

CHAPTER IV

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

Organisation and Functions

4.1. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is responsible for conducting nation-wide surveys on various socio-economic aspects including follow-up enterprise surveys of Economic Census, field work relating to Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), supervision of area enumeration and crop estimation surveys conducted by state agencies under the Improvement of Crop Statistics scheme, Urban Frame Survey with a view to prepare a frame of compact units of urban areas as the first stage sampling units (FSUs), organizing methodological studies and pilot surveys on important subjects and collection of price data from rural and urban sectors. The organisation functions under the overall direction of a Governing Council with requisite independence and autonomy in the matter of collection, processing and publication of National Sample Survey (NSS) data. In addition to the non-official Chairman, the Governing Council is composed of five academicians, five data users from Central and State Government Departments and senior officers of the Ministry. The NSSO is headed by a Director General & Chief Executive Officer (DG&CEO) who is responsible for coordinating and supervising all activities of the organisation and is assisted by a secretariat called Coordination and Publication Division (CPD). The DG & CEO is also the Member-Secretary of the Governing Council. One Additional Director General and four Deputy Director Generals assist him. The major activities of the NSSO are survey designing, field operations, processing of data and releasing of survey results. The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) located at Kolkata is responsible for planning of the survey, formulation of sample design, designing of schedules of enquiry, writing of field instructions and preparation of reports based on survey results. The Field Operations Division with its headquarters at Delhi has a network of six (6) Zonal Offices, forty-seven (47) Regional Offices and one hundred & eighteen (118) Sub-Regional Offices spread throughout the country. The Division is responsible for collection of primary data under various schemes of surveys undertaken by the NSSO and the Ministry. The Data Processing Division with its headquarters at Kolkata has six (6) Data Processing Centres located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Giridih, Kolkata and Nagpur. The Division is entrusted with the responsibilities of sample selection, software development, processing and tabulation of data collected under various socio-economic surveys conducted by the NSSO. The Coordination and Publication Division is the secretariat of the Governing Council of the NSSO. Apart from coordinating the activities of different Divisions it brings out a bi-annual journal entitled *Sarvekshana*, which has since been made a technical journal on the basis of the recommendation of the National Statistical Commission.

Governing Council of NSSO

4.2. The 83rd meeting of the Governing Council (GC) of the NSSO was held on 6th May 2002 at New Delhi. In this meeting, the GC, *inter-alia*, decided that the Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) - A Millennium Study on Indian Farmers - be integrated with the 59th round of NSS (January-December 2003). It was also decided that the next quinquennial survey on Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment might be taken up during 61st round (July 2004-June 2005). For the finalization of subject coverage of 60th round (January-June 2004), the GC desired that the views of various Ministries should be obtained. It was further decided that the survey on Social Consumption be taken up once in five years.

4.3. The 84th meeting of the GC was held on 17th September 2002 at New Delhi. In this meeting the Council approved the sample design and schedules for Land and Livestock Holdings, Debt and Investment, and Consumer Expenditure & Employment-Unemployment of 59th round of NSS. For finalization of Schedule on the Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, the GC constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. G.S. Bhalla, who is also the Chairman of the Working Group for NSS 59th round. The GC in this meeting approved the release of the report of the Expert Group on Non-Sampling Error and publication of shorter version of the same in *Sarvekshana* and Economic & Political Weekly (EPW). The Estimation Procedure for 57th round of NSS was also approved by the GC in this meeting.

Working Group

4.4. The second meeting of the Working Group for NSS 59th round devoted to survey on Land and Livestock Holdings, Debt and Investment and Situation Assessment of Farmers was held on 17-18 July, 2002 under the chairmanship of Prof. G.S. Bhalla at New Delhi. The Group discussed the sample design, concepts and definitions, schedules etc. of the survey.

4.5. The 3rd meeting of the Working Group for NSS 59th round was held on 16th September 2002 under the chairmanship of Prof. Bhalla at New Delhi. The Group finalized the Sample Design, and Schedules of Inquiry except that of Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers. The committee constituted by the GC under the chairmanship of Prof. Bhalla met on 27-28 September 2002 at Kolkata to finalize the schedule for situation assessment survey.

Major Activities Carried Out

4.6. The main activity of the NSSO is to undertake socio-economic surveys. These are continuing multi subject, multi purpose integrated surveys known as National Sample Surveys (NSS). They are carried out in the form of successive rounds, which is usually a year. The NSSO has been conducting these surveys since its inception. Since 9th round (May 1955 - September 1955) the states are also participating in these surveys at least on equal matching basis. The NSSO has completed 58 rounds of socio-economic surveys by

December 2002 and the survey results for 56th round have been released during 2002-03. Important items of work completed during the year are given below:

NSS 55th Round

4.7. Special Tables based on Schedule on employment-unemployment were generated for all states including 3 newly formed states and sent to Labour Bureau, Shimla.

NSS 56th Round

4.8. NSS 56th Round was devoted to unorganized manufacturing sector survey apart from regular consumer expenditure survey. The fieldwork of the survey was conducted during July 2000 to June 2001. The following reports pertaining to this round have been released:

Report No.	Title of the Report
476	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2000-01
477	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India - Key Results - 2000-2001
478	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India - Characteristics - 2000-2001
479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India - Employment, Assets & Borrowings - 2000-2001
480	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India - Input, Output & Value Added - 2000-2001

NSS 57th Round

4.9. NSS 57th Round (July 200 –June 2002) was devoted for collection of data on economic and operational characteristics of unorganized enterprises in services sector (excluding trade and finance). The survey covered nine broad activity groups, namely, (i) Storage and warehousing, (ii) Hotel, (iii) Post and telecommunication, (iv) Mechanized road transport, (v) Real estates, renting and business activities, (vi) Health and social work, (vii) Restaurant, (viii) Education and (ix) Other community, social and personal service activities & other transport. Besides the above, annual survey of household consumer expenditure along with some key characteristics of employment and unemployment was also covered in this round. The fieldwork for the NSS 57th round survey has been completed and the filled-in schedules have been sent for data processing. Software based on 4GL, developed in-house by the Data Processing Division, has been introduced for data entry in this round. The data entry and validation work for the entire round have been completed and the generation of tables has been taken up.

NSS 58th Round

4.10. The 58th Round of NSS was earmarked for collection of data on disability, housing condition, village facilities and slum particulars besides household consumer expenditure and employment- unemployment. It was a survey of six months' duration. The fieldwork was carried out by the FOD during July –December 2002. The total sample size canvassed in this round was 8338 First Stage Units (FSUs). By the end of December 2002, work in 8334 FSUs (except for 4 samples in Arunachal Pradesh) was

completed and the filled-in schedules were dispatched to the DPD. The DPD has taken up the work of this round.

NSS 59th Round

4.11. The NSS 59th Round will be for a period of one year from January to December 2003 and the subject coverage is land and livestock holdings and debt & investment. The Situation Assessment Survey - *A Millennium Study of Indian Farmers* is also being conducted along with the 59th Round. In addition, annual survey on household consumer expenditure along with some key characteristics of employment-unemployment is also being undertaken during this round. Training of trainers was held in October 2002 at New Delhi to familiarize them with the survey methodology adopted for the round. Fieldwork for this round has been started from 1st January 2003.

Other Surveys

4.12. The results of the Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption were released during the year in the form of NSS Report No. 475.

4.13. On the request of National Commission on Cattle, the NSSO conducted a Diagnostic Survey on Cattle in April 2002. The fieldwork was carried out in four districts, namely, Sonapat and Sirsa in Haryana and Nellore and Rangareddy in Andhra Pradesh. The survey was aimed at finding whether the reasons for change in cattle population, especially the causes of decline, if any, could be estimated through sample survey of households and cattle enterprises with reasonable accuracy or not. The draft report based on the survey was given to the National Commission on Cattle in August 2002.

Sarvekshana

4.14. It has been decided to convert *Sarvekshana*, the journal of the NSSO, into a bi-annual technical journal and an Editorial Advisory Board has been constituted for the same. Two issues of the journal containing analytical studies and main results of the National Sample Surveys are likely to be brought out during the year.

Agricultural Statistics

4.15. For Agricultural Statistics, the NSSO has the responsibility of guiding the states for developing suitable techniques for obtaining reliable and timely estimates of area and crop yield. It also has to ensure the adoption of uniform concepts, definition and procedures in the Crop Estimation Surveys (CES) conducted by the states for estimation of average yield rates of principal crops. The Agricultural Statistics Wing of NSSO also keeps a constant watch on the quality of Crop Statistics through the



All India Training Workshop on NSS 58th round data processing held on 30th and 31st July 2002 at Kolkata.

scheme of Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS). The ICS scheme envisages to locate deficiencies in the state system of collection of crop statistics through joint efforts of Central and State agencies and to suggest suitable remedial measures. Under the scheme, sample checks on the primary field work relating to area enumeration and area aggregation in approximately 5000 villages and supervision of 15,000 crop cutting experiments are undertaken by the supervisory staff of the Field Operations Division of the NSSO in each agricultural year. The states also participate in this program of sample check on matching basis. In addition, sample check on aggregation of area figures above the village level i.e. at tehsil, district and state level are also undertaken in 13 Land Records States spread over 32 Regions of the NSSO as part of ICS programme since 1980-81.

4.16. The work of sample checks on area enumeration, area aggregation and crop cutting experiments by NSSO as envisaged under ICS for the year 2001-02 has been completed. The work relating to sample check on area enumeration was carried out in 1270, 4949, 4649 and 3618 villages during *Early Kharif, Kharif, Rabi and Summer* season of 2001-02 respectively. Sample Check on aggregation of area was carried out in 1270, 4948, 4649 and 3588 villages respectively during the above crop seasons. Further, 15,577 crop cutting experiments were supervised as planned during 2001-02.

4.17. For Agricultural Year 2002-03, work on sample check on area enumeration for *Early Kharif, Kharif* and *Rabi* has been completed in 1270, 4427 and 103 samples out of an allotment of 1270, 4949 and 4649 samples respectively. Work in respect of sample check on area aggregation for *Early Kharif* and *Kharif* has been completed in 537 and 2477 sample out of an allotment of 628 and 4285 samples respectively up to December 2002. Work in respect of sample check on crop cutting experiments for *Early Kharif* and *Kharif* has been completed in 1104 and 6773 sample out of an allotment of 1204 and 8740 samples.

4.18. 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. During the agricultural year 2001-2002 as many as 168 estimates of yield rates were forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, as per the time schedule.

4.19. The findings of the ICS scheme are brought out in the form of reports on Status of Estimation of Crop Production in States as well as all-India. The state wise reports are brought out twice during each agricultural year. A consolidated report on the Status of Estimation of Crop Production in India is prepared annually. During the year state wise status reports for 1999-2000 (*Khairf & Rabi*) have been issued for all the states. The Status Report for 2000-2001 for *Kharif* season in respect of all states except Bihar, Kerala and Karnataka were sent to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) and other agencies for their comments.

4.20. The Agricultural Statistics Wing of FOD brings out a report entitled "Consolidated Results of Crop Estimation Surveys on Principal Crops" based on crop estimation surveys conducted in the states every year. The report for the year 1999-2000 was released during the year.

4.21. High Level Coordination Committees (HLCC) have been constituted in the states to provide a link between the Centre and States for proper coordination to expedite improvement in the quality of agriculture data and also to maintain timeliness in their collection. During the year 2002, meetings of HLCC were held in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal to achieve the above objectives.

4.22. In addition to HLCC, District Level Committees (DLCs) have been set up to monitor the ICS work effectively. These committees have been entrusted with the task of examining the reasons for variation in the entries as recorded by the *Patwaris* and as observed by central/ state supervisors during sample check on Area Enumeration at the field level. The functioning of these committees goes a long way in ensuring improvements in the state system of crop statistics. The response noticed during the year is quite encouraging.

Collection of Price Data

A. Urban Retail Price Collection

4.23. The Field Operations Division of the NSSO has been collecting retail price data on weekly basis from 59 centres for compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) by the CSO. Apart from the collection of price data, house rent data of rented dwellings and off take data from various sources of purchases are also collected at the interval of six months for the compilation of this index.

B. Rural Retail Price Collection

4.24. The Field Operations Division of the NSSO is also responsible for collecting rural retail price data on monthly basis and also daily wage rates of 18 major agricultural and non-agricultural occupations for Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour. Prices are used for compiling Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural / Rural Labourers. The data are collected from 603 sample villages.

4.25. The Data Processing Division of the NSSO has been entrusted with the work of validation and tabulation of monthly schedules of Rural Retail Prices. It is also responsible for the release of quarterly bulletins on '*Prices & Wages in Rural India*' on the basis of the above data.

Urban Frame Survey

4.26. The Urban Frame Survey is also one of the most important surveys conducted by the Field Operations Division of the NSSO. For undertaking socio-economic enquiries in urban areas, an updated frame of First Stage Units (FSUs) is a pre-requisite. The Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is therefore carried out to meet the need of an updated frame. Under this survey blocks are formed (like enumeration blocks in census operations) taking into account the increase / decrease in the population of cities / towns / urban agglomerations and also in newly declared towns. Each town / city is divided into compact UFS blocks with clear cut identifiable boundaries and permanent land marks having a population content of 600 to 800 and 120 to 160 number of households. Each year 20 per cent of

towns / cities / urban agglomerations are updated and over a period of five years, which is known as a phase, the entire work of updating for the country is completed.

4.27. The work of phase 1997-2002 was completed by 30th June 2002. The work of phase 2002–2007, covering 4265 towns as per Census 2001, having a total number of 405251 blocks, was taken up in July 2002. Of these the work in 59 towns comprising 4735 blocks have been completed.

4.28. Apart from its use as First Stage Sampling Frame in Socio-Economic Surveys conducted by the NSSO, the maps of UFS blocks are supplied to other Government organizations, research institutions and other users on demand. While the Government Departments are now supplied with UFS block maps free of cost, the private agencies are charged Rs.100/- per map. Total amount realized due to sale of maps by the end of December 2002 works out to Rs. 13,23,110/-.

Annual Survey of Industries

4.29. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of Industrial Statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes occurred in the growth, composition and structure of the organized manufacturing (factory) sector comprising activities associated with or related to manufacturing process, repair services, generation and transmission of electricity, gas and water supply undertakings and cold storage. The survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The fieldwork 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 section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act of 1948. The survey also covers the units registered under *Bidi* and Cigar Workers (Condition of employment) Act, 1966. 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. While the FOD of the NSSO undertakes the fieldwork of ASI, The CSO (Industrial Statistics Wing) processes the data and disseminates the survey results.

4.30. The Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics under the chairmanship of Prof K.L. Krishna is the apex body to decide various issues of ASI including sampling design, criterion for *census units*, finalization of schedules (both short and main schedule) etc. The fieldwork of ASI 2000-2001 was completed on 30th April 2002. The overall completion was 34,833 factories out of 35,696, representing a response rate of 97.6%. During the same year a short schedule having 10 key parameters, was also canvassed to have quick estimates. The short schedule was canvassed in 34, 695 units out of 35,754 units registering response rate at 97%.

Plan Schemes

4.31. Till the end of Ninth Five Year Plan, the NSSO had been operating a large number of plan schemes with a view to effect time bound improvement in the functioning of its various survey schemes. With the introduction of Zero Based Budgeting in the 10th

Five-year plan all these schemes have been merged to form five schemes. Various Divisions of the NSSO operate these schemes.

4.32. Two plan schemes, namely, (a) Post survey Evaluation of the Sample Surveys conducted by the NSSO and (b) Organisation of Library and Modernisation of Statistical System have been merged into one scheme namely Strengthening of Survey Design & Research capabilities of NSSO operated by Survey Design & Research Division (SDRD) of the NSSO.

4.33. Two plan schemes, namely, (a) Strengthening and Modernization of NSS Publication and Data Dissemination and (b) Grant-in-aid to North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura for carrying out NSS work were being operated by the Coordination & Publication Division of the NSSO till the end of Ninth Five Year Plan. While the former has become a component of another plan scheme, namely, "Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics & Publication" operated jointly by Coordination & Publication Division (CPD) and SDRD of NSSO, the latter is solely operated by CPD.

4.34. The plan scheme Strengthening of Data Processing Capabilities of NSSO has been approved for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Three plan schemes operated by the Data Processing Division (DPD) in the Ninth Five Year Plan along with a new plan scheme entitled 'Construction/ purchase of office building for data Processing Centres of DPD, NSSO' have since been amalgamated in this new scheme with the following four components:

- (i) Construction of office building for NSSO at Kolkata.
- (ii) Upgradation of computer system for accelerating data processing.
- (iii) Rationalisation of data processing facilities, and
- (iv) Construction/ purchase of office building for Data Processing Centres of DPD, NSSO.

4.35. The component '*Construction of office building for NSSO at Kolkata*' has been in operation from the earlier plan periods. The objective of the plan component is to construct office building for the NSSO at Kolkata. After the completion of the construction of *Mahalonobis Bhavan*, the construction of the NSSO hostel in the same premises is planned during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

4.36. The component *Upgradation of computer system for accelerating data processing* aims at upgrading hardware and software capabilities of DPD and thereby taking advantage of the fast changing information and communication system in the country. The scheme envisages:

- (i) Quicker on-line data validation and tabulation.
- (ii) Establishment of LAN at all the Data Processing Centres and at DPD (HQ).
- (iii) Periodic upgradation of data processing equipment.
- (iv) Creation of a RDBMS based data storage and retrieval system.
- (v) Proper data archive facilities.

4.37. The Ministry had entrusted the work of assessing the future requirements of hardware & software for DPD to ISI, Kolkata. The report submitted by the ISI made the following broad recommendations for upgradation of computer system of DPD in two phases:

- (i) Introduction of structured networking both in DPD Headquarters, Kolkata and outstation DP Centres.
- (ii) E-mail facilities to all the officers for communication efficiency.
- (iii) Replacement of outdated data entry machines.
- (iv) Use of RDBMS for auto correction, on-line final validation and tabulation.
- (v) Installation of a central server at Kolkata.
- (vi) UPS systems for stabilized power supply at DP Centres.
- (vii) Data archive facility.
- (viii) Provision for computer training facilities.
- (ix) Development of wide area networking.

4.38. While the first phase of the above recommendations has already been implemented, the second phase of recommendations excluding development of wide area network has been proposed for implementation during 2002-03. During 2002-03, a budget provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been made under Machinery and Equipment to take up the following items of work:

- (i) Installation of integrated data entry server for effective use of the newly developed 4GL package, one each for three units of DPD Headquarters located at Kolkata.
- (ii) Acquisition of PCs for introduction of Single Shift data entry in Data Processing Centres Delhi, Giridih, Kolkata and Nagpur.
- (iii) Data Archive facility.

4.39. The component *Rationalization of Data Processing Facilities* has been ensuring smooth functioning of the two Data Processing Centres (DPCs) located at Ahmedabad and Bangalore set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

4.40. Construction/ purchase of office building for Data Processing Centres of DPD, NSSO is a new component of the plan scheme Strengthening of Data Processing Capabilities of the NSSO. The introduction of this component has become necessary due to huge out-flow of fund from non-plan expenditures towards payment of rent by government for hired accommodations where the Data Processing Centres are located.

4.41. The four Plan Schemes viz: (i) Strengthening and Streamlining of Field Offices, (ii) Strengthening of Training Facilities in Zonal Centres, (iii) Construction/ Purchase of Office Accommodation for Field Offices and (iv) On-line Transmission of Survey data from Field Offices to Processing Centres and Modernization of Methods of Data Collection, which were continuing from Eighth Five Year Plan have been merged in to a single Plan Scheme viz; 'Strengthening of Field Survey Capabilities of the NSSO' during Tenth Plan. The objectives of the constituent schemes are to be realized through this single consolidated scheme.

4.42. Besides the above, FOD is also operating a Plan Scheme jointly with the CSO and CPD of the NSSO. This Scheme is known as 'Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics and Publication'.

Sale of NSS Reports and Unit Level Data

4.43. Reports brought out by the NSSO on the basis of the survey results are sold on magnetic media as well as in the form of hard copies at nominal prices to institutions/ individuals. Validated unit level data (household/ enterprise) are also available to the public for research and analysis. Data can also be obtained by approved research institutes/ universities free of cost by signing MOU with the NSSO.

Training

4.44. Organizing regular refresher courses tones up the knowledge and skill of the staff and officers of the NSSO. To achieve the same, FOD and DPD organize on the job training programs at regular intervals. Under the FOD, six training centers have been set up in six zones viz. Bangalore (South Zone), Guwahati (North East Zone), Jaipur (North Zone), Kolkata (East Zone), Lucknow (Central Zone), and Nagpur (West Zone). These Training Centres conduct different types of programmes as specified and uniform modules for the three different categories of field staff viz. Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Investigators. Each year FOD follows a Training Calendar, which is prepared well in advance. The Agricultural Statistics Wing of FOD located at Faridabad also conducts training courses. These courses are mostly related to agriculture and related field.

4.45. During the year 2002-03, 921 field staff in different categories have been trained up to December 2002. In the remaining months of the year, another 300 field officials are likely to be trained through different scheme-specific courses to be organized at the Zonal Training Centres. Besides the refresher courses, FOD also organizes computer courses for its staff through reputed training Institutions located in various parts of the country. Till December 2002, 318 officials have been trained in such courses. Another 240 officials are expected to receive computer training in the remaining months of 2002-03. The officers of FOD are also deputed to attend training programmes organized by the CSO and other training Institutions like Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM), Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), State Staff Administrative Colleges, etc. More than 70 officers have attended such courses so far. The FOD also organizes various modules of training courses on behalf of the Training Division of the CSO for ISS Officers. During the year under review, it organized one field-training programme for ISS probationers of 24th Batch and two courses for Grade-IV promotee ISS officers as part of their probationary/ Induction Training programme.

4.46. Apart from the facilities available at the training centers, the quality of training depends on teaching material provided to the trainees. With a view to provide quality training, the teaching materials of different courses are regularly updated and supplied to the training centres for the use of the trainers as reference material and to the trainees as study material.

4.47. Two officials from SSB, Haryana, who visited DPD Headquarters during June 2002, were provided with necessary training and assistance for processing and generation of trial tables from NSS 56th round survey data. They were also provided with the Data Entry Packages of NSS 57th round. Similarly four officials from SSB, Goa who visited DPD Headquarters during the same month were provided with necessary training and assistance for the processing of NSS 55th round *state sample* data. Also two officials from DES, Chandigarh visited DPD Headquarters during July 2002. Necessary training and assistance were provided to them for processing and generation of trial tables from NSS 56th round data. They were also provided with the Data Entry software of NSS 55th and 57th rounds. In all, DPD provided Data entry Package of NSS 57th round along with text data layout and installation guidelines to as many as 17 SSBs/DEs during the year.

4.48. A training on 'Large scale data processing and analysis & interpretation of data' was organized at DPD (HQ), Kolkata during July 2002 for the 25th Batch of ISS Probationers. The Processing of NSS 55th round state sample data for Schedule on household consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment was done for Tripura and Sikkim, as requested by the Committee on the issue of Separate Estimates for each of the North-Eastern States.

4.49. The All India training workshop on NSS 58th round data processing was organised at DPD (HQ) Kolkata during July 2002. Besides officials from DPD (HQrs.) and the six DPCs, representatives from SDRD, FOD and as many as twenty-six SSBs/DEs attended the workshop. This was followed by regional workshops at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Giridih, Kolkata and Nagpur arranged during the month of August 2002. A Training Manual on data processing was also brought out on this occasion.

4.50. ISS Officers from SDRD, DPD and CSO (Industrial Statistics Wing), attended a Computer training course on Visual Basic, C++ Software organized by the SDRD (NSSO) at Mahalanobis Bhavan, during the period January – April 2002.

4.51. Two senior officers from SDRD imparted training to FOD staff at Hyderabad and at Chandigarh in April 2002 on the survey methodology adopted for the Cattle Survey. The officers from SDRD also delivered lectures to 24th Batch of ISS Probationers on the NSSO Surveys and Methods.