

CHAPTER III

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

3.1 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, Social and Environment Statistics, and prepares the National Industrial Classification.

Coordination of Statistical Activities

3.2 The CSO coordinates statistical activities with Central Government Ministries/Departments, State Governments and other Statistical Agencies. The CSO participates in the inter-departmental meetings of the Working Groups, Technical Advisory Committees, Standing Committees constituted by the Central Ministries/Departments with a view to ensuring statistical standards, to avoid duplication of efforts and for promoting quality and timeliness of data. The CSO also participates in the Committees of the State Governments and assists in the statistical data generation and dissemination activities. The CSO holds the Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO). A Standing Committee ensures follow up action on the recommendations of the COCSSO.

Awards

3.3 To encourage independent and high quality research work in the field of Applied/Official Statistics in the country, a plan scheme “Awards and Fellowships for Outstanding and Meritorious Research Work in Statistics” is being implemented. The components of the scheme are:

- (i) National Award in Statistics;
- (ii) International Award in memory of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis;
- (iii) Research Collaboration between this Ministry and Universities/Institutes;
- (iv) Travel Grants assistance to Statisticians; and
- (v) Doctoral Fellowships.

3.4 The National Awards in Statistics were presented by Shri Oscar Fernandes, Minister of State(Independent Charge) for Statistics and Programme Implementation to Prof. Arup Bose, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata and Prof. Balwant Keshav Kale for their outstanding contribution to Statistics in an Award Presentation Ceremony held on 23rd August, 2004, at New Delhi. Prof. Bose received the National Award in Statistics, instituted for young statisticians in honour of Prof. C.R. Rao, for the year 2002-03 and Prof. Kale received the National Award in Statistics, for senior statisticians category instituted in the memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme, for the year 2003-04.



Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation presenting National Award in Statistics to Prof. B.K. Kale in memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme on 23rd August, 2004.

National Accounts

3.5 Preparation of national accounts as well as publication of annual estimates of national product, government/private final consumption expenditure, capital formation and saving along with consolidated accounts of the nation and detailed accounts of the public sector transactions are the important activities of the National Accounts Division of the CSO. Other activities which are undertaken by 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 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 Finance Commission and Planning Commission.

3.6 The annual publication 'National Accounts Statistics 2004' giving estimates of the national /domestic product, private final consumption expenditure, saving, capital formation, capital stock, public sector transactions and consolidated accounts of the nation for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03 was brought out during the period. This publication also included the estimates of factor incomes for the years 1993-94 to 2001-02 and the Quick estimates for the year 2002-03. 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 2003-04 were also included in the publication. A statement giving the main macro economic aggregates for the years 1950-51 to 2002-03 both at current and constant (1993-94) prices was included in the publication as a special statement. Other special statements giving domestic product from livestock sector separately for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03 and Quarterly Estimates of GDP for the period 1998-99 to 2003-04, were also included to meet the demand of policy makers and researchers.

3.7 As per the advance estimate of GDP for 2004-05, which was released on 7.2.2005, the GDP at factor cost in real terms is expected to grow at rate of 6.9 per cent. The Quick Estimates of National Income and related aggregates for 2003-04 at current and constant prices were released on 31.1.2005, highlighting the behavior of the economy during the year. In real terms, the economy achieved a growth of 8.5 per cent in gross domestic product during 2003-04 as against 4.0 per cent in the year 2002-03. The rates of gross domestic saving and gross domestic capital formation at current prices during 2003-04 were 28.1 and 26.3 per cent, respectively, against the corresponding rates in 2002-03 of 26.1 and 24.8 per cent, respectively. The quarterly estimates of GDP for the quarter ending June 2004 (Q₁ of 2004-05) and the quarter ending September 2004 (Q₂ of 2004-05) were released on 30th September 2004 and 31st December 2004, respectively, which placed the growth in GDP at constant (1993-94) prices during Q₁ at 7.4 per cent and during Q₂ at 6.6 per cent.

3.8 Comparable estimates of gross and net state domestic product (GSDP/NSDP) and corresponding per capita estimates by economic activities for the year 2001-02 for each State were prepared after detailed discussion with the representatives of State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS). These estimates were sent to Finance Commission and Planning Commission for their use. The State-wise estimates of GSDP and NSDP, both at current and constant (1993-94) prices were prepared for four supra-regional sectors, viz. railways, communication, banking and insurance and central Governments administration for the years 1993-94 to 2002-03 and made available to DESS. State-wise estimates of gross fixed capital formation for four supra regional sectors, viz. railways, communication, banking and

insurance and Central Government Administration for the year 2000-01 were prepared for the use of State DESs.

3.9 The Central Statistical Organization is required to provide technical leadership, guidance and co-ordination in the compilation of National/Regional Accounts as well as to activate the institutionalized interaction between National Accounts Division (NAD) of the CSO and DESs through periodical meetings to discuss the weaknesses in data and with a view to improve the reliability, timeliness and credibility of the System of National/Regional Accounts. Accordingly, five regional training-cum-workshops were organised at:

(1) Manali, Himachal Pradesh for northern states of, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, UT of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab (25-29 October 2004).

(2) Pondicherry for southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakhdweep, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (16-20 November 2004)

(3) Jaipur, Rajasthan for the western states of Rajsthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadar & Nagar Haveli (6-10 December 2004)

(4) Bhubaneshwar, Orissa for Eastern/Central region states of West Bangal, Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh (20-24 December 2004)

(5) Agartala, Tripura for the north-eastern states of Assam, Arunanchal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim (14-18 February 2005).

The sixth regional workshop for the newly formed states namely, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal is scheduled to be held during 14-18 March 2005.

3.10 Two meetings of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts were held on 6th May 2004 and during 14-16 December 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.D. Tendulkar. The main agenda items discussed were (i) Recommendation of the Working Group Report on Work Force Estimates, (ii) Tentative list of new activities/data bases to be covered in the new series of National Accounts, (iii) conceptual issues arising out of NSC Recommendations and (iv) changes contemplated in the new series of national accounts.

3.11 The Input-Output Transaction Table for 1998-99 for the Indian Economy consisting of all the 7 Matrices viz. a) Absorption Matrix b) Make Matrix c) Market Share Matrix d) Product Mix Matrix e) Input/Output Coefficient Matrix f) Commodity x commodity and g) Leontif's Inverse Matrix; would be published during the year.

3.12 During the year a brochure viz. "Statewise Estimates of Value of Output from Agriculture and Livestock Sector" and a Report of "Work Group on Workforce Estimation for National Accounts Statistics with Base Year 1999-2000" was also published.

Industrial Statistics

3.13. Industrial Statistics comprises (i) Annual Survey of Industries (ii) Index of Industrial Production (iii) Standardisation of Industrial Classifications (iv) Energy Statistics, and (V) Economic Census. The details of Index of Industrial Production and Standardisation of Industrial Classifications are indicated in Chapter II.

Annual Survey of Industries

3.14. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the change in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing sector comprising activities relating to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission and distribution 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 which respectively refer to the factories employing 10 or more workers and using power and those employing 20 or more workers but not using power. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 employing 10 or more workers and using power and those employing 20 or more workers but not using power. All the electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) were covered under ASI irrespective of their employment size. This has been discontinued from ASI 1998-99 onwards. Certain services and activities like cold storage, water supply, repair of motor vehicles and other consumer durables like watches, etc. are covered under the survey. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, cafes and computer services and also the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the survey.

3.15. The data collected through ASI relate to capital, employment and emoluments, consumption of fuel and lubricants, raw material 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. Field work is carried out by the Field Operations Division, NSSO. The CSO process the data and publish the results.

3.16. The detailed ASI reports are being prepared in CSO (IS Wing) every year since ASI 1993-94 and onwards. The work of CSO (IS Wing) has been geared up in order to develop in-house computer software for data processing for generation of all tables and their publications with effect from ASI 1993-94; maintaining the timeliness for release of detailed ASI data annually within six months of data collection ; and printing of ASI detailed reports with the help of in-house printing facility.

3.17. In the recent past many changes have been made for bringing improvements in the collection, processing and dissemination of ASI data. 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 Ministry of Statistics and P.I. 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 ASI 1997-98 which involved modification of sampling design as well as the schedule. According to the new sample design about 44,611 units have been surveyed through ASI 2001-02 and about 44,595 units have been surveyed through ASI 2002-2003. This has certainly reduced the data collection and processing time. For ASI 2003-04, the sample selection is over and this time 59,645 units have been selected for the purpose of estimating the state and industry level estimates with better precision.

3.18. The entire processing of data of ASI 1995-96 onwards is being done at CSO (IS Wing), Kolkata. To handle this work properly, CSO (IS Wing) has acquired necessary hardware and software to introduce modern Client-Server architecture and networking. Under the current plan scheme of 'Strengthening ASI Data processing under Institutional Development and capacity building' in CSO (IS Wing), the client server architecture with RDBMS as oracle engine has been introduced very recently to streamline the large data processing so as to release the reliable data within a very short time span.

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

3.20. CSO (IS Wing) provides necessary technical support to state governments as well as FOD, specially in respect of computerization of ASI frame, sample selection, 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 undertaken besides dissemination of data for large number of users in India and abroad.

3.21. Some State DESs process ASI data on the basis of duplicate copies of ASI returns received from NSSO (FOD). State DESs have been advised to modify their action plan regarding ASI in the light of the new sampling design with reduced sample size and to avoid the duplication of work in ASI at the State level. The CSO (IS Wing) provides the entire database as well as tables needed by State Governments for generating district/micro level estimates.

Overview of ASI Results

3.22. **Table –3.1** gives the Principal Characteristics for the last three years. The ASI 2001-02 detailed results for factory sector indicate a total of 1,28,549 working 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.4,31,96,013 Lakhs, productive capital Rs.5,32,36,598 Lakhs and invested capital Rs.6,05,91,285 Lakhs. These factories provided gainful employment to about 7.69 million persons and distributed Rs.63,44,921 Lakhs as emoluments to employees, consumed inputs worth Rs. 7,79,22,749 Lakhs, produced Rs. 9,62,45,663 Lakhs worth of goods and services valued at ex-factory prices and contributed by way of value added by manufacture Rs. 1,44,30,212 Lakhs to the national income. The gross fixed assets created by these factories during the period was of the order of Rs. 70,15,145 Lakhs.

3.23. The latest ASI 2002-2003 Provisional results for factory sector indicate a total of 1,28,137 number of working 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 provided gainful employment to about 7.95 million persons and distributed Rs.55,16,186 Lakhs as emoluments to employees, consumed inputs worth Rs. 9,14,33,274

Lakhs, produced output of Rs. 11,27,98,760 Lakhs worth of goods and services valued at ex-factory prices and contributed by way of value added by manufacture Rs. 1,76,68,143 Lakhs to the national income.

Table 3.1

Principal Characteristics of ASI

Characteristics	Unit	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003 (Provisional)
Factories	Number	131268	128549	128137
Fixed capital	Rs. Lakh	39960422	43196013	44294769
Productive capital	Rs. Lakh	50481261	53236598	54254319
Invested Capital	Rs. Lakh	57179940	60591285	63496845
Workers	Number	6135238	5957848	6155330
Employees	Number	7917810	7686654	**7947404
Wages to Workers	Rs. Lakh	2767074	2743824	3117626
Emoluments	Rs. Lakh	6185739	6344921	*5516186
Total input	Rs. Lakh	74855152	77922749	91433274
Output	Rs. Lakh	92690185	96245663	112798760
Depreciation	Rs. Lakh	3472893	3892702	4195212
Net value added	Rs. Lakh	14362141	14430212	17668143
NFCF	Rs. Lakh	1215034	3122442	577365
Net Income	Rs. Lakh	9755619	9833306	13444076
Rent paid	Rs. Lakh	407862	375118	380917
Interest paid	Rs. Lakh	4198659	4221788	3843150
Profit	Rs. Lakh	3569880	3488385	6608777

***Total Persons Engaged *does not include Provident Fund and employer's contribution.*

Note :-With effect from the year 1998-99, the Electricity Units registered with the CEA are excluded from the preview of ASI.

Physical achievements up to March, 2005

3.24 The following **results were released** :- (i) detailed results of ASI 2000-2001 on electronic media and on hard print (in two volume); (ii) detailed results of ASI 2001-2002 on electronic media and on hard print; and detailed results of ASI 2002-2003 on electronic media.

3.25 The following **analytical studies** have been undertaken and are in progress:- (i) A study on Developing Suitable Commodity Code for ASI between ASICC and ITC (HS); (ii) A report on District level estimate using small area estimation technique based on ASI 2001-02; (iii) A study on Contribution of Organised Manufacturing Sector in GDP; and (iv) A study on comparison between ASI & IIP.

Energy Statistics

3.26 The Industrial Statistics Division of CSO also brings out a publication on Energy Statistics containing time series data of different energy sources viz. coal, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity (hydro & nuclear), etc. For the first time in 2000-01, data on installations made under major non-conventional energy programmes at State and All India

level were also presented in this publication. The Statistics presented in this publication are based on the latest data supplied by the concerned government departments/organizations viz. Office of Coal Controller; Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas; Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry; Central Electricity Authority, and Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Efforts are being made for regular updation of this publication. The publication “Energy Statistics” for the year 2003-04 has been finalised and being released both in electronic media and in hard print shortly.

Fifth Economic Census

3.27 With a view to develop a frame according to economic activities for taking up follow up enterprise surveys in the unorganized segments of the economy, four economic censuses (EC) have been undertaken so far by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The first economic census was conducted in 1977. On the basis of frame provided by these Censuses, eighteen follow-up surveys were carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India. The results of these censuses and surveys have provided basic entrepreneurial data for the purpose of planning, development, administration and for improving the estimation of National Income and related aggregates from time to time.

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

3.29 The Economic Census covers the whole of the Indian Union (excepting some inaccessible areas). All economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural) except those involved in crop production and plantation are covered under the Economic Census. The Fifth Economic Census will be carried out in 2005 with the assistance of State Governments for which necessary funds and posts are provided under Central Plan Scheme.

3.30 In the forthcoming Economic Census, ICR technology is being contemplated for processing of data for the first time. Accordingly, schedules have been designed in ICR adaptable format. An additional schedule for collection of address of establishments employing 10 or more workers will be canvassed in order to prepare the directory of these establishments which may go as an input for preparation of Business Registers.

3.31 This is a central sector scheme with 100% financial assistance to be given by the Centre to States/UTs. For this purpose, Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.99.20 crores during the remaining period of 10th Five Year Plan including Rs.46.50 crores for the current Financial Year. Funds are being provided to State/UT Governments for creation of temporary posts for a period of two years. In addition, funds are being provided to them for meeting the requirement of field work, publicity, Transportation, Honorarium, Pay and Allowances, etc. The All India Conference of State Secretaries (in charge of statistics) and Directors, Directorate of Economics & Statistics was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 22nd December 2004 to discuss various issues relating to the conduct of 5th Economic Census in all States/UTs. The Ministry has also conducted four training workshops for Core Group of Officers at Kolkata (during 29th and 30th November 2004), Lucknow (during 6th –7th December, 2004), Chandigarh (16th –17th December, 2004) and Bangalore (23rd –24th

December, 2004). A model timetable has also been provided to all the States and UTs for implementation of the scheme in a time bound manner. The completion of field work for all the States/UTs is expected to be completed by 30th June, 2005.

Social Statistics

3.32 The Social Statistics Division is responsible for the coordinated development of social statistics which *inter-alia* covers population, human development, employment, health, education, social justice and women empowerment, etc. Close liaison is maintained with different agencies like the Planning Commission, Registrar General of India, Ministries of Human Resource Development, Labour, Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Social Justice and Empowerment, Health and Family Welfare besides many autonomous research institutions like International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) and National Council of Applied Economics Research (NCAER), etc. The CSO also shares its expertise with various organizations in the field of social statistics by participating in the meetings of the Expert Groups, Working Groups, Technical Advisory Committees and other Committees constituted by different ministries/departments/organizations and provide expert advisory support on the proposals, questionnaires, tabulation programmes, reports, etc. The latest publication of this division "Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India" (2002) gives time series data on different social indicators. The Social Statistics Division has completed Pilot Studies in eight states for building up Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Haryana, Kerala, Bihar and Tamil Nadu). Fieldwork in Tripura has already been started. A High Power Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission was constituted to guide and monitor the studies. After reconstitution of Planning Commission, a new committee has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission. These studies will provide a frame work of data base for enabling the realization of decentralized planning envisaged in the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. A draft report has been prepared on the basis of completed field survey in some of the states from where the data have also already been received.

Gender Statistics

3.33 From 1975 (the International Year of Women), there has been a growing interest in gender statistics. This has received attention of the planners, policy makers and professionals in India. The need for reliable statistical information on gender issues required for understanding the role of women in the society has been felt with increasing urgency. For some areas of interest, like population, mortality, literacy and workforce, gender specific statistics have been placed in the public domain. With the objective of sensitizing the policy makers to the gender issues, the CSO implemented an ESCAP project on Improvement of Statistics on Gender Issues during 1994 to 1996. The outcome of these efforts was publication of "Women and Men in India" brought out for the first time by the CSO in 1995. The latest issue of this publication pertains to the year 2002. The Social Statistics pertaining to gender issues that are included in the latest publication "Women and Men in India" are summarised below:

(i) **Health:** Sex ratio, life expectancy at birth, age-specific mortality rate, malnutrition, intake of food and calories at different ages, maternal mortality, proportion of deliveries by type of medical attention received.

(ii) **Education:** Female literacy, gross enrolment ratio by sex, drop-out rates by sex, sex-wise enrolment in higher education by field of study.

(iii) **Participation of Women in the Economic Activity:** Workforce participation rate by sex, total and women employment in organized sector, total and female employment and hired workers in non-agricultural establishments by major activity group, industries which employed more females than males, occupations in which female workers were more than male workers, average wage/ salary received by regular wage/salaried employees by type of activity and sex.

(iv) **Participation of Women in the Decision Making:** Proportion of women voters actually casting their votes, number of women contestants and elected, percentage of women in higher decision making levels in the government, number of women entrepreneurs in manufacturing and service sectors, proportion of women in decision making at the local government level.

3.34 A National Plan of Action (NPA) was prepared to bridge the identified data gaps relating to gender issues. Improvement of Gender Statistics and revision/ up-dation of the recommendations contained in NPA are being undertaken. In the NPA, a number of indicators of interest have been identified to measure the achievement of national goals relating to gender issues. Some of the important indicators for which stress has already been laid to bridge data gaps are (i) gender specific wages by industries, (ii) number of doctors according to sex, (iii) nursing personnel, (iv) educational status of mother, (v) availability of facilities in work place for taking care of children, (vi) reliable maternal mortality rate, (vii) percentage of women in higher decision making levels of the government, (viii) demographic particulars of victims and offenders of women related crimes, etc. A National Seminar on Gender Statistics and Data Gaps was organized by the CSO at Goa during 5-7th February, 2004. In this seminar, various relevant issues were discussed and deliberated upon under the four broad subject heads, namely i) Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Engendering Statistics; ii) Gender Budgeting/ Audit; iii) Economic Perspective on Women's Human Rights and Gender Disparity, and iv) Data Gaps and Emerging Issues. In sequel to above, another National Workshop on 'Experience Sharing and Capacity Building for Engendering Statistics' was conducted by the CSO in collaboration with UNIFEM at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, during 11-15 October, 2004. The workshop had been attended by State and Central Government Officers, NGOs and foreign delegates.

Time Use Survey and Statistics

3.35. With a view to assessing the contribution made by women and men in the national economy through their household work and to study the gender discrimination in household activities, a Methodological Time Use Survey was conducted in about 18,600 households spread over six States (Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa and Tamil Nadu) of the country in 1998-99. The fieldwork of the survey was conducted by the Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS) of the State Governments. Data on the activities performed during 24 hours were collected for each member aged 6 years and above of the selected household. For each such member, activity particulars were collected separately for three days categorized by work intensity as normal, weekly variant and abnormal, whenever such variation in work intensity was found to exist. The tables generated provide the weekly average time spent in different types of activities according to age, sex, place of residence, level of education, economic activity status, etc. An International Workshop was organized at Ahmedabad during 7-10 December, 1999 and the Report of the survey was

brought out in April, 2000. To assess the contribution of the women in the national economy, the CSO undertook the exercises of '**Valuation of Unpaid Household Work and Community Services**' and '**Estimation of Work Force**' using the results of Time Use Survey. The concept papers based on the above two exercises were deliberated upon in a National Seminar on Applications of Time Use Statistics held during 8-9th October, 2002 in New Delhi which was attended by many international experts. The Central Statistical Organisation has constituted an **Expert Committee on Applications of Time Use Statistics** to review the Classification of Activities used in TUS in the light of experiences gained from the TUS survey and building up a comprehensive and consistent classification of activities for TUS which is comparable with the existing classification as well as that takes care of the specific problems of data collection on time disposition.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

3.36. The United Nations' Millennium Declaration of 2000, adopted by 189 countries, consists of 8 Goals and 18 Targets. These goals and targets are proposed to be monitored through quantitative indicators. Out of these 48 indicators, 35 indicators are relevant for our country. An Inter-Ministerial Expert Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to finalize the framework for the compilation and reporting of MDG. An Inception Workshop on 'Upgrading Statistical Capabilities on MDG Indicators' for participants from 21 Asian countries was organized by CSO jointly with UN SIAP at Thiruvananthapuram during 13-15 December 2004.

Environment Statistics

3.37. Environment Statistics is a newly emerging area. There is an increasing emphasis on making available relevant data required in the context of promoting environmentally acceptable production technology, conservation of resources, waste minimizing, control of pollution of air, water and atmosphere, protection of forests, flora and fauna, etc. The Environment Statistics Unit continues to have a close liaison with different organizations including Ministry of Environment and Forests dealing with respective subjects. CSO has so far brought out six editions of the publication "**Compendium of Environment Statistics**". The seventh edition for the year 2003 is under preparation.

3.38. Environment Statistics Unit organized Fourth National Workshop on Environment Statistics on 22-23 April, 2003 at Shillong. The action for organizing fifth **National Seminar on Environment Statistics** on 'A Statistical Accounting of Water Resources' during 3rd week of March, 2005 has been initiated. This Unit has also organized one **National training programme on Environment Statistics** for the Officers of CSO and State Directorates of Economics and Statistics during August 5-10, 2004 at Shillong.

Natural Resource Accounting

3.39. The valuation of natural resources has assumed significance under Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held during June 1992 at Rio de Janeiro. This was reinforced in the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. This requires integration of national accounts with natural resource accounts for taking suitable decisions for sustainable development and computing Green GDP. A major breakthrough has been made in India by initiating studies on Natural Resource Accounting

(NRA) with the ultimate objective of building up Green GDP for the Country. The first such study was held in 2000 at Goa and its report was published in 2002. The study covered land use, forests, iron ore, energy and emission from transport and domestic sectors. On the basis of experience gained, the Ministry has commissioned a few more sector-specific projects in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal.

3.40 Three more sector-specific projects on Natural Resource Accounting, namely, Environmental Accounting of land and water in Tamil Nadu, NRA on air and water in West Bengal and Tripura and Environmental Accounting of Natural Resources for land and forest resources in Meghalaya were approved by this Ministry in March, 2004. With a view to developing a long term framework and methodology, the Ministry has also commissioned Goa phase-II project for sectors other than those covered in phase-I in March, 2004.

Payment of Professional Services

3.41 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is operating a Scheme on "Payment of professional services in respect of research studies/ sample surveys and related activities" to develop methodologies for collection, analysis and processing of data and other research studies on the subjects related to official statistics. The Standing Research Advisory Committee (SRAC) set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation examines the proposals for funding by the Ministry. To invite fresh proposals, the Ministry had given advertisement in all leading newspapers of the country through DAVP in September, 2003. Based on the advertisement, the fresh proposals received were considered by the SRAC in March, 2004 and November, 2004 and approved 16 projects in 2004-05 (including 3 projects approved in March, 2004) for bridging data gaps and development of official statistics on health, informal, environment, and social sectors.

Price Statistics

A. Compilation of Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees

3.42 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), are collected by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The number of items of various goods and services for which data are collected varies from centre to centre. The smallest number is 146 in the case of Imphal; and the largest 345 for Delhi. Data on house rent and off-take in respect of selected commodities are also collected. Based on these data, the CSO compiles and releases the CPI(UNME) on base 1984-85=100. This index is widely used by various agencies for varied purposes including as an input to the wage and salary adjustment process; indexation of pension and superannuation payments, cost inflation index for capital gains, government taxes, charges and contracts; and as a general measure of inflation. During the year 2004-05, monthly indices relating to March, 2004 to December, 2004 have been released upto end of January, 2005. Brochure giving CPI(UNME) at group and sub-group level for 59 urban centres and all-India, for the period January – June, 2004 has been compiled and is under release and another brochure for the period July, 2004 – December, 2004 is likely to be released during the year. The all-India general and group level CPI (UNME) for the period January, 2002 to December, 2004 is given in the **Table-3.2**. The trends delineated by the movements of all-India CPI(UNME) series at group level, are shown in **Chart-3.1**.

Table-3.2

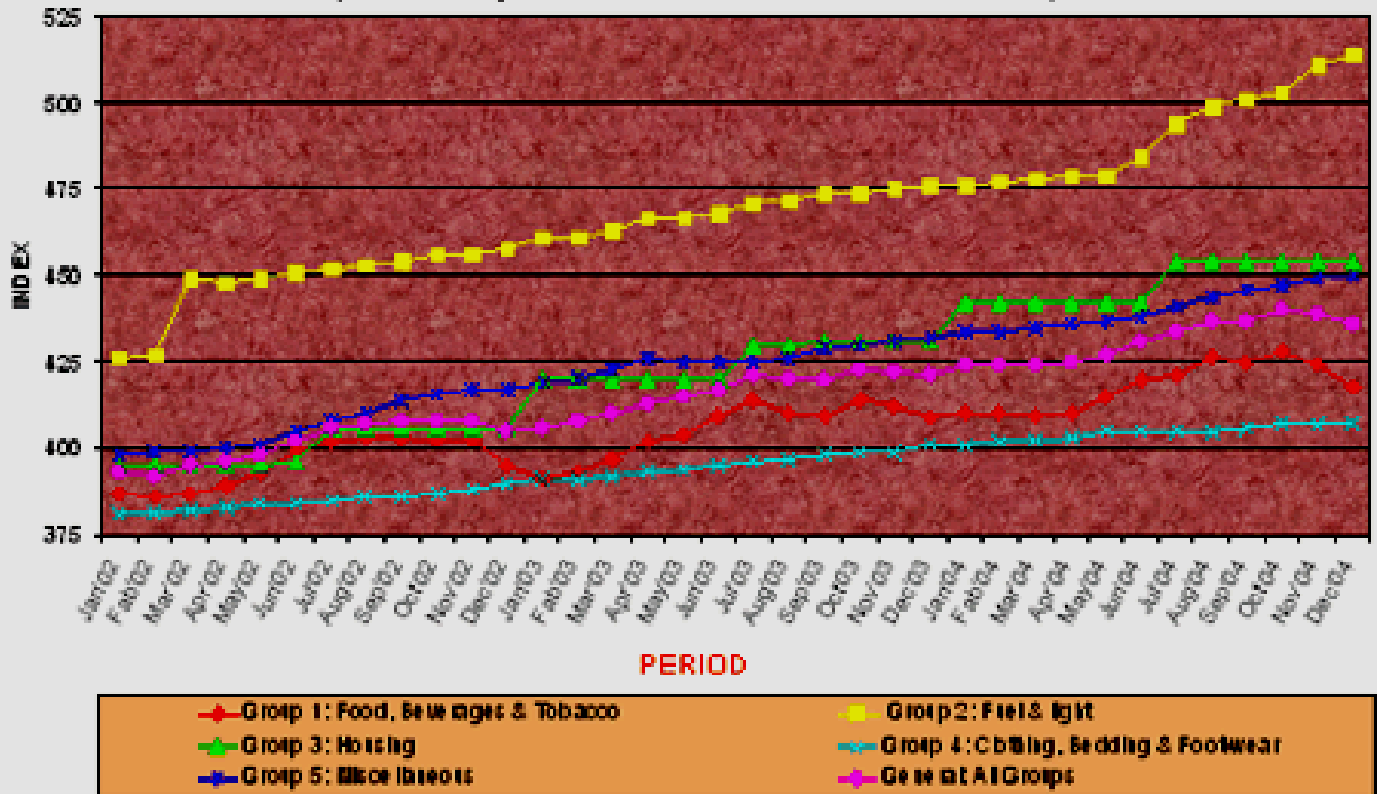
**All-India general and group level CPI (UNME)
(January, 2002 to December, 2004)**

Year	Month	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	General
2002	Jan	387	426	395	381	398	393
	Feb	386	427	395	381	399	392
	Mar	387	449	395	382	399	395
	Apr	389	448	395	383	400	396
	May	393	449	395	384	401	398
	Jun	399	451	396	384	405	402
	Jul	402	452	406	385	408	406
	Aug	403	453	406	386	410	407
	Sep	403	454	406	386	414	408
	Oct	402	456	406	387	416	408
	Nov	402	456	406	388	417	408
	Dec	395	458	406	390	417	405
2003	Jan	391	461	420	391	419	406
	Feb	393	461	420	391	420	408
	Mar	397	463	420	392	423	410
	Apr	402	467	420	393	426	413
	May	404	467	420	394	425	415
	Jun	409	468	420	395	425	417
	Jul	414	471	430	396	425	421
	Aug	410	472	430	397	426	420
	Sep	409	474	431	398	429	420
	Oct	414	474	431	399	430	423
	Nov	412	475	431	399	431	422
	Dec	409	476	431	401	432	421
2004	Jan	410	476	442	401	434	424
	Feb	410	477	442	402	434	424
	Mar	409	478	442	402	435	424
	Apr	410	479	442	403	436	425
	May	415	479	442	405	437	427
	Jun	420	484	442	405	438	431
	Jul	421	494	454	405	441	434
	Aug	426	499	454	405	444	437
	Sep	425	501	454	406	446	437
	Oct	428	503	454	407	447	440
	Nov	424	511	454	407	449	439
	Dec	418	514	454	407	450	436

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

Chart-3.1

ALL-INDIA CPI (UNME) AT GROUP LEVEL (January, 2002 to December, 2004)



B. Revision of current series of CPI (UNME)

3.43 The current series of CPI (UNME) on base 1984-85 is being compiled by the CSO in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. The weighting diagram for the current series of CPI(UNME) was prepared on the basis of the data collected through family living survey for urban non-manual employees (FLS for UNME) conducted during 1982-83. With the passage of time since the last FLS for UNME conducted during 1982-83, the consumption pattern of the population in general and urban non-manual population in particular has been affected due to considerable changes in the economy and rapid urbanization and globalization of various economic activities resulting in emergence of new commodities/services on one hand and disappearance of some old items of consumption on the other. As such, the consumption basket of the current series of CPI(UNME) needs to be revised. Thus, the conduct of a fresh FLS for UNME to represent the current consumption pattern on a realistic basis has become necessary. A proposal for creation of 209 posts for conducting FLS for UNME, market survey and price collection for revision of the current series of CPI (UNME) in 66 urban centres spread through out the country, was submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance did agree in principle for revision of the current series of CPI(UNME) and advised to get the work done through a private agency. However, no suitable private agency appeared to exist which could be entrusted the field work of this size and volume spread over the entire country. Further, since the CPI (UNME) is used for the variety of purposes having financial implications, entrusting sensitive work to any private agency may involve subjectivity and in turn, may create problems in its wider acceptance. The proposal was therefore, again submitted to the Ministry of Finance with financial implications in December, 2002. The Ministry of Finance once again advised to get the work done through a private agency. As advised by the Ministry of Finance, the estimates for conduct of FLS for UNME, market survey and collection of price data in 66 urban centres and also basic information necessary for evaluation of the capability of the NGOs were obtained. As no suitable NGOs appeared to exist, the proposal for conduct of Family Living Survey was sent to NSSO, which was considered in the 88th meeting of the Governing Council of NSSO held on 25-26 February, 2004 at Kolkata. In the meeting the Governing Council agreed to the proposal for taking up the Family Living Survey during the survey period of the NSS 62nd round (July 2005-June 2006).

C. Development of Consumer Price Index for Urban and Rural population

3.44. A meeting of the Working Group of the TAC was held on the 16th December, 2002 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of DG & CEO, NSSO. In the meeting it was decided that CSO would undertake an exercise to study the items in the consumption basket and markets/outlets covered (i) in all the centres of CPI (UNME) and CPI(IW) and (ii) the price data being collected through Schedule 3.01(R) in the state of Punjab vis-a-vis items in the weighting diagram to be derived for CPI(U) and CPI(R) respectively from the NSS 55th Round. As follow-up on the above decisions, an exercise to study the items (i) in the consumption basket of the centres covered under the current series of CPI(UNME), and CPI(IW) series under revision and (ii) for which price data are being collected under the current series of CPI(AL/RL) vis-à-vis items in the weighting diagram prepared for CPI(U) and CPI(R) for Punjab state was undertaken. It is observed that in all there are about 50-60 additional items for which the price data are not being collected (i) in urban centres covered under the current

series of CPI(UNME) and CPI(IW) series under revision, and (ii) from markets/outlets corresponding to sample villages covered under the current series of CPI(AL/RL) of Punjab state.

3.45 The Working Group of the TAC in its another meeting held on the 29th April 2003, considered various issues relating to development of CPI(U) and CPI(R)) and it was decided to compile the CPI(U) and CPI(R) for Punjab state using price data collected under the current series of CPI(UNME) and CPI(AL/RL) and CPI(IW) series under revision, and also price data collected by the state of Punjab. The weights of the additional items may be imputed over the remaining items in the weighting diagrams for CPI(U) and CPI(R) on pro-rata basis, within the sub-group/group. As follow up of the decision, the price data for (i) state series of Punjab, and CPI(IW) and CPI(AL/RL) series for Punjab state have been obtained and was examined. The Computer Centre of this Ministry was requested for compilation of CPI(U) and CPI(R) for Punjab state. The compilation of CPI(U) and CPI(R) for Punjab state is in progress and the CPI(R) is likely to be compiled by December, 2004.

D. International Comparison Programme

3.46. The International Comparison Programme (ICP) developed by the United Nations, facilitates the comparison of macro economic aggregates like GDP, GNP etc. between different countries in a more meaningful way (by using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Numbers) than the comparison based on Official Exchange Rates (OER). So far six rounds of ICP (starting from 1970 to 1993) have been conducted and India has participated in all the rounds except the last one. The preliminary work for the next round of ICP has already started. Government of India has communicated its willingness to participate in this round. However, India is of the opinion that ICP results should be utilized for making regional comparisons rather than total global comparisons. India had also held a view that the ICP results should not be used for policy oriented decisions like determination of development assistance by international agencies, like World Bank, International Monetary Fund etc. because these results are only indicative in nature. It is felt that adequate funds should be provided by donor agencies like World Bank etc. to meet the additional infrastructural requirements needed for collecting the price data as per the International specifications of the items included in the basket. Asian Development Bank is the Regional Coordinator for the ICP-2004 for the Asia and the Pacific region. The role of the participating countries is limited to collection of prices as per the specifications prescribed and furnishing the same along with item weights from GDP aggregates. Actual compilation of PPP numbers will be done by the coordinating agencies in respective regions. The methodology etc. involved in this compilation is now being made transparent through ICP website. The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is a member of the Executive Board for ICP at Global level and Director General, CSO is a member of the Regional Advisory Board for the ICP in the Asia-pacific region. Training of Trainers' Seminar/Workshop with a view to finalizing the specifications of items of Food and Clothing Groups to be included in the ICP basket for pricing in the Asia and the Pacific region, was organized at Goa, India during March 29 - April 3, 2004 in which nine South Asian countries including India participated. The workshop to finalize the list of non-consumption items was held during 5 -15 July, 2004 at Manila, Philippines for the Asia and the Pacific region. India also participated in the workshop. The collection of price data for ICP-2004 is scheduled to be started shortly.

Statistical Training

3.47 The Training Division, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) plays a major role in the Human Resource Development (HRD) of Statistical personnel in the Centre, State and Public Sector Undertakings in the country. As a part of HRD, the Training Division conducts training programmes to enhance the skills of personnel and to equip them with latest technology in the fast changing environment. The Training Programmes Approval Committee (TPAC) comprising senior officers of the Indian Statistical Service acts as advisory body in framing the need based training programmes for the ISS officers and other Statistical personnel in the country. The Division organizes training programmes for ISS officers (including Probationers) and Non-ISS personnel on a regular basis, which are periodically reviewed and suitably improved. The training programmes include Official Statistics, Management Techniques, Construction of Life Tables and Population Projections, Planning and Evaluation, Theory of Sample Surveys, Time Series and Forecasting, Organisation of Sample Surveys, Survey Design, Financial and Banking Statistics, National and International Statistical Systems and National Accounts Statistics.

Central Training Facility

3.48 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation have taken the possession of plot of land on 4-07-03 from the Greater NOIDA, for setting up of a **Central Training Facility** (National Academy of Statistical Administration – **NASA**) for the Statistical personnel. The CPWD have started construction of boundary wall on the acquired plot. The structural and architectural designs of the main building, as approved by the Ministry have been submitted by the CPWD to the Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA). The construction work of the main building will commence after obtaining requisite approvals from the GNIDA.

Thematic Seminars

3.49 To explore the capabilities of the ISS officers for advancement of their academic interest and analytical contribution to the Indian Statistical System, the practice of conducting seminars on selected topics was continued during the period of reference. As apart of this, the fourth seminar on “ Industrial Statistics was held on 15th April, 2004, the fifth one on “ Agricultural Statistics “ on 6th July, 2004 and the sixth one on “ Health Statistics on 8th December 2004. These seminars provided a platform for discussions and exchange of views on the issues emerged during course of the seminars. The seminar papers, after vetting by an Editorial Board are to be published. A compendium on the first four seminars is being published as “ Official Statistics “ –Seminar Series (Vol. –I). The Ministry proposes to hold such thematic seminars at regular intervals. It is felt that these periodic seminars would pave a way for broadening views of ISS officers and further widen their knowledge, apart from interaction amongst the officers themselves.

Training Programmes

3.50 During 2004-2005, the training programmes were conducted for XXVI and XXVII batches of ISS probationers. One Induction Training Programme of eight-week duration was planned during 20th December, 2004 to 18th February, 2005, for 20 officers promoted to JTS of Indian Statistical Service (ISS). To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of in-service ISS officers, refresher training programmes have been organized during 2004-05 (up to February 2005) on National Accounts, Remote Sensing and GIS Applications, Communication/Presentation Skills, Management Development, Market Research, Estimation

of Poverty and Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Financial Management, Prices and Cost of Living, Management including WTO issues, Environment Statistics and on topics related to Information Technology such as MS Office XP with emphasis on MS Access, Visual Fox Pro, Oracle 9i, Website Design and Management and SPSS. Training programmes on Time Series Analysis and Forecasting, Quantitative Economics, Classification Analysis and Visual Basic.Net are scheduled during the remaining period of the year.

3.51 As per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, training programmes for non-ISS statistical personnel of Central/State Govt. Departments and PSUs have now been restructured into short courses of two/three weeks' duration. During 2004-05, the following training modules on various topics were organized: (i) Agricultural Statistics; (ii) Social Statistics; (iii) National Accounts Statistics and National Resource Accounting; (iv) "Industrial Trade and Service Statistics, (v) Labour and Price Statistics (vi) Computer level I- Foundation course on Information Technology;(vii) Computer level II –Electronic data processing under UNIX; and (viii) Computer level III –Advanced IT Technology on Networking and RDBMS.

3.52 A three week course in "National and International Statistical Systems" was conducted for 37 M. Stat. Students of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata / New Delhi centers during May 17 – June 4, 2004. A six weeks course in "Official Statistics and Related Methodology" for the participants of the 58th term of Regular Course in Statistics of the International Statistical Education Centre, Kolkata also conducted at CSO during 4, October to 12 November 2004. Fourteen participants from different countries attended this course. The Training Division also organized training programme /study visit for statistical personnel of Korea and Nepal on demand basis. Information on various training programmes conducted by the Training Division of the CSO, number of participants in each course and duration of the course is given in the following **Table-3.3**

Table-3.3

Training Programmes during 2004-05

S. No.	Training Programme	Duration	No. of participants
1.	Probationary Training		08
	XXVI Batch of ISS		
	a) Project reports preparation	6 weeks from 29-3-04 to 7-5-04	
	b) Human Resource management	3 weeks from 10-5-04 to 28-05-04	
	c) Organisation of Sample Surveys	1 week from 31-05-04 to 4-06-04	
	d) Large Scale Data processing	1 week from 7-06-04 to 11-06-04	
	e) Field training at NSSO, FOD	8 weeks from 14-06-04 to 6-08-04	
	f) Parliamentary Procedures at BPS&T	1 week from 9-08-04 to 13-08-04	
	g) Attachment with State Directorates	2 weeks from 16-08-04 to 28-08-04	
	h) Presentation of Project Reports	1 week from 30-08-04 to 3-09-04	
	i) At IBM, Nagpur, DGMS Dhanbad	1 week from 8-09-04 to 14-09-04	
	j) On the Job training	27-09-04 to 5-11-04	
	XXVII Batch	10.11.2004 to 30.4.2004	14
	a) Official Statistics	12 weeks from 10-11-04 to 17-12-04, from 3-01-05 to 21-01-05 and from 21-02-05 to 10-03-05	
	b) Office Procedures	2 weeks from 20-12-04 to 31-12-04	
	c) Macro and Micro Economic Theory at ISI,	4 weeks from 24-01-05 to 18-02-05	
	d) Foundation Course at LBSNAA, Mussoorie	15 weeks (commencing on 14 th March 2005)	
2.	Induction Training for officers promoted to JTS of ISS		
	Batch I	Dec. 20, 2004 – Feb.18 2005	20
3.	Training Programmes for in-service ISS officers		
	A) Refresher courses		
	a) “Presentation and Communication Skills”	28 th June–July 2 2004.	20
	b) Estimation of Poverty and Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes	19-24 July 2004	18
	c) System of National Accounts	Aug 9-13, 2004	16
	d) Market Research	20-24 September 2004	15
	e) Financial Management	25-29 October 2004	19
	f) Management Development	20-25 Sept.2004	15
	g) Environment Statistics	2-7 August 2004	10
	h) Prices and Cost of Living	6-10 September 2004	20
	i) Management including WTO issues	22-26 November 2004	15
	j) Remote sensing and GRS Applications	16-20 November 2004	12
	k) Time series Analysis, Forecasting	13-17 December 2004	13

	and Modeling		
	l) Management Development	20-24 December 2004	10
	m) Estimation of Poverty & Evaluation of Poverty alleviation Programmes	3-8 January 2005	17
	n) Quantitative Economics	10-14 January 2005	15
	o) Time Series Analysis, Forecasting and Modeling	17-21 January 2005	10
	B) Specialized computer courses & other Programmes		
	a) Visual FoxPro	8-19 June 2004	15
	b) Website Design & Management at Computer Centre, New Delhi	13-24 September 2004	16
	c) Oracle 9i at Computer Centre, New Delhi	2-13 August 2004	15
	d) MS Office XP with emphasis on MS Access	1-12 November 2004	12
	e) SPSS	4-15 October 2004	10
	f) Visual FoxPro	6-17 December 2004	10
4.	Training programmes for non-ISS statistical personnel		
	a) National and international Statistical Systems” for M. Stat.Students of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)	May 17- Jun 4, 2004	37
	b) Agricultural Statistics	7-18 June 2004	18
	c) Industrial Trade and Service Statistics	5-16 July 2004	22
	d) Labour and Employment Statistics	23 Aug to 3 Sept.2004	18
	e) Social Statistics including population Statistics	Nov 16 - Dec 3, 2004	18
	f) National Accounts Statistics & national resource Accounting	4-21 October 2004	14
	g) Computer level I-Foundation course on Information Technology	10-21 May, 2004	19
	h) Computer level II –Electronic data Processing under UNIX	5-16 July 2004	21
	i) Computer level III –Advanced IT Technology on Networking & RDBMS	4-15 October 2004	19
	j) Organisation of large Scale Sample Surveys	17-28 January 2005	24
5.	Training for International Participants		

	i) “Official Statistics and Related Methodology” for the participants of the 57 th Course of the International Statistical Education Centre, Kolkata.	4 th Oct-12 th Nov.2004	14
	ii) A four –week course/workshop on “Sample Design for Household and Establishment Survey” was conducted in collaboration with UN Statistical Institute for Asia and Pacific, Japan at ISI Kolkata for participants from ESCAP countries.	18 th October 2004 to 12 November 2004.	20
6	Miscellaneous programmes		
	i) A task force under the chairmanship of ADG (Trg.) for implementation of the study on “ Establishment of All India Statistical Network” was constituted. The First Meeting of the task force was held under the chairmanship of Dr. R.C. Panda, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation on 23 rd June 2004.		
	ii) Dr. A.K.Yogi, DDG (Trg.) attended Second Workshop on Forging Partnerships in Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific organized by the UNSIAP during 23-24 November 2004 at Bangkok.		

Statistical Intelligence

3.53 The Statistical Intelligence Unit (SIU) is engaged in collection, compilation and up-dation of socio-economic data on various aspects and its dissemination to national and international agencies (UNSD, ESCAP, ILO and ADB). The following publications are brought out by the Unit.

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

3.54 The Statistical Intelligence Unit has Graphic Section engaged in the preparation of cover page designs, graphs, charts, maps etc. for inclusion in various CSO publications. Besides, this unit has sent Statistical information to national and international agencies as per their questionnaires for the under mentioned publications from 01.04.2004 to 31.12.2004 :-

- (a) UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for the months of May 2004 to January, 2005.
- (b) Statistical Indicators to ESCAP for Quarter ending June, September and December, 2004.
- (c) Key indicators for yearly publication “Development for Asian and Pacific Countries, 2004 for Asian Development Bank.
- (d) UN Demography Year Book, 2003.
- (e) ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2004.
- (f) ILO October Inquiry on Occupational wages and hours of work and retail food prices.