.85 BU was 22.8% lower than the target and it was also 5.7% lower than the generation during April - December, 2006.



## Coal Production

11.8 The coal production during 2006 - 2007 at 425.11 Million Tonnes (MT) achieved the target set for the year and registered a growth of 5.9% over the production of 401.43 MT during 2005 - 06. The trend of coal production during past few years is brought out in the adjoining graph.



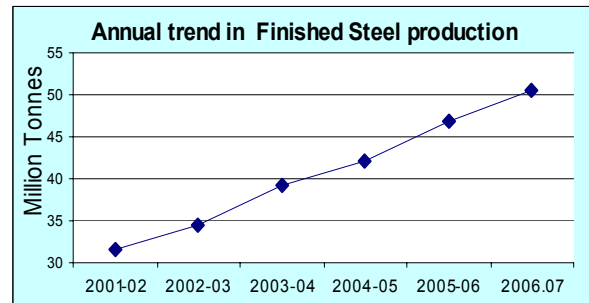
11.9 The overall coal production during April - December, 2007 at 309.52 MT recorded a growth of 4.9% over the production of 295.19 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. However it lagged behind its target for the period by 5.1%. The production of coking coal at 15.35 MT registered a growth of 3.6% and the production of washed coal at 2.73



MT was 0.8% lower than the production in April - December, 2006. The overall coal despatches during April - December, 2007 at 323.96 MT was 7.9% higher than the despatches of 300.22 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year.

## Steel

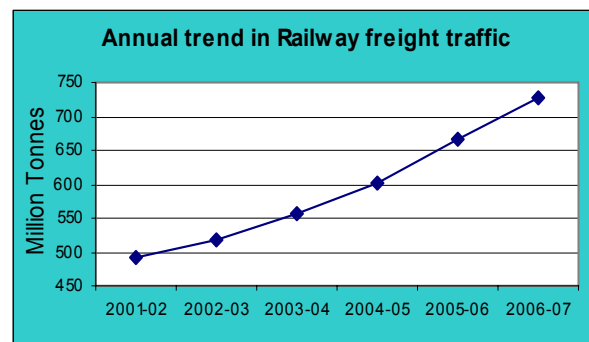
11.10 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2006 - 2007 was 50.58 MT, which recorded a growth of 8.0% over the production of 46.82 MT in 2005 - 2006. The overall capacity utilization was 98% against 94% during 2005-06. The production of finished Steel during past few years indicated the trend as brought out in the adjoining graph.



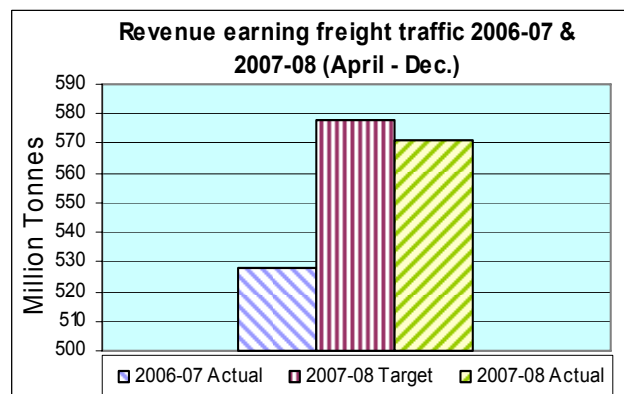
11.11 During April - December, 2007, the production of finished steel at 40.12 MT recorded a growth of 6.4% over the production of 37.70 MT during the corresponding period of previous year. As compared to the target set for the period, it lagged behind by 4.8%. The overall capacity utilization during the period was 95.3%, which was marginally higher than the achievement of 95.1% during the corresponding period of the previous year.

## Railways

11.12 The revenue earning freight traffic moved by the Railways during 2006 - 2007 at 728.41 MT recorded a growth of 9.2 % over the freight traffic movement for 2005 -2006. It was also marginally higher (0.3%) than the target set for the year. All commodities except iron ore for export and food grains carried by the Railways recorded positives growth. The annual trend in freight traffic during last few years is as indicated in the side chart.



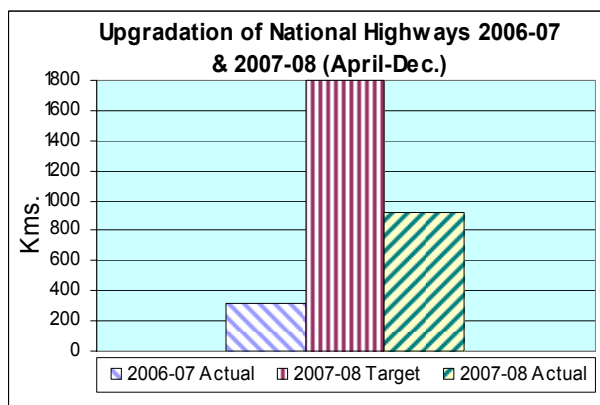
11.13 During April - December, 2007 the freight traffic moved by the Railways at 571.35 MT recorded a growth of 8.2 % over the freight movement of 527.95 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. However, it was 1.2% lower than the target set for the period. The growth rate during April,-,December, 2006 was also 9.9%. The adjoining chart indicates the performance of Railways vis-à-vis target and achievement during the corresponding period of the previous year.



## Roads

11.14 In Road sector, the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) Border Road Development Board (BRDB) and National Highways Organization, in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are engaged in construction and up-gradation of highways. During 2006 - 2007, the NHAI has constructed/ strengthened 636 Km national highways to four lanes against the target of 1284 Km and the achievement of 727 Km during 2005 - 2006. The National Highways Organization, and Border Road Development Board have widened / strengthened 26 Km to four lanes, 1194 Km to two lanes and strengthened 566 Km of existing weak pavement. In addition they have also improved 50 Km of low grade sections and riding quality of 1882 Km highways. As part of up-gradation of highways 137 bridges were also reinforced / constructed.

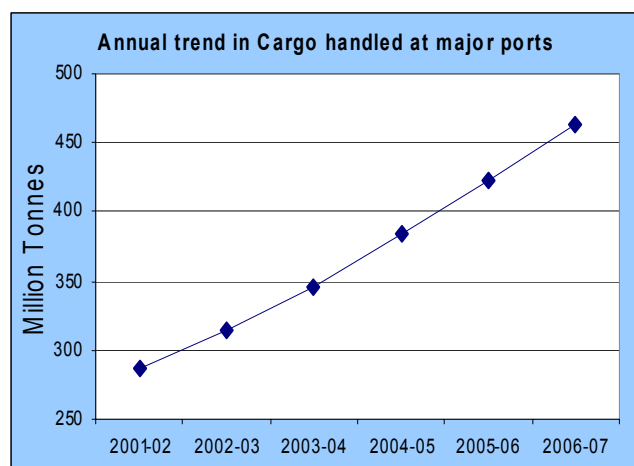
11.15 During April - December, 2007 the NHAI has widened/strengthened 918 Km, highways against the target of 1800 Km and the achievement of 321 Km during the corresponding period of the previous year. The trend in up gradation of highways during April - December, 2007 is indicated in the adjoining chart. The NH (O) and Border Road Development Board widened 10 Km to four lanes, 604 Km to two lanes and Strengthened 626 Km of existing weak pavement. They have also improved 18 Km low grade sections and 937 Km of riding quality of highways. As part of the up-gradation, during this period 50 bridges were also reinforced /constructed.



## Shipping and Ports

11.16 The major ports in the country handled 463.84 MT cargo during 2006 -2007, which was 9.5% higher than the achievement for the previous year, but it was marginally lower (0.4%) than the target, The trend in cargo handled at major ports is indicated in the side chart.

11.17 During April – December, 2007 the major ports handled 378.79 MT cargo which recorded a growth of 12.5% over the handling of 336.71 MT cargo during April - December, 2006, but it was marginally lower by 0.9% than the target of 382.32 MT. Shortfall from target was due to decline in import of POL, fall in handling of fertilizers, core commodities, containers and less materialization of general cargo.



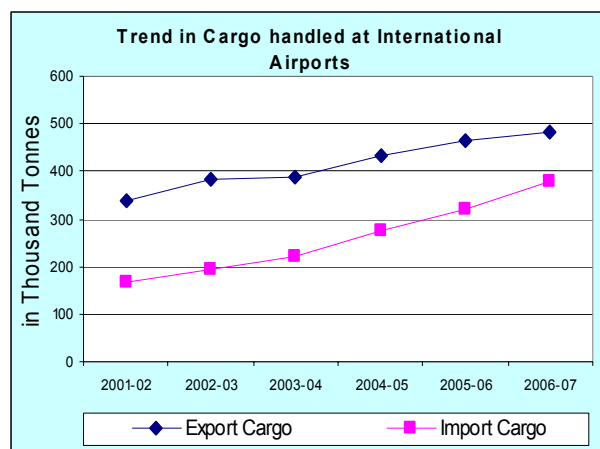
11.18 The coastal shipment of coal to the South during 2006 - 07 via Haldia, Paradip and Vishakahapatnam aggregating to 17.32 MT was lower than the target as well as the shipment



during the previous year by 13.4% and 7.2% respectively. During April - December, 2007 the over all coastal shipment of coal was 49.27 MT which was 11.2% lower than the target, but it was 12.6% higher than the shipment during April - December, 2006.

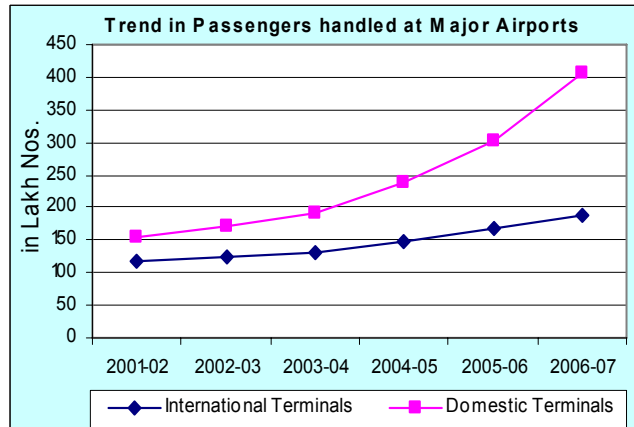
## Civil Aviation

11.19 During 2006 - 2007 the international airports at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Trivandrum collectively handled 483,509 tonnes of export cargo, which was 3.6% more than the cargo handled during 2005 - 06. Further these five international air ports handled 380,842 tonnes of import cargo during this year, which was 19.4% higher than the import cargo handled during 2005 - 06. Annual trend in handling of export and import cargo is indicated in the adjoining chart.



11.20 During 2007 - 08 (April - December, 2007) these airports handled 383,206 tonnes of export cargo which was 6.7% higher than 359,143 tonnes of export cargo handled during April - December, 2006. Further these airports handled 341,893 tonnes of import cargo during this period which recorded a growth of 21.5% over 281,432 tonnes cargo handled during April - December, 2006.

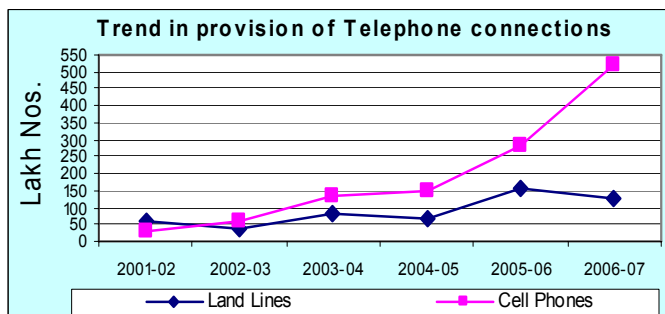
11.21 During 2006 - 07 the international airports at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Trivandram handled 188.84 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was 12.1% higher than 168.44 lakh passengers handled during 2005 - 2006. The domestic terminal of these five airports handled 405.48 lakh passengers during 2006-07, which recorded a significant growth of 34.0% over 302.63 Lakh passengers handled during 2005 - 2006. Annual trend in handling passengers during past few years is indicated in the side chart.



11.22 During 2007 - 08 ( April - December, 2007) the international terminals of these airports handled 154.47 lakh passengers, which was 12.7% more than 137.11 lakh passengers handled during April - December, 2006. The Domestic terminal of these airports handled 365.01 lakh passengers during April – December, 2007, which was 24.1% more than 294.20 lakh passengers handled during the corresponding period of the previous year.

## Telecommunications

11.23 During 2006 - 2007, at the national level 96.03 lakh lines were added to the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, which was 23.0% lower than the addition of 124.75 lakh lines during 2005 - 2006. Both public and private sectors provided 125.02 lakh new (net) land line telephone connections during 2006 - 2007, which was 19.6% lower than 155.46 lakh connections provided during 2005 - 2006. Further both the public and private sectors provided 522.33 lakh new (net) Cell phone connections, which was 85.4% more than 281.72 lakh cell phone connections provided during 2005 - 06. In all 647.35 lakh connections (fixed + cell phones) were provided during 2006 - 2007, which were 48.1% higher than 437.19 lakh phones provided during 2005 - 2006. Annual trend in provision of land line and Cell phone connections during past few years is indicated in the side chart.

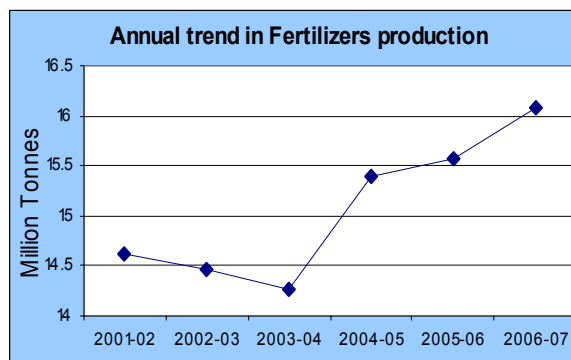


11.24 In the current financial year of 2007 - 2008 (April - December, 2007) 43.67 lakh new telephone lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, which was 39.6% lower than the addition of 72.29 lakh lines during April - December, 2006. Both public and private sectors provided 152.56 lakh new (net) telephone connections during April - December, 2007, which were 31.5% higher than 116.03 lakh connections provided during April - December, 2006. Further 517.55 lakh new (net) Cell phone connections were provided by the public and private sectors which were 42.9% more than 362.27 lakh Cell phone connections provided during April - December, 2006.

11.25 The public and private sectors collectively provided 670.11 lakh telephone connections (fixed plus cellular), which were significantly higher (40.1%) than 478.30 lakh phones provided during April - December, 2006.

## Fertilizers

11.26 The overall production of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) during 2006 - 2007 at 16.09 million tonnes (MT) was 3.3% higher than the production during 2005 -2006. However it lagged behind its target by 4.4%. The overall of capacity utilization (Nitrogen + Phosphate) was 90.8% compared to the target of 91.8% and the achievement of 87.9% during 2005 - 06. The production trend during the past few years is given in the side chart.

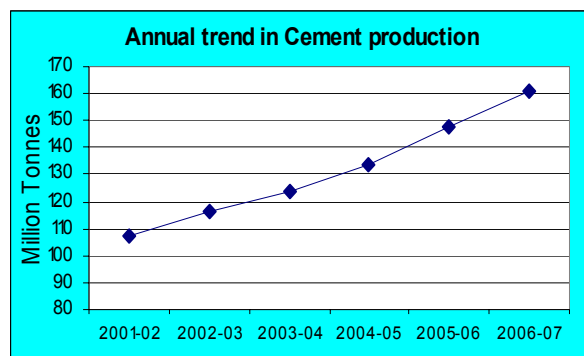


11.27 The production of fertilizers during April - December, 2007 at 11.35 MT was 10.9% less than the target for the period and it was also 5.9 % lower than the production for the corresponding period of the previous year. The over all capacity utilization was 87.3% compared

to the target of 97.9% and the achievement of 92.8% during April - December, 2006. The production of nitrogen at 8.31 MT was 4.2% lower than the corresponding period of previous year. The production of phosphetic fertilizers at 3.04 MT was 11.5% lower than the production during April - December, 2006.

## Cement

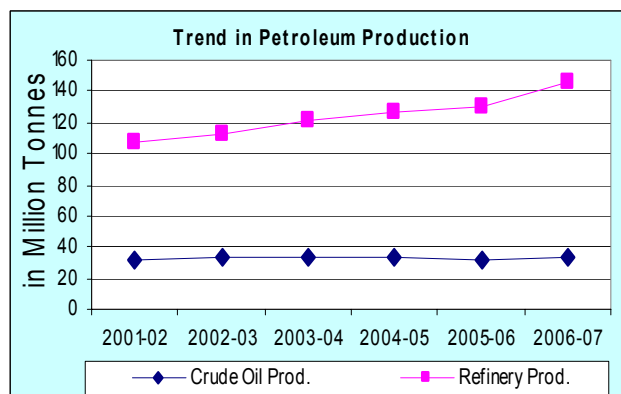
11.28 The production of cement during 2006 - 2007 at 161.31 million tonnes (MT) was 9.1% higher than the production of 147.81 MT for the previous year. It was also 1.1% higher compared to the target of 159.63 MT for the year. The overall capacity utilization at 91% was higher than the achievement of 88% during 2005 - 2006. The trend in cement production during past few years is indicated in the side chart.



11.29 The production of cement during 2007 - 08 (April - December, 2007) at 126.27 MT was 7.0% higher than the production of 118.04 MT for the corresponding period of the previous year. The overall capacity utilization at 92% was higher than the achievement of 89% during April - December, 2006. Cement consumption during April - December, 2007 was 122.60 MT. Coal supply to the Cement industry during April - December, 2007 was 118.40 lakh tones compared to the supply of 118.00 lakh tones during April - December, 2006.

## Petroleum

11.30.1 **Crude Oil:** The production of Crude Oil during 2006 - 2007 at 33.99 million tonnes (MT) was 4.1% lower than the target of 35.44 MT, but it recorded a growth of 5.6% over the production of 32.19 MT during the previous year. The trend in crude oil production during past few years is indicated in the side chart.



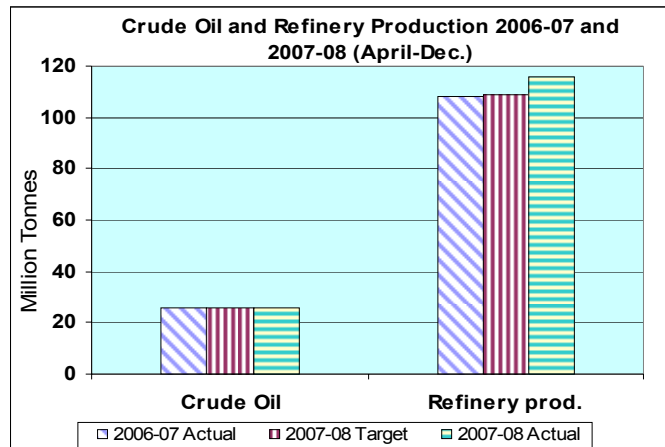
11.30.2 The production of Crude Oil during April - December, 2007 at 25.57 MT was 2.0% lower than the target of 26.11 MT, but it was 0.3% higher than the production of 25.49 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year.

11.31.1 **Refinery Production:** The refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during 2006 - 2007 at 146.55 MT was higher than the target of 135.33 MT as well as the production of 130.11 MT during 2005-2006 by 8.3% and 12.6% respectively. The overall capacity utilization at 117.7% during 2006 - 07 was higher than the achievement of 110.2% in the previous year. The production trend during past few years is given in the above chart.

11.31.2 The refinery production during April - December, 2007 at 116.11 MT was 6.4% higher than the pre set target of 119.13 MT. It was also 7.5% higher than the production of 117.96 MT

during the corresponding period of the previous year. The overall capacity utilization was 113.7% compared to 117.0% achieved during April - December, 2006. The above chart shows the target and achievement of crude oil and refinery production during April - December, 2007.

**11.32.1 Natural Gas:** The overall natural gas production during 2006 - 2007 at 31,555 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was marginally higher (0.1%) than the target of 31,538 MCM, but it recorded a negative growth of 2.0% over the production of 32,202 Million Cubic Meters gas produced during 2005 - 2006.



**11.32.2** The Natural Gas production during April - December, 2007 at 24,204 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 3.0% lower than the target of 24,941 MCM, but it was 2.2% higher than the production of 23,681 MCM during April - December, 2006.

## Monitoring of Projects

**11.33** 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 projects. While all projects are monitored on a quarterly basis, projects costing Rs.100 crore and above are monitored on a monthly basis.

## Project Implementation Status during 2006 - 07

**11.34** At the beginning of the year 2006 - 07 i.e. as on 01.04. 2006 there were 720 projects on the monitor of the Ministry. During the year, 214 projects were taken on the monitor. By the end of the year 75 projects were completed and 2 projects were dropped leaving 857 projects on the monitor at the beginning of the year 2007 - 08. The details have been summarized in the **Table - 11.1** below.

**Table - 11.1**

**Summary of Projects during 2006 - 2007**

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 01-04-2007
1.	ATOMIC ENERGY	10	-	5	-	5
2.	CIVIL AVIATION	16	13	6	-	23
3.	COAL	94	20	4	-	110
4.	FERTILISERS	1	-	1	-	-
5.	I & B	1	-	-	-	1
6.	MINES	1	-	-	-	1

7.	STEEL	21	13	4	-	30
8.	PETROLEUM	29	16	11	-	34
9	POWER	62	17	13	-	66
10.	HEALTH & FW	2	-	1	-	1
11.	RAILWAYS	255	33	12	-	276
12.	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	135	73	8	-	200
13.	SHIPPING & PORTS	32	7	2	1	36
14.	TELECOMMUNICATION	43	15	4	1	53
15.	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	17	7	4	-	20
16.	WATER RESOURCES	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>720</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>857</b>

## Project Implementation Scenario during 2007 - 08

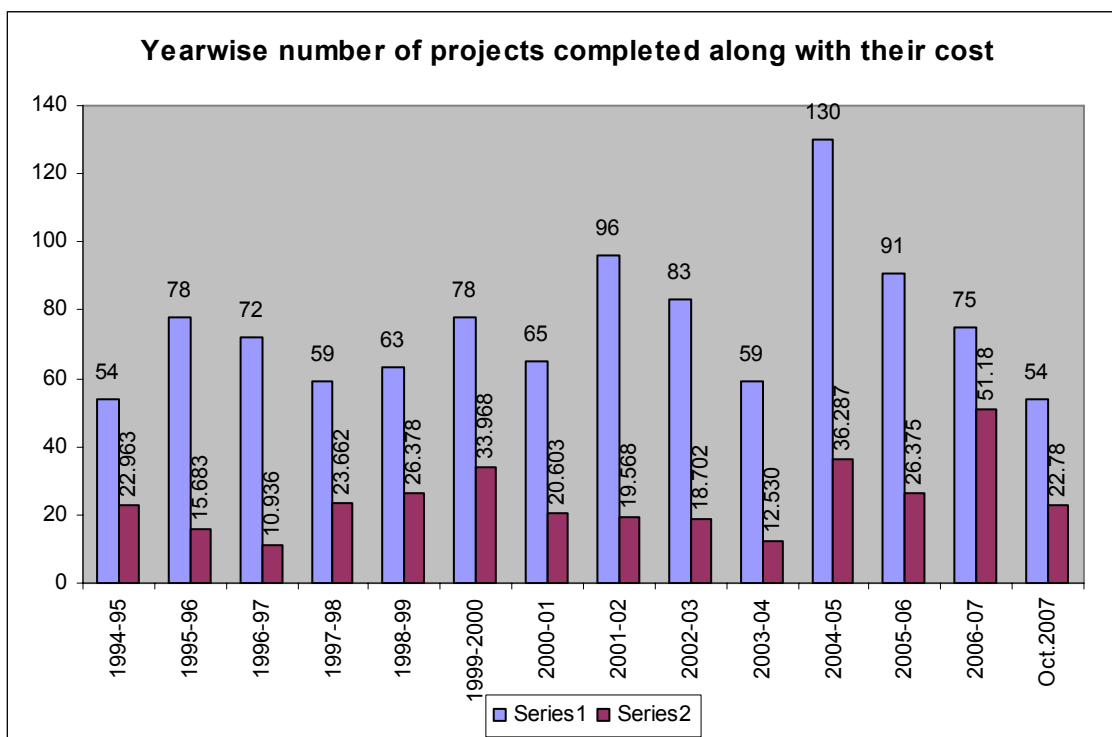
11.35 During the period April, 2007 to October, 2007, 78 projects were taken up for monitoring and a total of 54 projects were completed up to October, 2007 and 6 projects were dropped from monitoring. The sector-wise details of the projects have been summarized in the **Table - 11.2**.

**Table - 11.2**

### Summary of Projects during April - October, 2007

S. No.	Sector	No. of Projects as on 01-04- 2007	Projects Added during Apl. - Oct., 2007	Projects Completed during Apl. - Oct. 2007	Projects Dropped during Apl. - Oct., 2007	No. of Project as on 31.10.2007
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	5	-	-	-	5
2	CIVIL AVIATION	23	9	2	-	30
3	COAL	110	8	5	2	111
4	I & B	1	-	-	-	1
5	MINES	1	-	-	-	1
6	STEEL	30	11	5	-	36
7	PETROLEUM	34	4	3	-	35
8	POWER	66	11	5	-	74
9	HEALTH & FW	1	-	-	-	1
10	RAILWAYS	276	9	10	3	273
11	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	200	18	9	1	208
12	SHIPPING & PORTS	36	-	4	-	32
13	TELECOMMUNICATION	53	2	6	-	51
14	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	20	6	5	-	21
15	WATER RESOURCES	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>857</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>880</b>

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



11.37 At the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year, as shown in Table 11.2, there were 880 projects with an anticipated cost of Rs. 386383.41 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 each costing between Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 1000 crore and (iii) medium projects costing between Rs. 20 crore and Rs. 100 crore each. The total number of projects in each category, and the anticipated cost, sector-wise, are given in the **Table - 11.3** below.

**Table - 11.3**

**Sector-Wise Summary of Mega, Major and Medium Projects  
(Status as on 31.10.2007)**

(Cost in Rs. Crore)

S. No. Sector	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	0	0.00
2 CIVIL AVIATION	0	0.00	2	536.50	28	1521.46
3 COAL	6	9594.36	17	6634.62	88	4847.23
4 I & B	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	35.00
5 MINES	1	4091.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
6 STEEL	1	8692.00	13	3241.75	22	1282.70
7 PETROLEUM	17	47199.25	16	6929.30	2	171.59
8 POWER	28	94349.93	38	16636.91	8	608.84
9 HEALTH & FW	0	0.00	1	443.15	0	0.00

10 RAILWAYS	6	18746.67	126	45335.59	142	7964.91
11 ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	0	0.00	190	55866.78	19	1322.87
12 SHIPPING & PORTS	2	3563.48	4	1357.86	24	952.85
13 TELECOMMUNICATION	1	1174.75	28	8157.73	22	1191.86
14 URBAN DEVELOPMENT	1	8676.00	0	0.00	20	826.30
15 WATER RESOURCES	1	1069.40	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>220174.35</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>145483.45</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>20725.61</b>

### Projects Completed in 2007 - 08

11.38 As on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2007, 54 projects were completed during 2007 - 08 as per the list given in **Annex - VII**. As per present indications, 251 more projects would be completed by March, 2008.

### Project Implementation Status during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

11.39 During the Tenth plan (April, 2002 to March, 2007), 438 projects were completed. This includes 75 projects completed in 2006 - 07 as per **Annex - VIII**. Sector-wise break up of these projects are given in **Table - 11.4**.

**Table - 11.4**

#### Summary of Projects Completed during 10th plan (April, 2002 to March, 2007)

(Cost/Expenditure in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Latest Approved Cost	Final Expenditure Reported
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	6	3739.25	6713.19	5875.64
2	CIVIL AVIATION	16	667.46	718.92	588.10
3	COAL	38	8468.90	9082.38	7255.12
4	FERTILISERS	5	748.05	913.18	823.32
5	I & B	4	168.36	215.81	187.74
6	MINES	3	2598.76	2598.76	1911.20
7	STEEL	15	1619.24	1642.11	1231.20
8	PETROLEUM	42	33209.60	34885.60	29035.81
9	POWER	53	36301.73	47376.35	47356.65
10	HEALTH & FW	2	88.76	288.26	323.74
11	RAILWAYS	71	4494.73	5903.87	7212.82
12	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	97	17293.06	18185.30	17492.24
13	SHIPPING & PORTS	38	3598.30	3642.84	3050.82
14	TELECOMMUNICATION	36	4428.82	4551.24	1433.62
15	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	12	5302.47	11134.33	10805.87
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>438</b>	<b>122727.49</b>	<b>147852.14</b>	<b>134583.89</b>

11.40 Sector-wise analysis of the cost and time overrun of projects under implementation on our monitoring system (excluding completed projects) is indicated in **Table - 11.5**.

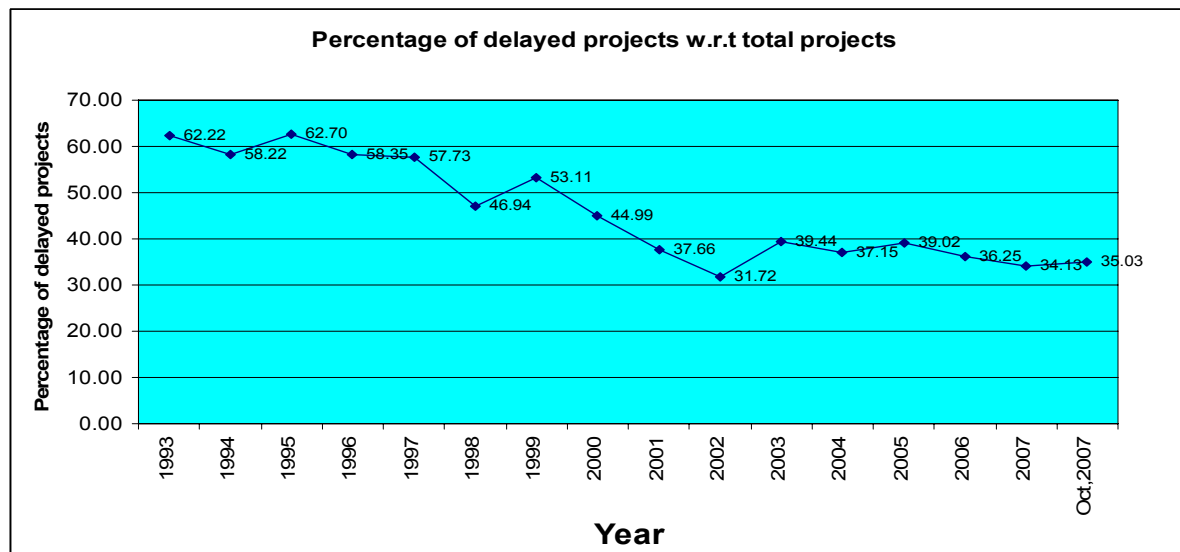
Table - 11.5

## Sector-wise Analysis of Planned and Balance Expenditure (Status as on 31-10-2007)

(Cost/Outlay/Expenditure in Rs.Crore)

Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	% Cost Overrun w.r.t. Original Cost	Outlay during 2007-2008	Cumulative Expenditure upto 30/09/2007	Balance Expenditure	No. of Delayed Projects	Range of delay (in months)
ATOMIC ENERGY	5	24291.26	23360.26	-3.83	2163.79	14519.51	10244.92	2	8- 16
CIVIL AVIATION	30	1970.96	2057.96	4.41	354.64	679.59	1580.57	15	3- 39
COAL	111	20841.51	21076.21	1.13	2438.32	5360.97	16656.67	27	4- 162
I & B	1	35.00	35.00	0.00	10.00	7.50	28.00	0	-
MINES	1	4091.51	4091.51	0.00	1050.00	1150.37	3621.62	0	-
STEEL	36	13145.97	13216.45	0.54	5130.62	1497.21	12348.24	14	1- 14
PETROLEUM	35	47870.15	54300.14	13.43	9576.47	16259.25	42274.90	24	1- 48
POWER	74	108622.49	111595.68	2.74	16903.76	37288.96	79903.50	23	1- 62
HEALTH & FW	1	71.18	443.15	522.58	100.00	311.89	148.20	1	104
RAILWAYS	274	43813.79	72047.17	64.44	4997.57	29368.99	45161.64	34	3- 155
ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	209	56239.44	57189.65	1.69	0.00	21673.24	40331.24	123	1- 72
SHIPPING & PORTS	30	5610.30	5874.19	4.70	540.98	1223.48	4758.52	12	1- 96
TELECOMMUNICATION	51	11439.57	10524.34	-8.00	18.97	4095.95	6951.43	21	10- 115
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	21	8938.86	9502.30	6.30	2703.98	1844.06	8524.24	11	2- 56
WATER RESOURCES	1	542.90	1069.40	96.98	1.00	33.92	1036.23	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>347524.89</b>	<b>386383.41</b>	<b>11.18</b>	<b>45990.10</b>	<b>135314.89</b>	<b>273569.92</b>	<b>308</b>	

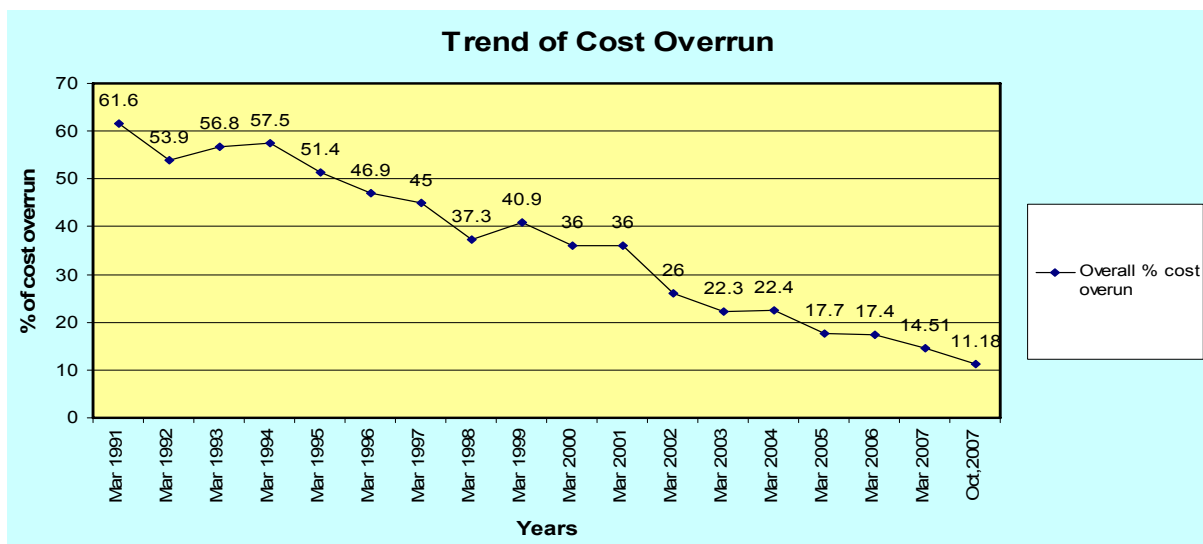
11.41 An analysis of the projects shows that 308 projects have contributed to time overrun w.r.t their original schedule. The time overrun of these projects ranges from 1-162 months. The overall cost overrun has resulted in 11.18% increase in original cost. The cost overrun for all projects together is Rs. 38858.52 crore. The chart below depicts the percentage of delayed projects during the last 15 years. This shows a continuous declining trend.





## Time and Cost overrun in projects

11.42 Time and cost overruns have been a major problem affecting the implementation of central sector projects. Due to close monitoring and systems improvement brought out mainly by the Ministries concerned with the support of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the time overrun in projects is coming down resulting in reduction in the cost overrun of the projects. An analysis of the trend in the last 16 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 61.6% in March, 1991 to 11.18% in October, 2007 resulting in savings. The Chart below depicts the trend of cost overrun during the last 16 years.



## Causes of Time and Cost Overrun

11.43 Time overrun, apart from upsetting the Plan targets, leads to cost overrun on account of inflationary pressures, exchange rate variations and higher interest and administrative costs. 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 owners to acquisition 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. The problems reported with regard to ongoing projects in different sectors may be seen in **Table - 11.6**.

Table - 11.6

**Major Factors for Delay (31.10.2007)**

S. No.	Sector	Fund Constraints	Land Acquisition	Environment Clearance	Slow Progress	Delay in Supply of Equipments @	Law & Order	Others*
1.	ATOMIC ENERGY	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
2.	CIVIL AVIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3.	COAL	1	8	7	0	2	1	9
4.	I & B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	MINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	STEEL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	PETROLEUM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8.	POWER	0	1	0	3	0	2	3
9.	HEALTH & FW	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	RAILWAYS	34	23	0	130	2	4	6
11.	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	0	2	0	3	0	0	3
12.	SHIPPING & PORTS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	TELECOMMUNICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	WATER RESOURCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>

\* includes Technology selection and agreement, Award of contract, Delay in civil works and government clearance, Geomining, Court case, Inadequate Infrastructure and bad weather. The slow progress is for various reasons such as, delay on the part of contractors, delay in award of contracts, constraints of the sites, infrastructural problems, etc.

**Remedial Measures**

11.44 The measures taken to reduce delays in project implementation are of continuing nature and they 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 PSUs projects by the administrative Ministries concerned, delegation of more financial power to the undertakings, strengthening of the monitoring system and use of standard contract Bidding Documents for domestic bidding.

11.45 Following specific initiatives have been taken during the year to improve the project implementation scenario:-

\* **Review of Projects:** (i) 12 Projects were reviewed by the Hon'ble Minister of State during the year, namely, Lower Subanri Hydro Electric Project, Loktak Downstream Project of NHPC, Kameng Hydro Electric Project, Tuirial Hydro Electric Project of North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation; Mysore Airport Project, Kaiga Atomic Power Project Units-3 and 4, C2, C3 & LPG Recovery from LNG at Dahej, Gujarat, ONGCL, Packages of National Highway Authority of India at Ahmedabad, Expansion Project of NALCO, Basundhara Open Cast Mine

Project, Kulda Open Cast Mine Project and Bhubaneshwari OCP; (ii) 20 projects costing Rs. 500 crore and above facing constraints were reviewed by Committee of Secretaries; and (iii) Officers of the IPMD visited projects at their sites to get first-hand information of the problems experienced by the projects and suggest remedial measures to resolve them. The projects visited include:

- Nimoo Bazgo H.E.P. (45 MW), Kargil (J&K)
- Chutak H.E.P.(45MW), Alchi (Ladakh), J&K
- Teesta Low Dam – III (132MW), West Bengal
- Teesta – V (510 MW), Sikkim
- Kameng H.E.P.(600 MW), Arunachal Pradesh
- NHDP packages around Chennai
- North-South Corridor packages of NHDP in Andhra Pradesh
- Rail-cum-Road Bridge across river Brahmaputra at Bogibeel and link lines (BS)-NFR at Dibrugarh (Assam).
- Tollygunge – Garia, Kolkata Metro Extension Project (West Bengal).
- 2x1000 MW Kudankulam Atomic Power Project of NPCIL, Tamil Nadu
- Clean Fuel & Emission Control Project at Visakhapatnam Refinery of HPCL (AP)
- Expansion of Liquid Steel Capacity from 3 MMTPA to 6.3 MMTPA at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of RINL (AP)
- Diesel Hydro Treatment Project at BRPL's Bongaigaon Refinery (Assam)
- Green Fuel and Emission Control Project at Mumbai Refinery (HPCL), Maharashtra
- Discussion with NPCIL's Corporate Planning Division, Mumbai on Nuclear Power Projects under implementation.
- Reviewed the status of a section of East-West Corridor in Assam (NHAI)
- Construction of Mysore Airport Project, Karnataka
- Bhubaneshwari Open Cast Project of MCL at Bhubaneshwari, Angul, Orissa
- NALCO Expansion of Aluminium Refinery and Captive Power Plant Project at Angul, Orissa.

\* **On-Line Computerised Monitoring System:** IPMD has taken the initiative to strengthen the projects monitoring mechanism by putting an On-Line Computerised Monitoring System in place since the end of the last year. Efforts were made to train officers from all the user agencies in the public sector enterprises. During the year, two more programmes were organized in August and September, 2007 to train officers from NHAI, Railways and other Ministries including Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Office. OCMS requires internet connectivity to access the website ([www.cspm.gov.in](http://www.cspm.gov.in)). The system will have online project-wise data collection and communication without time lag, transfer of graphics, photos, PERT/CPM Charts, access to sectoral reports by the Ministries, guidelines, procedures and circulars relating to project management. It will also give an opportunity for project managers and engineers to write about their experiences on the electronic magazine. The data-base of the system is secured through a firewall which allows only authorized persons to make any changes in the data. All user agencies are provided access code for access to sector reports and project specific details.

\* **Studies:** 10 studies on specific subjects and projects were taken up to learn lessons and suggest remedial measures in the case of on-going and completed projects. These experiences have been analysed to formulate guidelines for the future. 5 of such studies have been completed and 5 other studies are in progress. These relate to Certification of Project Managers, Institution of Excellence Award for Best Implemented Project, Development Project Implementation Manual, Study on Project Management Education and Preparation of Compendium of already completed studies as a reference document.

\* **Training Programme in Project Planning and Management:** The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division organizes training programmes /workshops for the benefit of Project Managers in the Central Government, public sector enterprises and those working in the area of Project Management in the State Governments and their enterprises. During year 2007 - 08, two three-day programmes were concluded at Dehradun and Jammu for the benefit of the State Governments of Uttarakhand and J&K respectively. About 135 Project Managers/officers were trained in these two programmes. It is proposed to hold two more programmes during the current financial year.

### **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**

11.46 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	:	229
2. Total CLA /Grant released	:	Rs. 21739.8559 cr.
3. Number of projects completed under normal AIBP	:	91
4. Number of projects covered under Fast Track Programme	:	42
5. Number of projects completed under FTP	:	17
6. Ultimate Irrigation potential of AIBP Projects	:	18694.904 Th. hectare
7. Irrigation potential created before AIBP	:	6900.679 Th. Hectare
8. Irrigation potential created through AIBP	:	3643.09 Th. hectare
9. Irrigation potential to be created under FTP	:	669.132 Th. hectare
10. Irrigation potential created under FTP	:	397.308 Th. hectare

## Annex - VI

### Infrastructure Sector performance during 2006 - 07 (April - December) & 2007 - 08 (April - December)

(Figures are quick estimates and provisional)

Sector	Unit	2006 - 07	2007 - 08 ( April - December)		2006 - 07 (April - Dec.)	% variation over	
		Actual	Target	Actual*	Actual	April - Dec. 07	April - Dec. 06
						Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1. Power</b>	BU	662.52	527.48	525.91	493.35	- 0.3	6.6
<b>2. Coal</b>	MT	425.11	326.05	309.52	295.19	- 5.1	4.9
<b>3. Steel</b>	MT	50.58	42.12	40.12	37.70	- 4.8	6.4
<b>4. Railways</b>							
(i) Revenue freight traffic	MT	728.41	578.11	571.35	527.95	- 1.2	8.2
<b>5. Shipping and Ports</b>							
(i) Cargo handled at major ports	MT	463.84	382.32	378.79	336.71	- 0.9	12.5
<b>6. Telecommunications:</b>							
(i) Addition in switching cap.	Lakh Lines	96.03	NA	43.67	72.29	-	- 39.6
(ii) Telephone connections	Lakh Nos.	125.02	NA	152.56	116.03	-	31.5
(iii) Cell phone connections	Lakh Nos.	522.33	NA	517.55	362.27	-	42.9
<b>7. Fertilisers Production</b>	Lakh Tons	160.94	127.27	113.46	120.61	- 10.9	- 5.9
<b>8. Cement Production</b>	MT	161.31	NA	126.27	118.04	--	7.0
<b>9. Petroleum</b>							
(i) Crude Oil Production	MT	33.99	26.11	25.57	25.49	-2.0	0.3
(ii) Refinery Production	MT	146.55	119.13	116.11	117.96	6.4	7.5
(iii) Natural Gas Production	MCM	31,555	24,941	24,204	23,681	- 3.0	2.2
<b>10. Civil Aviation</b>							
(i) Export cargo handled at major Airports	Tonnes	483,509	NA	383,206	359,143	-	6.7
(ii) Import cargo handled at major Airports	Tonnes	380,842	NA	341,893	281,432	-	21.5
(iii) Passenger traffic handled at International terminals	Lakh	188.84	NA	154.47	137.11	-	12.7
(iv) Passenger traffic handled at domestic terminals	Lakh	405.48	NA	365.01	294.20	-	24.1
<b>11. Roads: Up-gradation of National highways #</b>							
(i) NHAI	Kms.	636	1800	918	321	- 49.0	186.0
(ii) NH(O) & BRDB	Kms.	1686	878	1240	1152	41.2	17.9

# 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

## Annex - VII

### List of Completed Projects during 2007 – 08 (As on 31.10.2007)

(Units: Cost, Expenditure and Outlay are in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Project Name {Capacity}	Date of Commissioning Original (Revised)	Cost Original (Revised)	Expenditure	Completed During
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<b>CIVIL AVIATION</b>				
	<b>AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED</b>				
1.	EXTENSION & STRENGTHENING OF RUNWAY AT GONDIA AIRPORT	3/2007 (-)	49.83 (-)	40.60	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
2.	DEVELOPMENT OF VISAKHAPATNAM AIRPORT {FOR AB-300 OPERATIONS}	12/2005 (-)	191.52 (-)	158.00	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>COAL</b>				
	<b>MAHANADI COAL FIELDS LIMITED</b>				
3.	LINGARAJ OC {5.0 MTY}	3/2007 (-)	98.89 (-)	24.82	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
4.	BELAPAHAR OC EXPANSION {1.50}	3/2007 (-)	35.47 (-)	36.32	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
5.	SAMLESWARI OC EXPANSION {1.00 + 1.00 = 2.00 MTY}	3/2006 (3/2007)	42.07 (-)	53.20	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
6.	ANANTA OC {6.50 MTY}	3/2007 (-)	35.88 (-)	36.69	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>WESTERN COAL FIELDS LIMITED</b>				
7.	ADASA UG {0.21 MTY}	3/2005 (-)	39.87 (-)	19.75	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>STEEL</b>				
	<b>STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)</b>				
8.	BLOOM CASTER (SAIL) {MTPA 0.85}	5/2006 (-)	271.41 (-)	205.40	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
9.	CHSG PLAN BF-4	2/2006 (-)	35.95 (-)	26.35	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
10.	REBUILDING OF COKE OVEN BATTERY NO.5	1/2007 (-)	198.84 (-)	137.69	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
11.	HYDRAULIC AGC & PVR	7/2006 (-)	64.10 (-)	38.12	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
12.	REBUILDING OF COKE OVEN BATTERY NO. 1 (SAIL)	12/2005 (-)	112.39 (-)	96.19	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>PETROLEUM</b>				
	<b>HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED</b>				
13.	PIPELINE EXTENSION TO PAKNI VIA HAZARWADI {0.6 MTPA}	9/2006 (-)	335.17 (-)	254.67	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>OIL &amp; NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED</b>				
14.	MUMBAI HIGH SOUTH DEVELOPMENT (ONGCL)	7/2007 (-)	5255.97 (-)	6476.53	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
15.	IOR SCHEME NORTH KADI {MMT 1.09}	3/2003 (-)	62.86 (-)	54.03	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>POWER</b>				
	<b>NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION</b>				
16.	VINDHYACHAL STPP ST.-III (NTPC) {MW 2X500}	8/2007 (-)	4125.00 (-)	3007.16	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED</b>				
17.	VINDHYACHAL-KORBA (P.GRID) {400 KV S/C LINE SUBSTATION}	2/2007 (-)	164.02 (-)	175.24	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
18.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING-III OF SOUTHERN REGION	4/2007 (-)	284.79 (-)	233.44	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
19.	BINA-NAGDA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (PGCIL)	3/2008 (-)	266.93 (-)	389.71	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
20.	KAHALGAON-II(PHASE-I) TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (PGCIL)	10/2007 (-)	1771.93 (-)	2423.60	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
	<b>RAILWAYS</b>				
	<b>LINE DOUBLING</b>				
21.	CHHAPRA - HAJIPUR, ECR {KMS. 59}	- (-)	72.43 (-)	127.52	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08

S. No.	Project Name {Capacity}	Date of Commissioning Original (Revised)	Cost Original (Revised)	Expenditure	Completed During
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
22.	GONDA - MANKAPUR, NER {18.17 KMS}	- (-)	48.01 (-)	56.81	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>GAUGE CONVERSION</b>				
23.	GANDHIDHAM-PALANPUR(GC),WR {KMS 313}	- (-)	318.00 (344.63)	483.00	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS</b>				
24.	KOLKATA CIRCULAR RAILWAY (MTP) {KMS 39.25}	12/2004 (-)	358.77 (242.40)	155.70	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
25.	BORIVILI-VIRAR QUADRUPLING,WR	12/2004 (-)	325.27 (-)	389.08	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
	<b>NEW LINE</b>				
26.	DAITARI-KEONJHAR-BANSPANI NEW LINE(ECOR) {KMS 155}	12/1997 (-)	242.50 (537.74)	843.00	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
27.	PANVEL-JASAI-JNPT {28.5 KM.}	- (-)	53.23 (-)	83.76	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION</b>				
28.	KHARAGPUR- BHUBANESWAR(RE) INCL. ADRA-MIDNAPORE (RE)(SER) {KMS 540}	3/2000 (-)	258.58 (-)	336.00	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
29.	ELECTRIFICATION OF ERNAKULAM-TRIVANDRUM (RE)	8/2003 (-)	162.03 (-)	161.60	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; PRODUCTION UNIT</b>				
30.	RAIL COACH FACTORY,KAPURTHALA PH -II (NR) {COACH 1000}	3/1992 (-)	180.00 (314.57)	463.06	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
	<b>ROAD TRANSPORT &amp; HIGHWAYS</b>				
	<b>NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA</b>				
	<b>GOLDEN QUADRILATERAL</b>				
31.	AURANGABAD-BARACHATTI (GQ) KM.180-KM.240 (NH-2) {KM. 180-240}	3/2005 (-)	320.42 (-)	316.20	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
32.	BARACHATTI - GORHAR (GQ) KM.240-KM.320 {KM. 240-320}	3/2005 (-)	452.71 (-)	502.11	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
33.	BELGAUM-DHARWAD (GQ) KM.495-KM.433 (NH-4) {KM. 495-433}	2/2004 (-)	279.00 (-)	322.03	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
34.	KANCHIPURAM-POONAMALI (GQ) KM.70.2-KM.13.8 (NH-4) {KM. 70-14}	12/2003 (-)	211.00 (-)	244.10	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
35.	LAXMANNATH-BALESHWAR (GQ) KM.0-KM.53.41 (NH-60) {KM. 0-53}	12/2003 (-)	272.00 (-)	301.80	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
36.	SIKANDARA-BHAUNTI (GQ) KM.393-KM.470 (NH-2) {KM. 393-470}	8/2004 (-)	323.62 (-)	311.09	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
37.	VIVEKANANDA BRIDGE AND APPROACH (GQ)	6/2005 (-)	641.00 (-)	533.86	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
38.	SRIKAKULAM - CHAMPAWATI (GQ) {KM 97 - KM 49, (NH-5)}	2/2004 (-)	171.97 (-)	154.54	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>EAST WEST CORRIDOR - PHASE II</b>				
39.	BHILADI TO PORBANDAR (PACKAGE-I) {KMS. 52.5 TO 2.0}	2/2005 (-)	255.96 (-)	206.10	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
	<b>SHIPPING &amp; PORTS</b>				
	<b>INLAND WATER TRANSPORT</b>				
40.	TERMINAL AT GAIGHAT	3/2004 (-)	25.50 (-)	29.62	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>PORTS</b>				
	<b>KOLKATA PORT TRUST</b>				
41.	ROAD INSIDE OUTSIDE DOCK	6/2005 (7/2006)	30.00 (-)	21.98	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
42.	PROCUREMENT OF FOUR RTG'S ALONG WITH DEVELOPMENT OF YARD	6/2005 (-)	36.24 (-)	20.87	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
43.	IMPROVEMENT OF BACKUP AREA WITH EAILWAY CONNECTIVITY PHASE-I	3/2007 (-)	25.00 (-)	15.64	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
	<b>TELECOMMUNICATION</b>				
	<b>BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED</b>				
44.	GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION PHASE-IV (ASSAM) {250 K LINES}	6/2005 (-)	101.86 (-)	71.15	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
45.	CMTS (PHASE IV), GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION PHASE-IV (HRY.) {528 K LINES}	6/2005 (-)	185.00 (-)	109.28	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
46.	GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION PHASE-IV (UTTRANCHAL) {LINES 201500}	6/2005 (-)	115.46 (-)	40.62	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08

S. No.	Project Name {Capacity}	Date of Commissioning Original (Revised)	Cost Original (Revised)	Expenditure	Completed During
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
47.	CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH OFFICE & ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	8/2004 (9/2005)	7.74 (24.40)	29.37	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
48.	CMTS-PHASE-III RAJASTHAN (BSNL)	8/2004 (-)	119.43 (-)	119.43	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
49.	GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION PHASE-IV GUJARAT) (BSNL)	1/2005 (-)	202.33 (-)	89.09	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
<b>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT</b>					
50.	CENTRAL EXCISE BLDG.	12/2004 (-)	38.02 (-)	27.39	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
51.	CONST.OF FSI AT JNU	10/2002 (-)	23.66 (-)	19.21	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
52.	C/O GPRA AT ANDREWSGUNJ, N.DELHI; I/C UNDERGROUND WATER TANK {TRANSIT FLATS 319+ 1 U.GROUND WATER TANK}	12/2005 (-)	18.84 (33.55)	45.97	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
53.	C/O RESID.& NON-RES. ACCOMODA.FOR 5 ASSAM RIFLES AT CHADURE	8/2004 (-)	35.37 (40.66)	32.37	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<b>NATIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY</b>					
54.	FLYOVER CONS	11/2004 (3/2005)	24.93 (-)	18.07	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08



## Annexure - VIII

### List of Projects Completed during 2006 - 07

(Units: Cost, Expenditure and Outlay are in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Project Name {Capacity}	Date of Commissioning Original (Revised)	Cost Original (Revised)	Expenditure	Completed During
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<b>ATOMIC ENERGY</b>				
	<b>NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED</b>				
1.	TARAPUR ATOMIC POWER PROJECT, TARAPUR, MAHARASHTRA (NPCIL) {MW 2X400}	1/2007 (-)	3447.06 (6421.00)	5687.00	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
	<b>URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED</b>				
2.	TURAMDIH MINE REOPENING	3/2005 (-)	79.92 (-)	48.79	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>INDIRA GANDHI CENTRE FOR ATOMIC RESEARCH</b>				
3.	PFBR-STAGE A PHASE-I	3/2001 (-)	95.00 (-)	74.45	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
4.	PFBR-STAGE A PHASE-II	6/1998 (-)	28.00 (-)	5.61	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
5.	PFBR PH I STA SITE INFR.	3/2002 (-)	28.20 (-)	4.26	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>CIVIL AVIATION</b>				
	<b>AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED</b>				
6.	DEVELOPMENT OF AMRITSAR AIR PORT {FOR AB 300 OPERATIONS}	11/2003 (9/2005)	79.27 (-)	81.17	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
7.	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW TERMINAL BUILDING & ALLIED WORKS AT GAYA {500 PAX}	3/2005 (12/2005)	17.00 (44.52)	35.56	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
8.	PROCUREMENT OF CALIBRATION AIRCRAFT	6/2005 (12/2005)	35.00 (-)	36.60	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
9.	EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF TER. IB AT CSI AIRPORT	6/2005 (12/2005)	46.30 (65.40)	76.11	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
10.	ELEC. WORKS OF LIGHTING FOR CAT-III OPERATION AT IGI AIRPORT {50 A/CRAFT MOVEMENT PER HOUR}	5/2006 (-)	48.69 (-)	30.09	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
11.	CONST. OF NEW RUNWAY AND ALLIED WORKS AT MANGALORE AIRPORT {310-300 OPERATIONS}	10/2005 (3/2006)	55.26 (-)	41.45	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>COAL</b>				
	<b>SOUTH - EASTERN COAL FIELDS LIMITED</b>				
12.	SEAM V, UG NCPH, R-6 {0.24 MTY}	10/2008 (-)	30.71 (-)	0.21	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>WESTERN COAL FIELDS LIMITED</b>				
13.	TANDSI UG EXPN. {0.59 MTY}	3/2004 (-)	69.06 (-)	55.87	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED</b>				
14.	MANUGURU OC III {0.50 MTY}	3/2005 (3/2007)	21.85 (25.10)	12.51	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
15.	MAN-RIDING SYSTEM FOR INCLINES {1.93 MTY}	3/2006 (-)	24.27 (29.84)	15.15	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
	<b>FERTILISERS</b>				
	<b>RASHTRIYA CHEMICAL &amp; FERTILISER LIMITED</b>				
16.	TECHNOLOGICAL UPGRADATION OF TROMBAY-V AMMONIA PLANT	6/2006 (-)	249.00 (-)	192.72	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
	<b>STEEL</b>				
	<b>STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)</b>				
17.	INSTALLATION OF AOD & EAF ALLOY STEEL PLANT	6/2006 (-)	54.16 (-)	41.60	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
18.	TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION OF BF-7	1/2006 (-)	170.41 (-)	118.46	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
19.	REVAMPING OF B-STRAND IN WRM	5/2006 (-)	74.66 (-)	50.20	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
20.	TURBO - GENERATOR {MW 15}	2/2006 (-)	48.10 (-)	38.38	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
	<b>PETROLEUM</b>				
	<b>GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED</b>				
21.	VIJAPUR-KOTA PIPELINE PROJECT	12/2006 (-)	299.84 (-)	117.33	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
22.	JAGOTI - PAITHAMPUR PIPELINE	10/2006 (-)	194.82 (-)	89.89	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07

S. No.	Project Name {Capacity}	Date of Commissioning Original (Revised)	Cost Original (Revised)	Expenditure	Completed During
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23.	KELARAS - MALANPUR PIPELINE	7/2006 (-)	104.73 (-)	70.17	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
24.	THULENDI- PHULPUR PIPELINE PROJECT (GAIL)	4/2006 (-)	220.00 (-)	118.26	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
<b>INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED</b>					
25.	BRANCH PIPELINE TO CHITTAURGARH FROM SIDHPUR-SANGANER {MMTPA 1.1}	2/2006 (-)	82.58 (-)	67.50	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
26.	KOYALI-DAHEJ PRODUCT PIPELINE {MMTPA 2.6}	3/2006 (-)	90.50 (-)	89.19	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
27.	MS QUALITY UPGRADATION FACILITIES AT GUJARAT (IOCL)	7/2005 (-)	390.00 (-)	462.62	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
28.	INTEGRATED PARA-XYLENE(IOCL)	8/2005 (-)	4228.00 (5104.00)	3746.00	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
29.	PANIPAT REFINERY EXPANSION (IOCL)	1/2005 (-)	3365.00 (4165.00)	3543.00	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
30.	KBPL CONVERSION TO CRUDE SERVICE & MUNDRA-KOL LINE (IOCL) {MMTPA 8}	8/2004 (-)	305.60 (-)	298.30	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
<b>OIL &amp; NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED</b>					
31.	MUMBAI HIGH NORTH DEV(ONGCL) {MMT OIL 24.8 BCM GAS 585}	12/2005 (-)	2929.40 (-)	3130.00	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
<b>POWER</b>					
<b>NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION</b>					
32.	DULHASTI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT(NHPC) {MW 3 X 130}	11/1990 (3/2001)	183.45 (3559.77)	4960.41	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
<b>TEHRI HYDRO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED</b>					
33.	TEHRI DAM & H.P.P.(THDCL) {MW 4 X 250}	3/1999 (-)	2963.66 (-)	8030.54	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
<b>NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION</b>					
34.	FG UNCHAHAR TPP STAGE-III (1X210MW) {MW 1 X 210}	9/2006 (-)	939.28 (-)	682.58	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
<b>POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED</b>					
35.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING IN EASTERN REGION (P.GRID) {CKM 420 K 400}	5/2006 (-)	247.91 (-)	407.65	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
36.	400KV BHAWARAVATI - CHANDERPUR TRANSMISSION LINE	3/2007 (-)	33.38 (-)	27.09	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
37.	DULHASTI COMBINED TR.SYSTEM(P.GRID) {CKM 415 KV 400}	7/2006 (-)	567.05 (-)	460.03	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
38.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING IN NORTHERN REGION (P.GRID) {CKM 83 KV 400}	8/2006 (-)	143.29 (-)	382.33	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
39.	400 KV S/S AT NARENDRA {KV 400}	8/2005 (-)	60.51 (-)	55.82	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
40.	TEHRI TR. SYSTEM(P.GRID) {KV 800 CKM 3000}	3/1999 (12/2002)	421.00 (913.84)	854.46	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
41.	TALA-SILIGURI TRANSMISSION LINE (P.GRID) {CKM 553 KV 400}	10/2004 (-)	231.53 (-)	264.16	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
42.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING - IV OF SOUTHERN REGION (P.GRID) {400 KV S/C LINE & D/C LINE, SUB- STATION}	7/2006 (-)	101.94 (-)	85.42	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
43.	BHADRAVATI-CHANDRAPUR TRANSMISSION SYSTEM {KV 400}	3/2007 (-)	33.38 (-)	22.06	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
44.	NEELAMANGALAM - MYSORE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM	7/2006 (-)	154.93 (-)	139.34	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
<b>HEALTH &amp; FW</b>					
<b>HEALTH &amp; FAMILY WELFARE</b>					
45.	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICALS	9/1998 (3/2005)	69.74 (269.24)	234.72	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
<b>RAILWAYS</b>					
<b>LINE DOUBLING</b>					
46.	PANSKURA- HALDIA (PHASE-II) {KMS 14}	- (-)	48.00 (26.02)	31.56	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
47.	BANGALORE CITY-KENERI (LD), SWR {KMS 12.45}	3/2005 (-)	27.89 (-)	41.60	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
48.	MANIKPUR - CHEOKI (NCR) PHASE - I {32.08 KM.}	- (-)	48.00 (50.74)	62.59	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
49.	GAYA-CHAKAND ECR {KMS. 9.29}	3/2005 (-)	26.12 (-)	18.09	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
50.	SONAPUR - CANNING (PHASE-I SONAPUR-GHUTIARI SHARIEF) {14.96 KMS.}	8/2006 (-)	30.47 (-)	34.93	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
51.	GURAP-SHAKT-IGARH,3RD {KMS 25.42}	12/2002 (-)	41.43 (52.65)	69.68	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07

S. No.	Project Name {Capacity}	Date of Commissioning Original (Revised)	Cost Original (Revised)	Expenditure	Completed During
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
52.	HARISC*PUR- K'GANJ, NFR {KMS. 30}	- (-)	63.22 (-)	55.29	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>GAUGE CONVERSION</b>				
53.	ADILABAD-MUDKHED GC(SCR) {KMS 162}	- (-)	117.97 (-)	282.22	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
54.	SECUNDERABAD-MUDKHED-JANKAMPET- BODHAN(GC),SCR {KMS 269}	- (-)	98.42 (282.45)	352.20	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
55.	ARSIKERE-HASSAN-MANGALORE(GC),SWR {KMS 236}	3/1996 (-)	186.16 (-)	326.00	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>NEW LINE</b>				
56.	KOLAYAT-PHALODY (NL) NWR {KMS 111}	- (-)	163.93 (-)	161.15	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
	<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; PRODUCTION UNIT</b>				
57.	LUDHIANA- ELEC.LOCOSHE {LOCOS 100}	3/2000 (3/2003)	20.00 (24.35)	26.11	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
	<b>ROAD TRANSPORT &amp; HIGHWAYS NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA GOLDEN QUADRILATERAL</b>				
58.	DHANKUNI-KOLAGHAT (GQ) KM.17.6-KM.76 (NH-6) {KM. 18-76}	3/2004 (-)	393.00 (-)	530.17	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
59.	KATRAJ-SARO-LE826-797,GQ {KMS 29}	5/2004 (-)	97.90 (-)	76.20	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
60.	KHARAGPUR - BALESHWAR( BRIDGES SECTION KM. 0-119) :GQ {KM. 119}	12/2003 (-)	80.00 (-)	73.85	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
61.	KATRAJ REALIGNMENT (GQ) KM.825-KM.30 OF BYPASS (NH-4) {KM. 825-30}	2/2005 (-)	146.25 (-)	177.56	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
62.	BELGAUM BYPASS (GQ) KM.515-KM.495 (NH-4) {KM. 575- 495}	12/2003 (-)	115.90 (-)	154.88	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
63.	KHARAGPUR-LAXMANNATH (GQ) KM.53.41-KM.119.275 (NH-60) {KM. 53-119}	3/2004 (-)	332.00 (-)	419.98	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR - PHASE I</b>				
64.	8-LANENHIDELHI K8-16NSI {KM. 8}	11/2003 (-)	57.53 (-)	43.66	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
	<b>PORT CONNECTIVITY</b>				
65.	VIZAG PORT (PC) {KM. 12}	10/2004 (-)	93.79 (-)	100.76	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
	<b>SHIPPING &amp; PORTS PORTS</b>				
	<b>KANDLA PORT TRUST</b>				
66.	DEEP. APPRCHSOGAL CHANEL	3/2004 (-)	20.00 (35.00)	34.95	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
	<b>TUTICORIN PORT TRUST</b>				
67.	REPLACEMENT OF TUG RAJAJI	12/2005 (-)	25.64 (-)	21.34	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
	<b>TELECOMMUNICATION</b>				
	<b>BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED</b>				
68.	J & K CMTS PHASE IV (SRINAGAR) (BSNL) {280 K LINES}	3/2005 (-)	109.57 (-)	42.89	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
69.	CMTS PHASE-IV (UP EAST) {650K LINES}	6/2005 (-)	379.86 (-)	83.49	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
	<b>MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED</b>				
70.	FRAUD MANAG.CENTRE(FMCC),DELHI	9/2002 (-)	35.00 (-)	7.80	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
	<b>CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TELEMATICS, TELECOM, TECHNOLOGY</b>				
71.	ADVANCE INTELLIGENT NETWORK SERVICES	- (-)	20.50 (-)	18.86	Qtr. 4 of 2006-07
	<b>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	<b>CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT</b>				
72.	OFFICE BUILDING FOR SEBI AT MUMBAI	- (3/2006)	61.94 (86.77)	65.71	Qtr. 2 of 2006-07
	<b>DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION</b>				
73.	DELHI METRO RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM PH-I {31.8 LAKHS PASSANGER/ DAY}	3/2005 (-)	4860.00 (10571.00)	10246.14	Qtr. 3 of 2006-07
	<b>NATIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY</b>				
74.	DEV.OF GUW-AHATI MC ROAD	7/2004 (-)	24.26 (-)	23.37	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07
75.	STORM WATER DRAINAGE SCH	11/2004 (-)	20.94 (-)	19.04	Qtr. 1 of 2006-07

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## CHAPTER XII

### MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

#### Background

12.1 The MPLAD Scheme was launched on 23rd December, 1993, to provide a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets and for provision of basic facilities including community infrastructure, based on locally felt needs. Thus, addressing locally felt developmental and infrastructural needs and bridging the gap for developmental works is envisaged under the Scheme.

12.2 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 Organization of the Planning Commission and operational experience over the years.

#### Salient features

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

- MPLADS is a Plan scheme under which funds are released in the form of Grant-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 the works 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.
- The Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their respective constituencies. The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the State from which they are elected. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select works for implementation anywhere in the country.
- The funds released under the scheme are **non-lapsable** i.e. the liability of funds not released in a particular year is 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 a work 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 Lok Sabha and election to the Rajya Sabha is done automatically without waiting for monthly progress report.
- To bring in more financial accountability, Utilization Certificate for the previous financial year and the Audit certificate for the funds released in the year prior to the previous year are also 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 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 MPLADS Parliamentary Committee of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha make suggestions and recommendations to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on representations received from MPs and issues raised by the MPs from time to time.
- The role of the Central Government inter-alia is to monitor overall position of funds release, receipt of completion reports etc. and to bring out the annual report on the implementation of MPLADS.
- The role of the State/UT Government inter-alia is to coordinate with the Ministry for effective implementation of the Scheme.
- The role of the District Authority inter-alia 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

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



Construction of Postgraduate Library in Khalsa College, Mahilpeer, Hoshiarpur, Punjab



Construction of Community-cum-Cultural Centre at Bhimnagar, Amravati, Maharashtra

## Scheme Performance

### 12.5 Physical Performance (As on 31.12.2007)

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

- 1153885 works have been recommended.
- 1019388 works have been sanctioned.
- 920127 works have been completed.
- The percentage work completed to sanctioned is 90.26.
- In the current financial year, 49489 works have been recommended, 35088 works have been sanctioned and 38916 works have been completed.
- The details of work are given in the following tables:

**Table - 12.1**

#### Physical Performance of MPLADS

Upto	Cumulative number of works			Cumulative percentage work completed to recommended	Cumulative percentage works completed to sanctioned
	Recommended	Sanctioned	Completed		
31-03-2003	740100	653622	519676	70.22	79.51
31-03-2004	857169	762554	611131	71.30	80.14
31-03-2005	938641	827910	723356	77.06	87.37
31-03-2006	1033001	917266	817704	79.16	89.15
31-03-2007	1104396	984300	881211	79.79	89.53
31.12.2007	1153885	1019388	920127	79.74	90.26
During the Period	Number of works				
	Recommended	Sanctioned	Completed	% of works completed to recommended	% of works completed to sanctioned
2002-03	99776	95071	100396	100.62	105.60
2003-04	117069	108932	91455	78.12	83.96
2004-05	81472	65356	112225	137.75	171.71
2005-06	94360	89356	94348	99.99	105.59
2006-07	71395	67034	63507	88.95	94.74
2007-08*	49489	35088	38916	78.64	110.91

\* As on 31.12.2007

### 12.6 Financial Performance (As on 31.12.2007)

- Rs 17328.70 crore have been released since the scheme inception.
- Expenditure of Rs. 15638.53 crore incurred since inception of the Scheme.
- The percentage of expenditure over release is 90.25.
- Rs. 953.5 crore has been released in 2007 - 08 (upto 31.12.2007) and an expenditure of Rs 831.25 crore has been incurred during this period.

The year-wise funds released so far under the scheme are furnished below:-

**Table - 12.2**

**MPLANDS funds released**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Funds Released</b>	<b>Cumulative Release</b>
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	1451.50	16375.20
2007-2008 (As on 31.12.2007)	953.50	17328.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>17328.70</b>	

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

**Table - 12.3**

**Financial Performance of MPLADS**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Dates</b>	<b>As on</b>						
	<b>31.03.02</b>	<b>31.03.03</b>	<b>31.03.04</b>	<b>31.03.05</b>	<b>31.03.06</b>	<b>31.03.07</b>	<b>31.12.07</b>
Funds released	8897.80	10497.80	12179.80	13489.80	14923.70	16375.20	17328.70
Funds available in the districts	9047.07	10683.92	12413.64	13765.99	15259.65	16728.00	17697.03
Expenditure incurred	6610.18	8272.70	10009.38	11918.49	13564.42	14807.28	15638.53
% Utilisation over release	74.33	78.80	82.18	88.35	90.89	90.43	90.25
% Utilisation over funds available	73.06	77.43	80.63	86.58	89.89	88.52	88.37
Unspent balance	2436.89	2411.22	2404.26	1847.50	1695.23	1920.72	2058.51



## Achievements

**12.7 Scheme performance:** A quantum jump 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 under the scheme.

### 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 2006 - 2007:** (a) **Funds released during the period:** Rs. 1451.50 crore was released and as compiled by the reports received from the districts, an expenditure of Rs. 1242.86 crore was incurred, i.e. the percentage utilization over release for this period works out to 85.63; (b) **Utilization of funds:** The Percentage utilization over release was 90.43% as on 31.03.2007 compared to 90.89% as on 31.03.2006; and (c) **Completion of works:** 67034 works were sanctioned and 63507 works were completed during this period. The cumulative percentage of works completed to sanction was of the order of 89.53 as on 31.03.2007, which was 89.15 as on 31.03.2006.

**(ii) During April, 2007 - December, 2007:** (a) **Funds released:** Rs.953.50 crore has been released during this period; (b) **Maintaining the 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 31.12.2007 was of the order of 90.25%; and (c) **Faster completion of works:** The faster completion of works since 2004 - 05, has been sustained. 38916 works have been completed, whereas 35088 works have been sanctioned during this period. The percentage of works completed over sanctioned for the period is as high as 110.91.

**(iii) Overall Performance (April, 2004 to December, 2007):** (a) **Improved utilization of the funds:** There has been a remarkable improvement in the utilization of funds, during the period, as highlighted by the increase of 8.07% in the percentage utilization over release, which is 90.25% as on 31.12.2007 as compared to **82.18%** as on 31.03.2004; (b) **Decrease in the unspent balance:** A considerable decrease in the unspent balance has been achieved through effective monitoring and introduction of policies towards financial discipline. The unspent balance which was Rs.2404.26 crore as on 31.03.2004 has now come down to Rs.2058.51 crore, i.e. a reduction of Rs. 345.75 crore; and (c) **Completion of more works:** 308996 works have been completed during the period whereas 256834 works had been sanctioned, i.e. the percentage of works completed to sanction during the period is of the order of 120.31%. The percentage of works completed to sanction has increased to 90.26 as on 31.12.2007 from 80.14 as on 31.03.2004 (increase of 10.12%).

## **MPLADS works monitoring software**

12.8 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 1547 MPs (sitting and former Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha) in 418 nodal districts have been uploaded.

## **Tsunami Rehabilitation**

12.9 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, 208 Lok Sabha MPs and 167 Rajya Sabha MPs had given their consent for Rs. 2283.51 lakh and Rs. 3136 lakh respectively. 57 works to the tune of Rs. 2187.81 lakh consented by Lok Sabha MPs and 125 works to the tune of Rs. 3136 lakh consented by MPs of the Rajya Sabha have been authorized in the Tsunami affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and A&N Islands.

## **Monitoring**

12.10 MPLADS performance has improved due to intensive reviews and visits taken by Hon'ble Minister and senior officers. Hon'ble Minister has reviewed the implementation of MPLADS in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

12.11 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 six times (twice each in 2005 - 06, 2006 - 07 and 2007 - 08).

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

## **Physical Monitoring of MPLADS works**

12.13 An effective mechanism of monitoring of implementation of MPLADS is most essential, for efficacious implementation of the Scheme. Ministry has therefore taken up a new initiative during the year 2006 - 07 whereby physical monitoring of MPLADS works has been assigned to an independent agency viz. NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS). Initially the work of physical monitoring has been taken up in 30 districts selected from each State and UTs and NABCONS has started filing reports which are being examined.

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## CHAPTER XIII

### HINDI PROMOTION

13.1 In pursuance of the Annual Programme issued by the Deptt. of Official Language, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been 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 31.10.2007, out of a total strength of 387 officers/employees, 374 were either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi and out of 68 stenographers and 11 LDCs, 48 stenographers and 09 LDCs have been trained in Hindi stenography and Hindi typing respectively.

#### Official Language Implementation Committee

13.2 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 in the compliance of provisions of the OL Act, 1963 & OL Rules, 1976 in the Ministry and in attached/subordinate offices.

13.3 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.

#### Awards and Incentives

13.4 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 2007 - 2008. **Hindi Pakhwara/Month** is observed in the Ministry and also in its attached/subordinate offices during the month of September. In the Ministry, September - 2007 was observed as "**Hindi Month**". During the period, various competitions were organised and 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 put to the contestants. An extempore speech competition was also organised, in which different topics were given to the different participants. This competition was held separately for Hindi and Non - Hindi participants. For encouraging the use of Hindi in the official work, "**Rajbhasha Chal Vajjayanti**" 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 stood IInd and IIIrd, are given certificates as encouragement. **Field Operation Division, New Delhi** was awarded **Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield** for the year 2006 - 07.

**Computer Centre, New Delhi and Survey Design & Research Division, Kolkata** were awarded certificates.

## **Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti**

13.5 The second Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), S&PI was held on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2008 to review the progress made in the use of Hindi as official language in the Ministry.



2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2008 – Chaired by Shri G.K.Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), S&PI

## **Hindi Training and Workshops**

13.6 During the year 2007 - 08, 2 officers/employees were sponsored for training in Hindi stenography and 2 for Hindi typing under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language. Two workshops were organised for the officers and staff of the Ministry for having working knowledge of Hindi or having proficiency in Hindi for solving their problems and removing hesitation in using Hindi in their day-to-day official work.

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## **CHAPTER XIV**

### **OTHER ACTIVITIES**

#### **Departmental Council**

14.1 Three meetings of the Office Council of FOD were held on 22-23.2.2007, 12-13.7.2007 and 10-11.10.2007 at Bhubaneswar, Gangtok and Madurai respectively. At the last meeting held on 10 - 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2007 at Madurai, 33 new items were discussed, 24 items were closed and dropped, 6 items were closed for review in the next meeting, while 3 items were kept pending as it require 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**

14.2 During the year 2007 - 08, the Internal Work Study Unit of the Ministry continued to provide its services in the areas of Organization and Methods. Regular exercises to review records and weed 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 various attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry. In pursuance of Department of Personnel & Training's OM No. 2/8/2001-PIC, dated 16.05.2001, regarding Optimization of direct recruitment to civilian posts, Ministry of Statistics & P.I. had carried out an exercise to review the direct recruitment vacancies in Gr. A, B, C & D categories for the recruitment year 2006 - 07 and had cleared 30 posts for filling up and 60 posts for abolition. A workshop on O & M and effective Noting and Drafting was also organized by the Ministry during 2007 - 08 for the Staff members working in the Ministry.

#### **Vigilance Cell**

14.3 Due importance has been given in preventive vigilance in the Ministry. Instructions were issued for review of the Annual Property Returns filled by Group A and Group 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 the Deptt. of Personnel & Training and Prime Minister's Office respectively. Annual Vigilance Inspection of attached/ subordinate offices is being carried out regularly. During the year 2007 - 08, two offices have been inspected. A Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the Ministry and its attached/ subordinate offices during 12 - 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2007. A workshop on vigilance matters and disciplinary cases was organized at Jaipur for the officers of the Ministry during 2007 - 08.

#### **Redressal of Public Grievances**

14.4 The Grievances Redressal Machinery is functioning in the Ministry as well as all its Attached/Subordinate offices as per guidelines of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance. An Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been designated as the

Director of Grievances Redressal in the Ministry. The Attached/Subordinate offices of the Ministry have a limited public interface. However, the representations from staff and officers (both serving and retired) and from member of public, received during the year, were appropriately attended to. As a further step towards information improvement of people, the Citizen Charter has been published and is also available on the official website for better interface with the public, NGO's, Research Organizations and other users.

### **Information and Facilitation Counter**

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

### **Litigation Cell**

14.6 The Ministry has set up a Litigation Cell to monitor the necessary action in respect of court 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 through regular liaison with the CPWD. Besides this Ministry, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, National Security Council Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, and Public Grievances Wing of Cabinet Secretariat are also accommodated in this building. An 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 2007-08, an exercise has been carried out for: (a) Renovation of Basement of Sardar Patel Bhawan where a conference Room, Library, Record Room and PG & RTI Cell are to be accommodated; (b) Renovation of a few rooms on the 4<sup>th</sup> Floor (NAD Halls), 5<sup>th</sup> Floor (SSS Cell) and 2nd Floor (For officials of MPLADS) at Sardar Patel Bhavan; (c) Provision of Generator Set at the R.K. Puram office and (d) Installation of sub-station at CSO (IS Wing), Kolkata.

### **Development of North Eastern Region**

14.7 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 - IX**.

## Annex - IX

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NER during 2006-07			NE States	Remarks
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India) *	17.50	20.90	10.24	All NER States including Sikkim	
2. Institutional Development and Capacity Building	10.00	10.00	1.00	Tripura	
3. Development of Social, Environment & Price Statistics	5.00	5.00	0.00		
4. Fifth Econmic Census *	83.15	84.00	8.63	All NER States including Sikkim	
5. Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics & Publications	29.30	36.20	29.3		
			17.73	Guwahati	
			7.57	Shilong	
			2.00	Kohima	
			2.00	Gangtok	
6. Strengthening of Field Survey Capabilities of NSSO	69.05	86.70	69.17		
			47.15	Guwahati	
			7.77	Shilong	
			7.77	Kohima	
			6.48	Gangtok	
7. Grant-in-aid to the states for (1) carrying out central NSS sample work in NER	400.00	285.00	184.50		
			84.00	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	5.04	Sikkim	
			5.04	Sikkim	
9. Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata *	160.00	152.00	152.00		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>834.00</b>	<b>762.00</b>	<b>459.88</b>		

\* State-wise details not received

**B. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2007 - 08 (BE & RE) for North - Eastern Region (NER).**

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NER during 2007-08			NE States	Remarks
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure upto December 2007		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Basic Statistics Local Level Development	50.00				
2. India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	10.00	10.00	8.19	Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh	
3. Capacity Development of CSO	262.00	236.00	3.00	Arunachal Pradesh	
			2.28	Mizoram	
4. Capacity Development of NSSO	100.00	100.00			
5. Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER	320.00	100.00	92.00		
			42.00	Arunachal Pradesh	
			13.00	Mizoram	
			37.00	Tripura	
6. Institutional Development & Capacity Building (PI Wing) *	5.00	32.00	0.61	Sikkim	
7. Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata *	173.00	252.00			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>920.00</b>	<b>730.00</b>	<b>106.08</b>		

\* State-wise details not received

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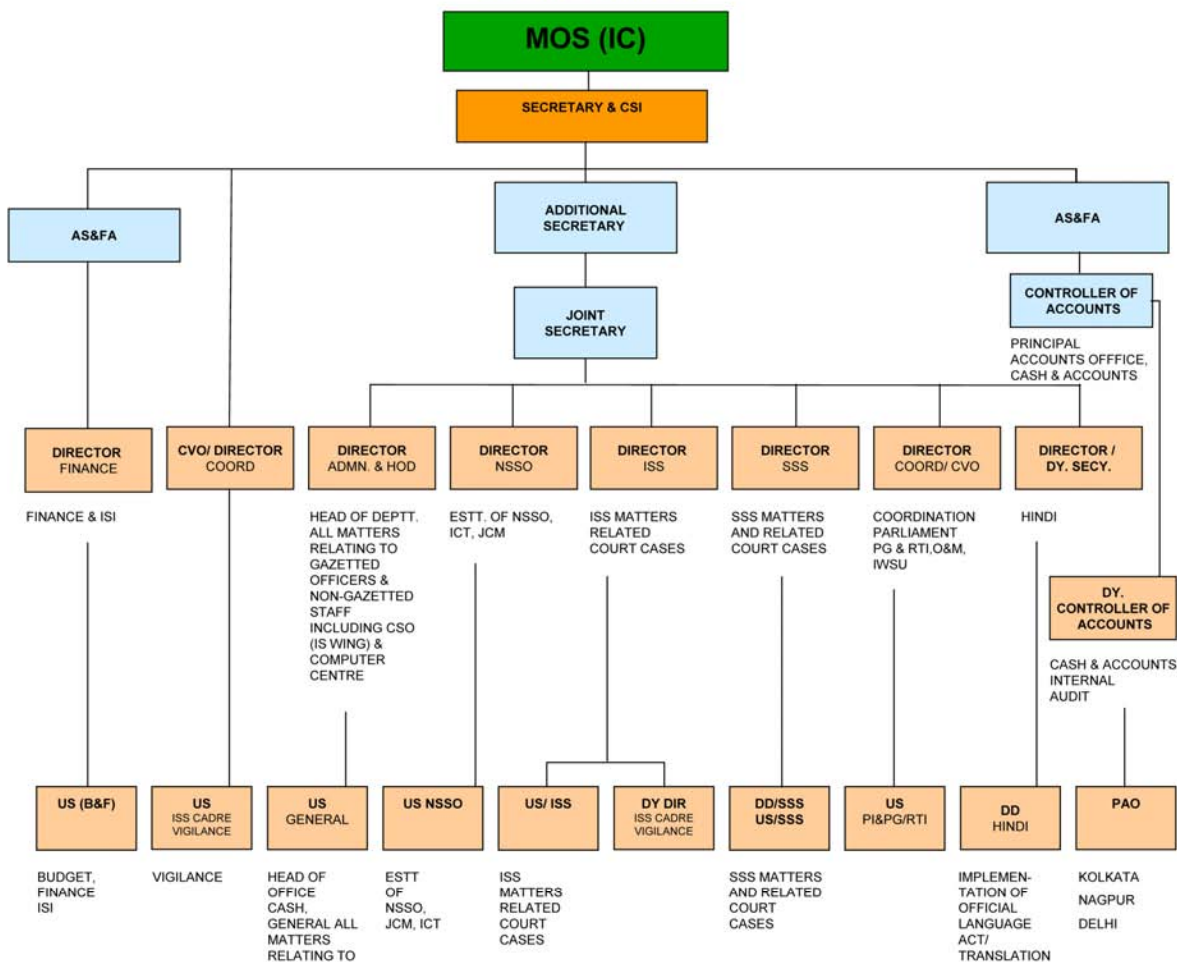


# ORGANISATION CHART

Annex - IA

## MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

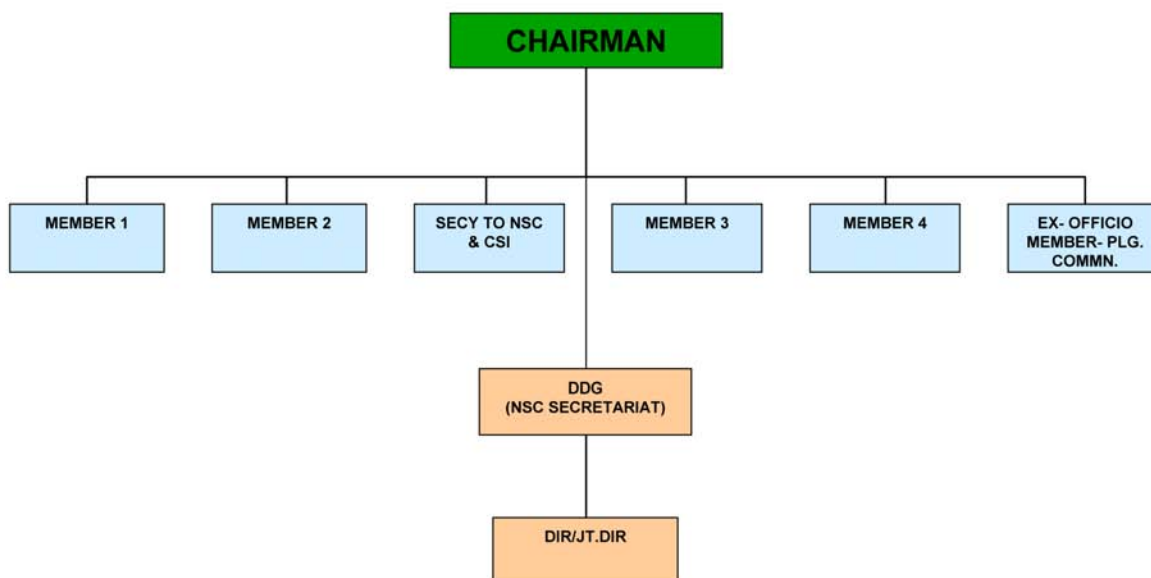
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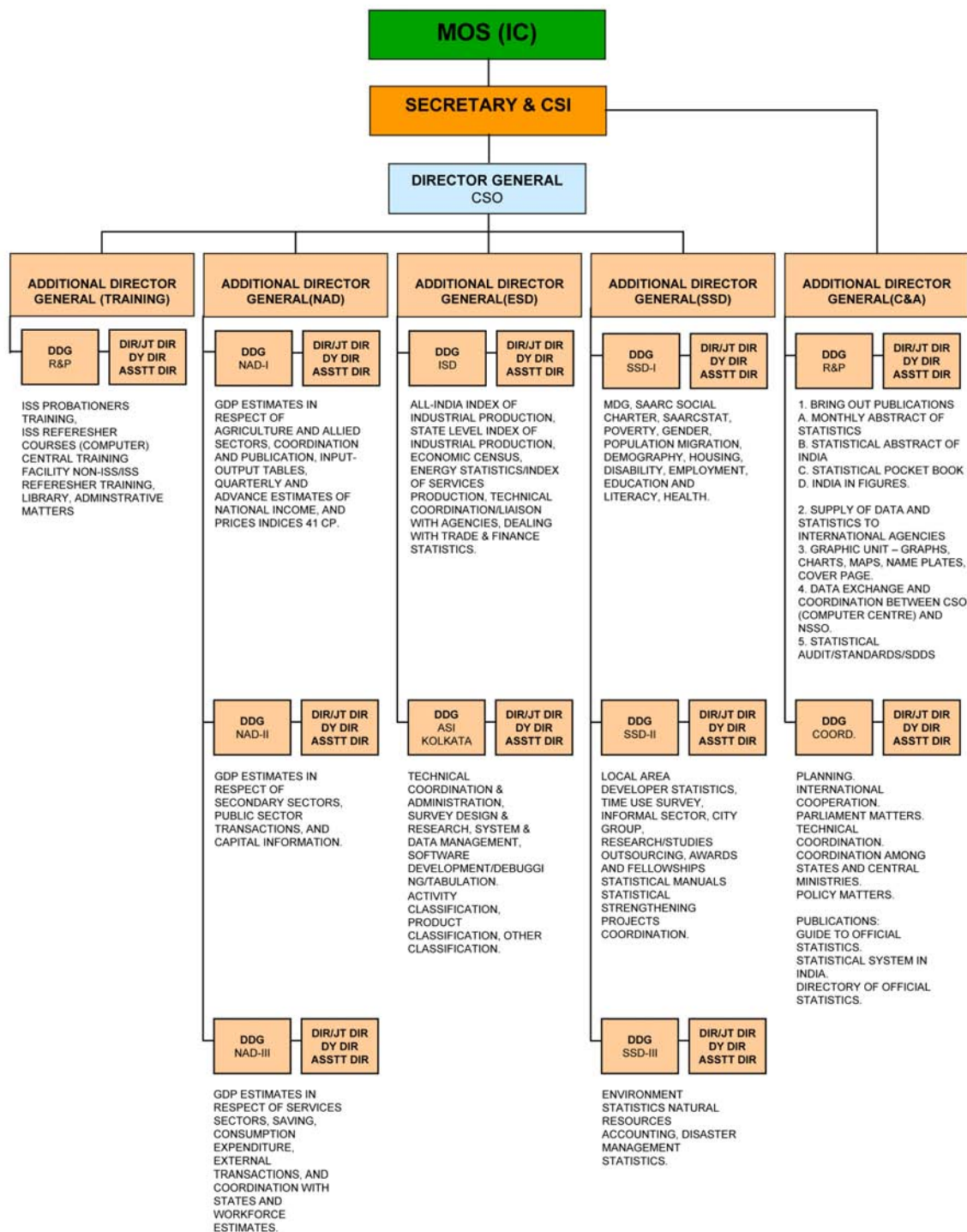
ICT	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION & TRAINING
ISS	INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE
JCM	JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY
OL	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
SC/ST	SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE
NSSO	NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
ISI	INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
O & M	OFFICE MANAGEMENT
DY.C.A.	DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
DY.F.A.	DEPUTY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

**ORGANISATION CHART**

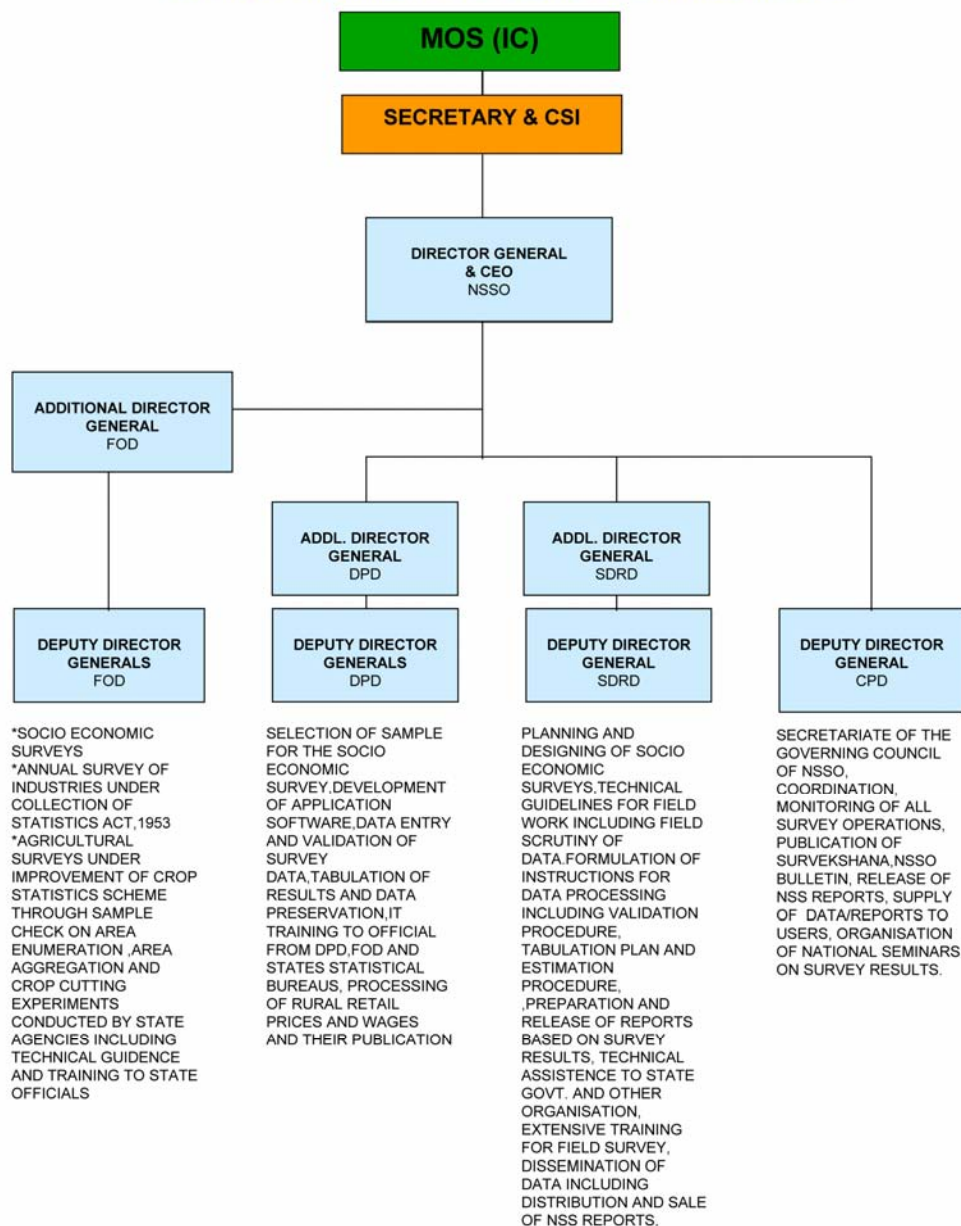
**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**  
**NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION**



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



**ORGANISATION CHART**  
**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**  
**NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION**

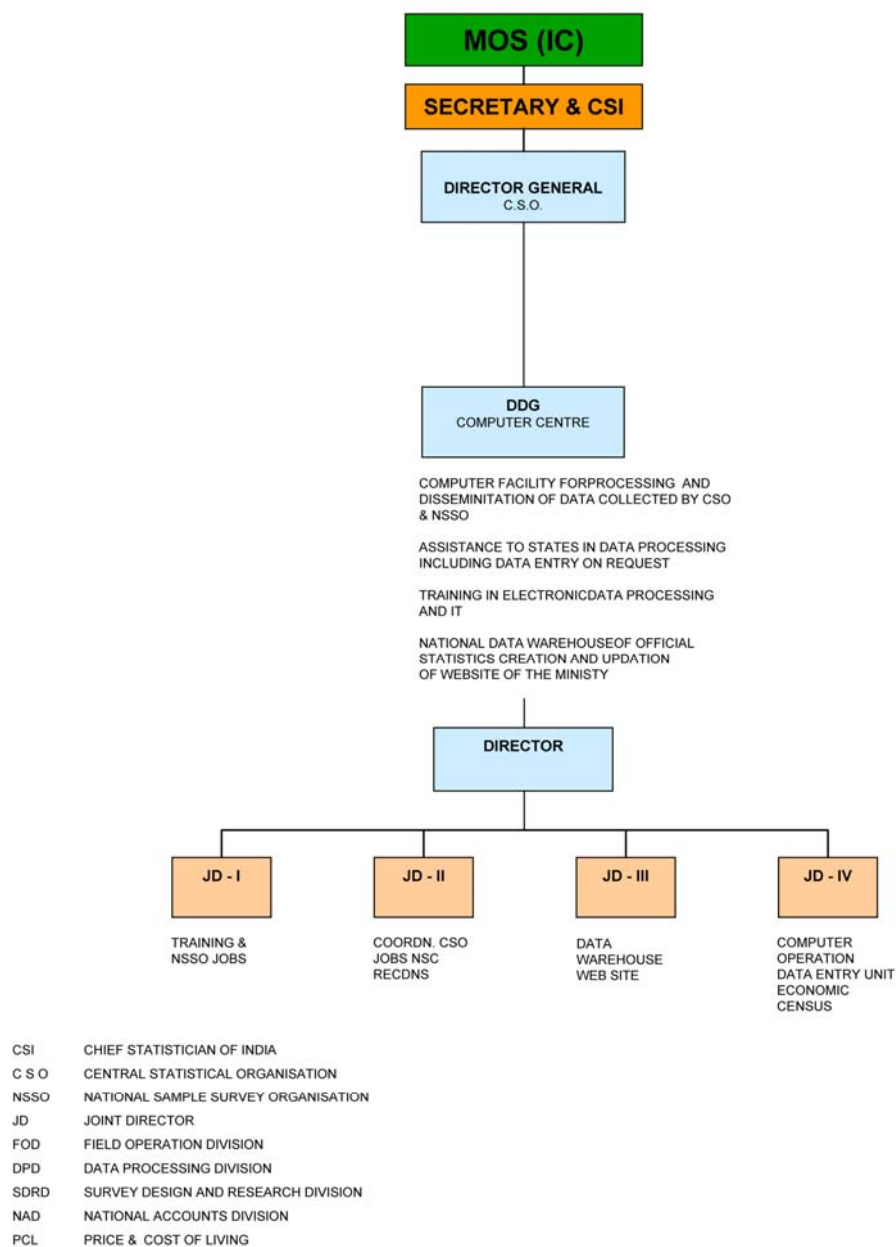


C S O    CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION  
 NSSO    NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION  
 IS WING    INDIAN STATISTICAL WING  
 FOD    FIELD OPERATION DIVISION  
 DPD    DATA PROCESSING DIVISION  
 SDRD    SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION  
 DG & CEO    DIRECTOR GENERAL & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

**ORGANISATION CHART**

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

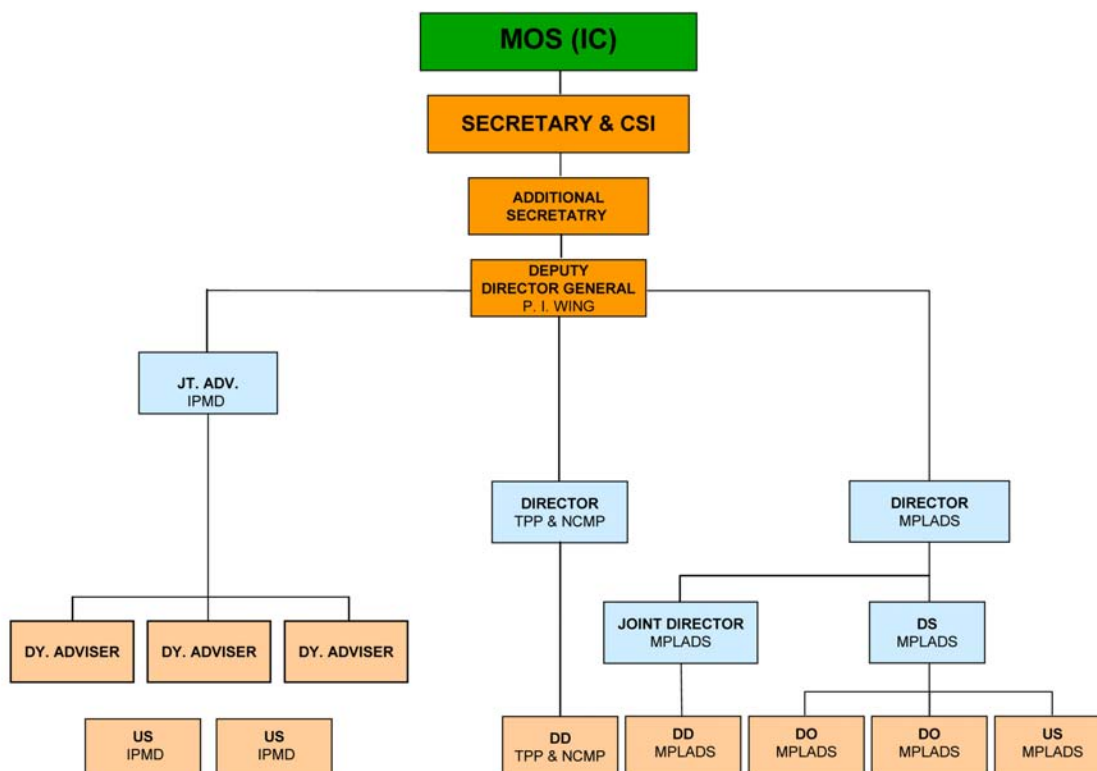
**COMPUTER CENTRE**



## ORGANISATION CHART

## MINISTRY OF STATISTICS &amp; PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

## PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING



JT. 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  
 PI PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



## ABBREVIATIONS USED

CSI	CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA
CSO	CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
C&A	COORDINATION & ADMINISTRATION
CORD.	COORDINATION
DG& CEO	DIRECTOR GENERAL & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
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
JT. 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
RTI	RIGHT TO INFORMATION
SC/ST	SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE
SDRD	SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION
SSD	SOCIAL STATISTICS DIVISION
TPP	TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
TRG.	TRAINING
US	UNDER SECRETARY

## **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.

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**Annex - X****List of Publications released during 2007 - 08**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Publication</b>	<b>Periodicity</b>	<b>Release Month</b>
1.	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties 2004 - 05		January, 2007
2.	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption In Indian Households 2004 - 2005		February, 2007
3.	Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004 - 05		March, 2007
4.	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05		March, 2007
5.	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004 - 2005		April, 2007
6.	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting, 2004 - 05		April, 2007
7.	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004 - 05		May, 2007
8.	Nutritional Intake in India, 2004 - 2005		May, 2007
9.	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004 - 05		July, 2007
10.	Differences in Level of Consumption among Socio-Economic Groups, 2004 - 05		August, 2007
11.	Operational Characteristics of Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India 2005 - 06		December, 2007
12.	90 <sup>th</sup> Issue of Sarvekshana	Bi-annual	June, 2007
13.	91st Issue of Sarvekshana	Bi-annual	October, 2007
14.	Monthly Abstract of Statistics (August, 2006 to December, 2006, January - March, 2007, April - June 2007, July to September, 2007	Monthly	April, 2007 to January, 2008
15.	Statistical Pocket Book India - 2006 and 2007	Yearly	November, 2007
16.	Statistical Abstract India - 2005 and 2006	Yearly	January, 2008
17.	India In Figures - 2006 and 2007	Yearly	August, 2007
18.	'SAARC Social Charter - India Country Report 2006 - 07'	Yearly	November, 2007
19.	'Millennium Development Goals – India Country Report 2007' (finalized).	Yearly	-
20.	National Accounts Statistics - 2007	Annual	April, 2007
21.	National Accounts Statistics- Sources & Methods 2007		March, 2007
22.	Input-Output Transactions Table for the year 2003 - 04		December, 2007
23.	Annual Survey of Industries 2004 - 05 Volume - I	Yearly	July, 2007
24.	Annual Survey of Industries 2004 - 05 Volume – II (finalized in CD)	Yearly	February, 2008
25.	Energy Statistics 2007	Yearly	March, 2008

## Annex - XI

### Category-wise break up of Staff Strength of the Ministry (2007 - 2008)

S. No.	Group	Total	SC	%	ST	%
1.	Group-A	332	34	10.24	11	3.31
2.	Group-B	1156	146	12.63	52	4.50
3.	Group-C	2868	396	13.80	176	6.20
4.	Group-D	673	186	27.63	58	8.62
5.	<b>Total</b>	<b>5029</b>	<b>762</b>		<b>297</b>	