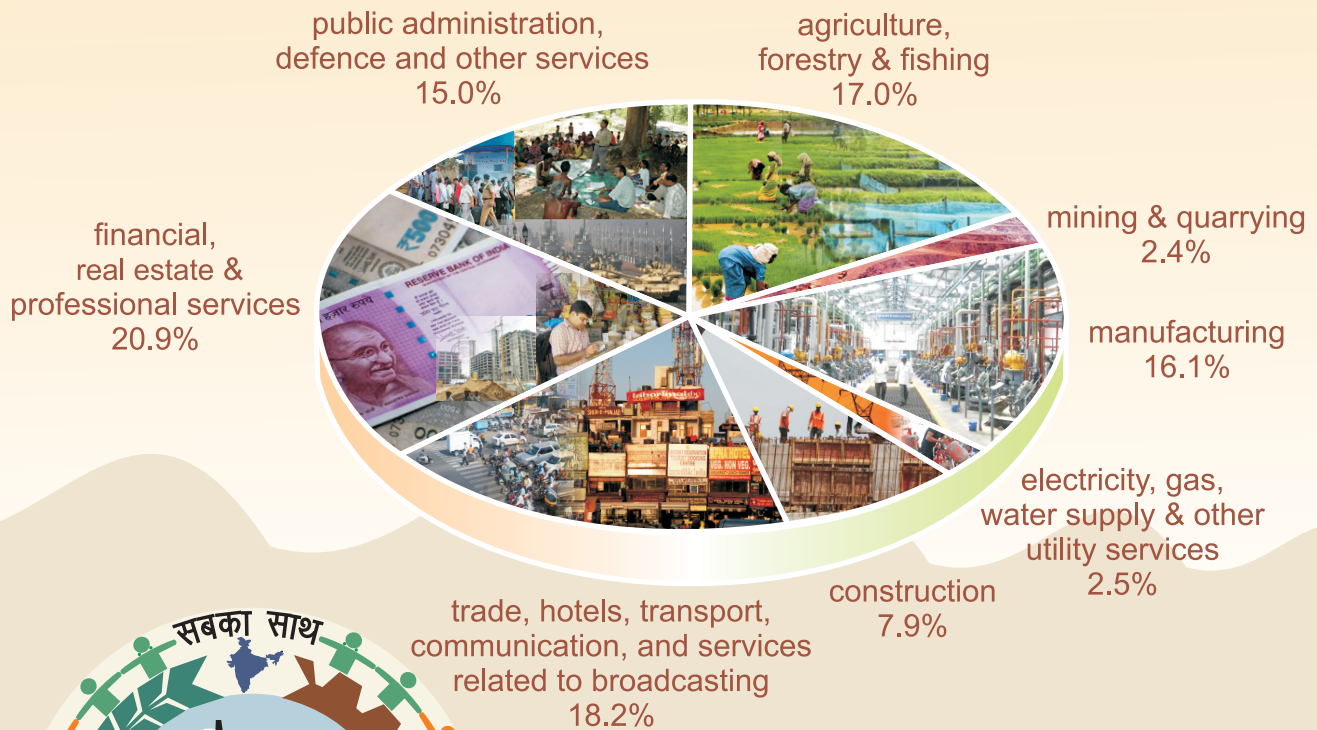




सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

Contribution of Different Sectors to Gross Value Added in 2015-16



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg

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Annual Report 2016-17



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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an independent Ministry on 15th October 1999 after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation. The Ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other relating to Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing re-designated as National Statistics Office (NSO) consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). CSO is an attached Office and NSSO is subordinate Office under the control of Ministry of S&PI. The Programme Implementation Wing has three Divisions, namely, (i) Twenty Point Programme (ii) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring and (iii) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. Besides these two wings, there is a National Statistical Commission (NSC) created through a Resolution of Government of India (MoSPI) and one autonomous institute viz. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) declared as an institute of national importance by an Act of Parliament. The organisation chart of the Ministry is at **Annexure– IA to IB**. Abbreviations used in this report are at **Annexure –IC**.

1.2 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Central and State Governments and non-official sources and studies. The surveys conducted by the Ministry are based on scientific sampling methods and are supervised by the National Statistical Commission. Data is collected through dedicated field staff who are regularly trained in the concepts and definitions of the items and the scope of the survey. In line with the emphasis on the quality of statistics released by the Ministry, the methodological issues concerning the compilation of national accounts are overseen by an Advisory Committee on National Accounts, industrial statistics by a Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics and price and cost of living indices by a Technical Advisory Committee on Price Indices. The Ministry compiles datasets based on current data, after applying standard statistical techniques and extensive scrutiny and supervision.

1.3 India is a subscriber to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and is currently fulfilling the Standards. The Ministry maintains an 'Advance Release Calendar' for its data categories covered under the SDDS, which is disseminated on the Ministry's website as well as on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) of the IMF. The Ministry releases the datasets covered under the Real Sector of SDDS through press notes and its web-site simultaneously. The Ministry has been designated as the Nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry is entrusted with the Statistical tracking

of Millennium Development Goals in India. The Ministry organises technical meetings on a regular basis on various topics to assess the data-gaps in the system and the quality of statistics currently released. The CSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organised by international and regional organisations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on statistical compilations and international practices. The Indian statistical system is one of the best systems in the world. The Ministry's officials have been associated with international agencies on the development of methodologies, particularly in the areas of national accounts, informal sector statistics, large-scale sample surveys, conduct of censuses, service sector statistics, non-observed economy, social sector statistics, environmental statistics and classifications. The contribution of the Ministry's officials in international meetings on these subjects is highly appreciated.

1.4 **Statistics Day:** In recognition of the notable contributions made by (Late) **Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis** in the field of economic planning and statistical development, the Government of India has designated 29th June every year, coinciding with his birth anniversary, as the Statistics Day in the category of Special Day to be celebrated at the national level. The objective of this Day is to create public awareness, among the people specially the younger generation for drawing inspirations from (Late) Prof. Mahalanobis about the role of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation.

1.5 The 10th Statistics Day was celebrated all over India by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Governments, Office of National Sample Survey Offices spread throughout the country, Indian Statistical Institute, Universities/Departments, etc. by organizing Seminars, Conferences, Debates, Quiz Programmes, Lecture Series, Essay Competitions, etc. At national level, main function was presided over by General (Dr.) Vijay Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Statistics & Programme Implementation (Independent Charge). Hon'ble Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh, M/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare was the Guest of Honor. On this occasion, National Award in Statistics, constituted in the Honour of Prof. C.R. RAO was conferred to Dr. T.J. RAO, former Professor Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata.

1.6 As a part of the mechanism set up by the Government for coordinating the activities in the field of statistics in different States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments, the Ministry organizes Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) every year. This is a major forum for discussing important statistical issues by the Central and State statistical agencies with the objective of putting in coordinated efforts for availability of reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for informed decision making and good governance. **24th COCSSO** will be held during 19th -20th January 2017 in Nagpur, Maharashtra. The theme of the 10th Statistics Day and 24rd COCSSO is **"Agriculture & Farmers Welfare"**. Concerted efforts are made throughout the year to bring improvements in the quality of data in this area for objective planning, policy making and good governance.

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

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

- (ix) disseminates statistical information on various aspects through a number of publications distributed to Government, Semi-Government, or private data users/ agencies, and disseminates data, on request, to the United Nations agencies like the UNSD, the ESCAP, the ILO and other international agencies;
- (x) releases grants-in-aid to registered Non-Governmental Organisations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports, and financing seminars, workshops and conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.

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

- (i) monitoring 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 ₹150 crore and above; and
- (iv) implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

1.9 The Administration Division of the Ministry:

functions as the Cadre Controlling Authority to manage the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) and Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) including matters like training, career and manpower planning.

1.10 This Ministry acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).

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

1.12 The total budget allocation of the Ministry for the year 2016-17 was **₹4752.83** crore (Plan and Non-Plan), out of which **₹3950.00** crore was for MPLADS, **₹4200.00** crore for Plan (including MPLADS) and **₹552.83** crore was for Non-Plan. The requirements and priorities of its attached and subordinate offices were kept in view while making budgetary allocations to them by this Ministry.

CHAPTER – II

DEVELOPMENT AND HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights of achievements of the Ministry during 2016-17 (till 31st December 2016) are as follows:

2.1 Central Statistics Office(CSO)

- The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister gave its approval for adoption of United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics on 4th May 2016 which have been notified vide Gazette Notification dated 15th June 2016.
- During 2016, Central Statistics Office released the following macroeconomic indices as per pre-decided time schedule:
 - Monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is used as a measure of inflation by many users and RBI for formulating /regulating Monetary Policy.
 - Monthly Index of Industrial Production (IIP) which is a unit free number based on data of fixed items from a fixed panel of factories that reflects short term changes in the manufacturing sector.
 - Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2015-16 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Fourth Quarter (Q4) of 2015-16 with base year 2011-12.
 - Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the First and Second Quarters of 2016-17 with base year 2011-12.
- MoSPI revised the Advance Release Calendar of Annual and Quarterly Estimates of GDP and policy of revision of Annual & Quarterly Estimates of GDP and related Macro-economic Aggregates. According to the revised calendar, the following estimates are scheduled to be released up to March 2017.
 - (i) The First Advance Estimates of GDP for the year 2016-17 on 6th **January 2017.**
 - (ii) The First Revised Estimates of GDP and related macro-economic aggregates for 2015-16 on 31st **January 2017.**
 - (iii) Second advance estimates for the year 2016-17 and Quarterly estimates for the third quarter (October – December) of 2016-17 on 28th February 2017.

- The results of Sixth Economic Census (EC) were released by this Ministry in March 2016. These are a data source on number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, for both organized and unorganized sectors, by geographical location, type of ownership, source of finance, etc.
- On 29th June 2016, the 10th Statistics Day was celebrated all over India by the Ministry, State Governments, Offices of National Sample Survey Office spread throughout the country, Indian Statistical Institute, Universities/ Departments, etc. by organizing Seminars, Conferences, etc. The P.V Sukhatme Award was conferred on Prof. T J Rao on this occasion for his lifetime contribution to Statistics.
- BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2016 (BRICS, JSP 2016) was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India at BRICS Summit held at Goa during 15th -16th October 2016. Further, the Ministry organized the 8th Meeting of Heads of National Statistics Offices (NSOs) of BRICS countries during 3rd and 4th November 2016 at Jaipur, Rajasthan to discuss Statistical measurement for assessing performance of Industrial Sector.
- The 8th Meeting of Heads of SAARC Statistical Organizations (SAARCSTAT) held during 29th -31st August 2016 in New Delhi, was inaugurated by Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon'ble Minister for Statistics and Programme Implementation. The theme of this year's meeting was "Trade Statistics-Merchandise & Services". The objective of the SAARCSTAT is to support regional cooperation and Initiatives in the field of official statistics among SAARC member States.
- The new website of the Ministry was launched by the Hon'ble Minister for Statistics & PI on 25th October 2016 which was being designed and developed as per the Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW).
- A web-based Survey Data Catalogue/ Micro Data Archive of the unit-level data of Annual Survey of Industries, Economic Census, and the National Sample Surveys has been created covering the data sets available with the Ministry. This archive is being accessed by various national and international users to download metadata and various reports uploaded on the website. Every month more than one lakh users are accessing the metadata.
- Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an important short-term indicator of industrial growth. MoSPI has undertaken the base revision exercise of all-India IIP with 2011-12 as the new base year.
- MoSPI organized a National Workshop on developing a monitoring framework for the SDGs with the Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments in September 2016
- MoSPI is the nodal agency for component 3 of Country Strategic Plan

(CSP) 2015-18 signed between Government of India and World Food Programme (WFP) on elimination of hunger, which relates to food and nutrition security analysis etc. In furtherance of the same, MoSPI signed the Annual Work Plan 2017 with WFP.

2.2 **National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)**

- National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) will be launching nation-wide Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) with the primary objective of collecting data to measure quarterly changes of various statistical indicators of the labour market in urban area, as well as to generate the annual estimates of different labour force indicators in both rural and urban areas. The survey is expected to start in the last quarter of 2016-2017 and will continue thereafter on quarterly basis. For the launch of PLFS, NSSO with the technical assistance of World Bank, has developed a software, viz., Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) solution, which will replace the paper schedule of NSSO surveys with the tablet based schedule for data collection and validation. This will help in faster data processing and will further reduce the time gap between completion of survey and release of results.
- The Swachhta Status Report 2016 based on a survey conducted by NSSO during May-June 2015, was released and uploaded on the Ministry's website in April 2016. The survey aimed at giving a snapshot of the situation on the availability/accessibility of toilets, solid waste and liquid waste at sample village/ward and household levels aggregated at State and country levels.

2.3 **Programme Implementation (PI) Wing**

- Under MPLADS, an amount of ₹ 2295.00 crore was released and an expenditure of ₹ 2585.91 has been incurred up to 30th November 2016 in the current financial year 2016-17. A new integrated MPLADS website developed on state-of-the-art Microsoft platform with built-in security features is under implementation. This new website will provide single point of reference for all stakeholders including Members of Parliament and District Authorities.
- For Central Sector Projects costing ₹150 crore and above, the monitoring is done through the mechanism of Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS).

2.4 **Initiatives towards digitization**

Implementation of E-Office System:

- Target: Implement e-office by 31st March 2017.
- NIC arranged one-day training programme for the staff on 17th November 2016.

- Process for acquiring requisite infrastructure like scanners and creation of a helpdesk for implementation of e-office has been initiated. Process for digitization and the migration of old file to e-office has also been initiated simultaneously.

2.5 **e-Payment**

- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been adopted by Pay and Accounts offices of Ministry of Statistics & PI, which provides end to end solution for processing e-payments, tracking, monitoring, accounting, re-conciliation and reporting.
- All payments are being made electronically to the bank accounts of beneficiaries i.e. employees, vendors etc.
- Universal Roll out of PFMS for Central Sector Schemes has been successfully achieved w.e.f October 2016.
- All MPLADS funds are released through e-payment portal.
- Ministry is onboard in the Non Tax Revenue Portal (NTRP) for various non tax receipts. The users like buyers of statistical data can apply online on NTRP and can pay user charges online through debit/credit card, internet banking etc and can also pay in almost any currency of the world.
- Officers of this Ministry of the level of director and above including the Minister and his office staff were familiarized with various modes of digital payment by NITI Aayog and SBI officials.

2.6 **Data Digitisation**

- Validated unit level data relating to various survey rounds are available on CDs for the users.
- All reports based on data collected are uploaded on the ministry's website for free download.
- **Online data transmission and Validation**
 - ✓ Prices and house rent data are received through password protected web portals.
 - ✓ Separate web portals for rural and urban data.
 - ✓ Web portals have MIS facility to monitor the uploading status and also for quality checking.
- **Wide Area Network for SDP**

A wide area network established through NIC to facilitate online sharing of huge amount of data between the National Accounts Division of this ministry and the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

2.7 **Annual Survey of Industries**

- Data collected directly from the manufacturing units for compilation of results of the Annual Survey of Industries through a web-based system of data collection.

CHAPTER – III

NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION (NSC)

3.1 The Government of India through a Resolution dated 1st June 2005 decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The setting up of the NSC followed the decision of the Cabinet to accept a recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The NSC was initially constituted on 12th July 2006 and it has been functioning since then. The NSC has a part-time Chairperson and four part-time Members, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. Besides, Chief Executive Officer of the Niti Aayog is the ex-officio member of the NSC. The maximum tenure of a part-time Chairperson/Member is three years. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the NSC. He is also the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

3.2 The names of the part-time Chairperson and part-time Members of the NSC during the period under report are as follows:

- I. Dr. R.B. Barman, Chairperson
- II. Prof. S. Mahendra Dev, Member till 4th July 2016
- III. Prof. Rahul Mukherjee, Member till 19th July 2016
- IV. Dr. Manoj Panda, Member
- V. Dr. Rajiv Mehta, Member

3.3 The functions of the NSC are laid down in the Government of India Resolution dated 1st June 2005. The Resolution provides for submission of Annual Report on its activities by the NSC for each financial year and its laying both the House of the Parliament or concerned State Legislatures, as the case may be, along with memorandum of action taken on the recommendations therein. Hence, the reports of the Commission would be laid before both the Houses of the Parliament, separately.

CHAPTER – IV

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

4.1 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), an attached office of the Ministry, coordinates the statistical activities in the country and evolves statistical standards. Its activities inter-alia include compilation of National Accounts, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Indices for Urban/Rural/Combined, Human Development Statistics including Gender Statistics, conduct of Annual Survey of Industries and Economic Census and imparting 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 preparation of national accounts, which include the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), National Income, Government/Private Final Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Savings along with details of transactions of institutional sectors. The NAD brings out annually a publication titled “National Accounts Statistics”, containing these statistics.

The NAD is also responsible for preparation and release of Supply-Use Tables (SUT) and Input-Output Transaction Tables (IOTT) from time to time.

The NAD maintains liaison with international organizations on statistical matters.

4.3 The NAD provides technical guidance and support to the State/UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DESS) on compilation and release of State Accounts, including estimates of State Domestic Product. State level estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in respect of supra-regional sectors, viz., Railways, Communication, Banking & Insurance and Central Government Administration are furnished by the NAD for the purpose.

4.4 In order to ensure comparability between the national and state level estimates, the NAD compiles comparable estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) by economic activity and Per Capita Income estimates, in consultation with the DESS.

4.5 In compliance with the Special Data Dissemination Standards of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and as per its own policy, the NAD releases annual and quarterly estimates of GDP from time to time as per pre-specified schedule given in Advance Release Calendar. The Calendar has been revised in November 2016 to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Finance in the context of advancing the budgetary process. Details are given below:

Calendar for Quarterly estimates of GDP

(1)	Q3 OF 2016-17 :	28.02.2017
(2)	Q4 OF 2016-17 :	31.05.2017
(3)	Q1 OF 2017-18 :	31.08.2017
(4)	Q2 OF 2017-18 :	30.11.2017

Q1: April-June, Q2: July-September, Q3: October-December, Q4; January-March

Calendar for Annual estimates of GDP

(1)	FIRST ADVANCE ESTIMATES FOR 2016-17 :	06.01.2017
(2)	FIRST REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 2015-16 :	31.01.2017
(3)	SECOND ADVANCE ESTIMATES FOR 2016-17 :	28.02.2017
(4)	PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 2016-17 :	31.05.2017

4.6 The NAD's publications, data releases and reports issued during the year 2016-17 (till 30th November, 2016) which are also available in the official website of the Ministry are given below:

S. No.	Description of the publication/ data release/ report	Date of release	Manner of release
1	First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation	29-01-2016	Press Note
2	Advance Estimates of national Income, 2015-16 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product For the Third Quarter (Oct-Dec), 2015-16	08-02-2016	Press Note
3	Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2015-16 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Fourth Quarter (Q4) of 2015-16	31-05-2016	Press Note
4	National Accounts Statistics - 2016	July 2016	e-Publication, Hard Copy
5	State-wise and Item-Wise Estimates Of Value Of Output From Agriculture And Allied Sectors With New Base Year 2011-2012 (2011-12 To 2013-14) 2016	July 2016	e-Publication
6	Supply and Use Table 2011-12	September 2016	e-Publication
7	Supply and Use Table 2012-13	September 2016	e-Publication
8	Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter (April-June) Of 2016-17	31-08-2016	Press Note
9	Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Second Quarter (July-September) Of 2016-17	30-11-2016	Press Note

4.7 The NAD has a regular advisory mechanism in the form of an Advisory Committee on National Accounts comprising eminent economists, statisticians and other experts, including Departmental representatives, to look into and

advise on all methodological aspects of compilation and presentation of national accounts. During the year 2016-17 till 30th November 2016, the Committee had 11 meetings. The Committee was reconstituted with 26 members, including 11 non-official members. The reconstitution was notified on 23rd June 2016.

4.8 Details of meetings/ conferences/ workshops held during 2016-17 (till November 2016) are given below:

- Annual discussions with the representatives of DESs on estimates of State Domestic Product for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 with base year 2011-12 were held during 18th April to 20th May 2016.
- Two regional workshops for training of statistical personnel from States/ UTs on compilation of State Domestic Product and other related aggregates were organized at Guwahati (during 27th June to 1st July 2016 covering 11 Eastern and North-Eastern States) and at Nainital (during 17th -21st October 2016 covering 10 States from the North & Central Region).
- An Expert Group constituted to look into 'Estimation of Saving & Investment through household survey' had 6 meetings. The Group worked out methodological details for conducting a pilot study through household survey to provide a basis for conducting a nation-wide integrated income-consumption-saving survey. The methodology will be useful for NSSO to take up the study, subject to availability of resources.
- Technical Cooperation Programme of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations for Strengthening National Forest Inventory and Monitoring and Capacity in India held on 29th August 2016 at Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun was attended by Shri S. Sahoo, Director, NAD.
- International Seminar on "Approaches and Methodologies for private food grain stock measurement" held during 9th -11th November 2016 at New Delhi was attended by Shri Sunil Jain, Deputy Director General, NAD and Shri S. Sahoo, Director, NAD.
- Secretary (S&PI) addressed the foreign media on 1st June 2016 at New Delhi on methodological issues and releases in respect of GDP.

4.9 The NAD received ISO certification of ISO 9001:2008 in the year 2015, which was monitored through external and internal audits in the period under report. As per guidelines under Article IV of the IMF Articles of Agreement, discussions with the staff of IMF on GDP compilation issues were held in the month of November 2016.

Price Statistics

4.10 CSO started compiling Consumer Price Index (CPI) separately for rural, urban, and combined sectors on monthly basis with Base Year (2010=100) for all India and States/UTs with effect from January 2011. It revised the Base Year

of the CPI from 2010=100 to 2012=100, incorporating many methodological improvements in consonance with the international practices. The basket of items and weighing diagrams for the revised series has been prepared using the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) data of the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), 2011-12 of the 68th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS). In addition, Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) is also being released as weighted average of the indices of ten subgroups: 'Cereals and products'; 'Meat and fish'; 'Egg'; 'Milk and products'; 'Oils and fats'; 'Fruits'; 'Vegetables'; 'Pulses and products'; 'Sugar and confectionery'; and 'Spices'. It does not include 'Non-alcoholic beverages' and 'Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.'

Trend of CPI based inflation

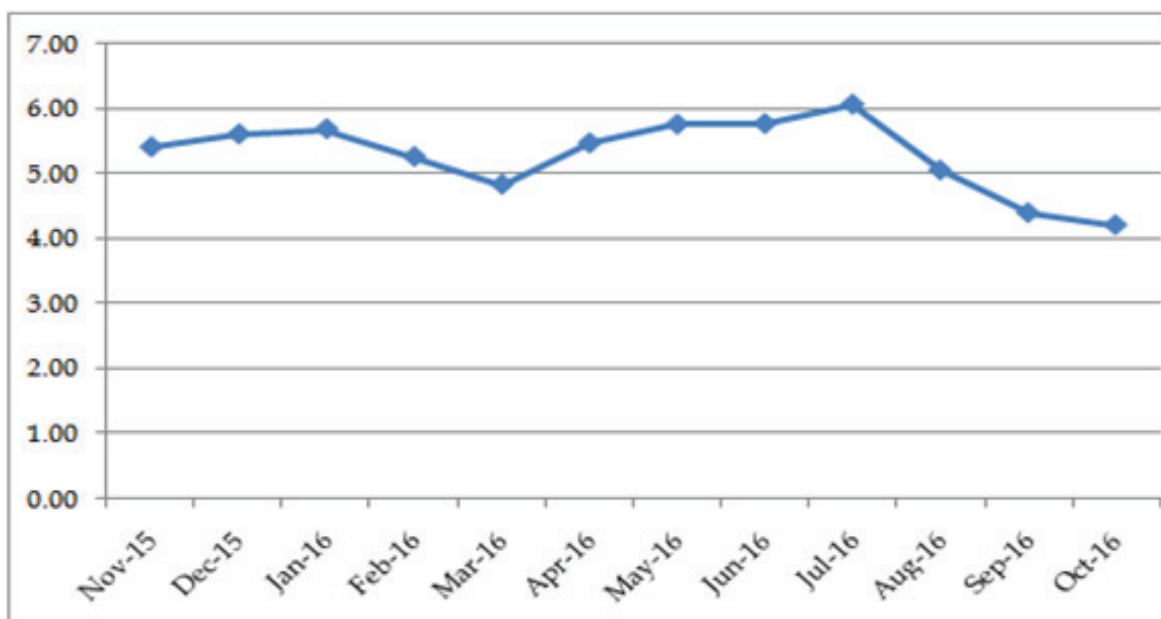
4.11 All India *year on year* inflation rates (i.e. current month over same month of last year), in percentage, based on General CPI (Combined), given in Table 1, was hovering around 5.00% (ranging from 4.20% to 5.77%) during the period November 2015 to October 2016 except for the month of July 2016, when it was 6.07%.

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

Table 1

Month& Year	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16
Inflation Rate	5.41	5.61	5.69	5.26	4.83	5.47	5.76	5.77	6.07	5.05	4.39	4.20

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



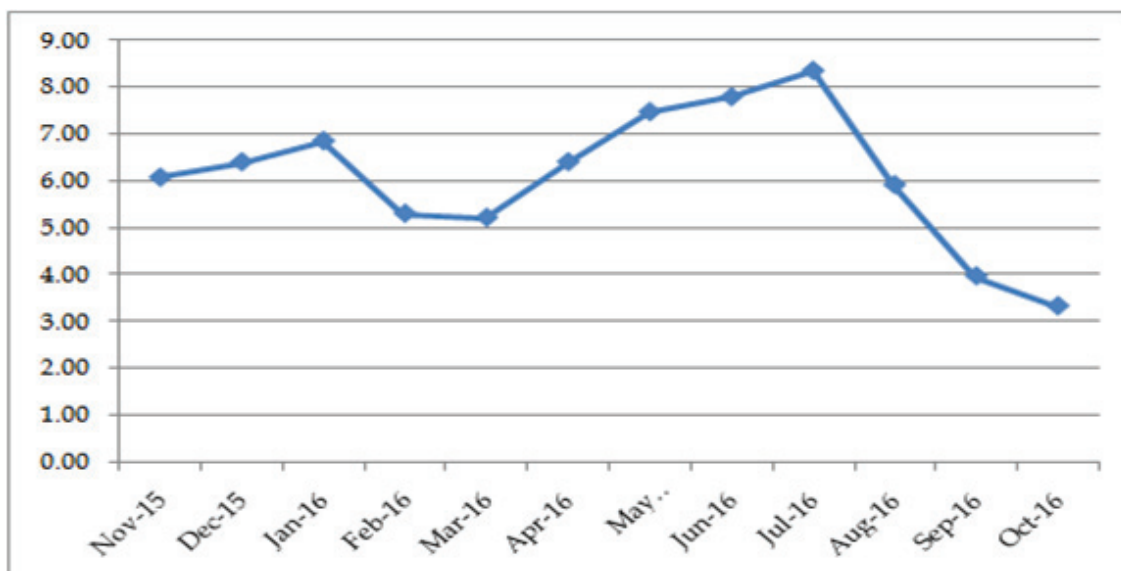
4.12 While looking at the all India *year on year* inflation rates (%) based on CFPI (Combined), given in Table 2, we find that average inflation rate of food items during November 2015 to October 2016 was 6.09%. CFPI inflation has touched highest level at 8.35% in July 2016, thereafter there is continuous decline in the rate.

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

Table 2

Month& Year	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16
Inflation Rate	6.07	6.40	6.85	5.30	5.21	6.40	7.47	7.79	8.35	5.91	3.96	3.32

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



4.13 CSO releases Consumer Price Indices also at group and sub-group levels. It is to be stated that 'Food and beverages' as a whole has 45.86% share, which includes 39.05% share of CFPI in CPI (Combined) basket. Therefore, food items are generally the major drivers of overall inflation rate based on CPI. In order to know the reasons for such movement of overall inflation rate during last two years, analysis of sub-group level inflation rate is required. Sub-group/ Group wise inflation rate and their respective share (in terms of weight) have been combined together to know their contribution to overall inflation rate during each month of November 2015 to October 2016. These contributions are given in Table 3.

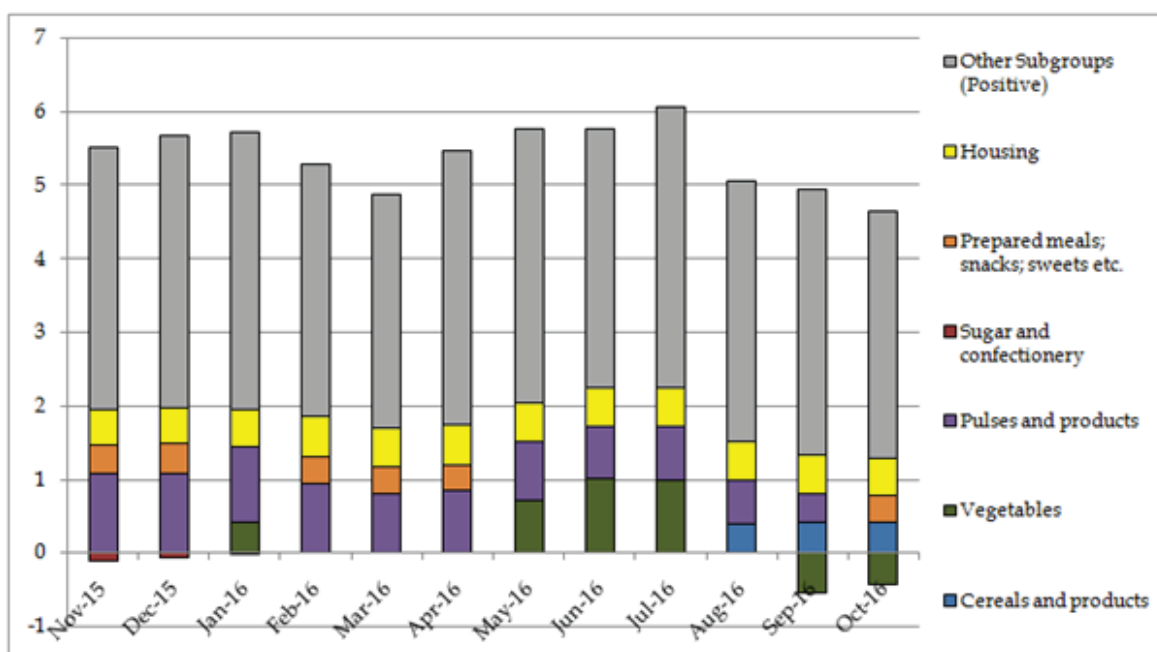
Break-up of Overall inflation into Group/sub-group-wise inflation rates, based on CPI (Combined)

Table 3

Group Code	Sub-group Code	Description	Weight	Nov15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	Jul 16	Aug16	Sep 16	Oct 16
	1.1.01	Cereals and products	9.67	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.42
	1.1.02	Meat and fish	3.61	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.23
	1.1.03	Egg	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
	1.1.04	Milk and products	6.61	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30
	1.1.05	Oils and fats	3.56	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.12
	1.1.06	Fruits	2.89	0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.13
	1.1.07	Vegetables	6.04	0.30	0.32	0.43	0.05	0.03	0.32	0.71	1.01	0.99	0.07	-0.55	-0.44
	1.1.08	Pulses and products	2.38	1.08	1.08	1.02	0.93	0.82	0.85	0.81	0.71	0.74	0.60	0.41	0.13
	1.1.09	Sugar and confectionery	1.36	-0.10	-0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.23
	1.1.10	Spices	2.5	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.19
	1.2.11	Non-alcoholic beverages	1.26	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	1.1.12	Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.	5.55	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.36
1		Food and beverages	45.86	2.91	3.06	3.15	2.61	2.44	2.99	3.40	3.50	3.77	2.76	2.00	1.76
2		Pan, tobacco, and intoxicants	2.38	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18
	3.1.01	Clothing	5.58	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31
	3.1.02	Footwear	0.95	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
3		Clothing and footwear	6.53	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.35
4		Housing	10.07	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.54	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.51	0.50
5		Fuel and light	6.84	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.20	0.18
	6.1.01	Household goods and services	3.8	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16
	6.1.02	Health	5.89	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.27
	6.1.03	Transport and communication	8.59	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.21	0.26
	6.1.04	Recreation and amusement	1.68	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
	6.1.05	Education	4.46	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23
	6.1.06	Personal care and effects	3.89	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.25
6		Miscellaneous	28.32	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.21	1.07	1.16	1.08	1.03	1.07	1.10	1.18	1.23
		General Index (All Groups)	100.00	5.41	5.61	5.69	5.26	4.83	5.47	5.76	5.77	6.07	5.05	4.39	4.20

4.14 From Figure 3 (where contribution of significant sub-groups have been shown separately, and others' contribution have been clubbed together as 'other sub-groups'), it is obvious that higher inflation rate from November 2015 till October 2016 was mainly and consistently caused by 'Pulses and products'. Although, 'Vegetables' has contributed significantly in the months of May 2016, June 2016 and July 2016, from September 2016 onwards there was continuous deflation shown by 'Vegetables'. 'Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.' had also contributed significantly in the overall inflation in the months of November 2015 to April 2016 and October 2016, except in January 2016. 'Sugar and confectionery' had shown deflation in the months of November 2015 to January 2016. 'Housing' has consistently registered higher contribution in the overall inflation rate throughout the period, mainly due to having significant weight. During recent months, i.e. from August 2016 to October 2016, 'Cereals and products' surfaced as significant contributor to the overall inflation rates.

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



International Comparison Programme

4.15 India has been participating in International Comparison Programme (ICP) since 1970. ICP is conducted to compute Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), to be used for comparing GDP of different countries/economies of the world. The World Bank is the coordinator for all the participating countries under this programme. For this, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation gets price data of consumable and non-consumable items collected from different organizations, including NSSO, and submit to the Asian Development Bank, which is the regional coordinator of the programme in the Asia Pacific Region.

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

4.17 As done in the past, India has agreed to participate in International Comparison Program 2017 (ICP 2017) with rolling benchmark years, which would be started in the year 2017.

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

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

4.19 The ASI extends to the entire country. The survey covers all factories registered under Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. All the electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authorities (CEA) were covered under ASI up to 1997-98 irrespective of their employment size. Certain services and activities like cold storage, water supply, repair of motor vehicles and of other consumer durables like watches, etc. are covered under the survey. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, café and computer services and also the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the survey. The electricity undertakings registered with the CEA are not being covered under ASI w.e.f. 1998-99. However, captive units not registered with CEA are continued to be covered under ASI.

4.20 In addition to the above, now the coverage of ASI has been extended beyond the purview of the Section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 as recommended by the Sub-Group on Sampling Design of ASI. For this purpose, Business Register of Enterprises (BRE) prepared for the respective states and Directory of Establishments based on Sixth Economic Census would be used by CSO (IS Wing).

4.21 To start with the implementation of the augmented frame, units with 100 or more employees not registered under Section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 but included in the BRE of the respective states would be included in ASI frame. For this, BRE of Andhra Pradesh was included in the frame of Andhra Pradesh for ASI 2014-15 and BRE of Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan were included in the frame of respective states for ASI 2015-16 after verification of such units by FOD. This is a significant departure from past practices and it is an improvement in coverage of registered manufacturing sector.

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

State Participation in ASI

4.23 The State DESs have been given necessary technical assistance and training for the purposes of participation in ASI. The participating States along with other desiring States have been provided residual frame to take part in ASI survey work. The CSO (IS Wing) provides the entire database as well as tables needed by State Governments and State Governments may generate district/micro level estimates, if necessary, by augmenting samples.

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

- To improve the quality of ASI data processing.
- Up-gradation of computer hardware and software of CSO (IS Wing), Kolkata for ASI data processing and implementation of e-governance in phased manner as an extension of complete on line data processing.
- Assistance to state DESs for participating in ASI survey.
- Assistance to state DESs for construction of state IIP with changed base year 2011-12.

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

4.24 Over the last few decades, there has been a spurt in the growth of the number of registered factories and consequently in the number of units from which data are to be collected and analyzed annually. Considering operational constraint of NSSO (FOD), the sample sizes in ASI were kept 61573, 61866, 65972, 66283 and 70,943 units during ASI 2010-11, ASI 2011-12, ASI 2012-13,

ASI 2013-14 and ASI 2014-15 respectively. In ASI 2015-16, 73,481 units have been selected for the survey. All the schedules in ASI 2012-13, ASI 2013-14 and ASI 2014-15 have been canvassed through ASI web portal.

4.25 An action plan has been drawn to reduce the time lag in releasing the ASI results. From ASI 1998-99, detailed results (in two volumes) are being released satisfactorily. Final results of ASI 2013-14 have been released in two volumes (Vol-I in e-media and Vol-II in CD). Since ASI 2009-10, Vol-I results are freely available to users in electronic media and can be downloaded from Ministry's website (www.mospi.gov.in) and Vol- II on payment basis. Final results of ASI 2014-15 for Vol-I and Vol-II are expected to be released in March 2017.

Glimpses of the ASI Results

4.26 The final results of ASI 2013-14 were released in March, 2016. ASI 2013-14 covered the entire country. The field work for ASI 2013-14 was carried out during 2014-15 throughout th assed through ASI web-portal. Some of the highlights of ASI 2013-14 are given below:

- During 2013-14, an estimated 2,24,576 factories were found to be in operation.
- Nearly 134.6 lakh persons were engaged by these factories.
- All the factories together had an invested capital of worth ₹ 33,84,55,535 lakh.
- Total net value added by the factories was ₹ 8,95,342 crore.

Principal Characteristics

Table-4

Characteristics	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Factories	Number	158877	211660	217554	222120	224576
Fixed Capital	₹ Lakh	135218367	160700652	194955088	218026022	237371903
Productive Capital	₹ Lakh	173992820	222736937	254062947	278367129	303640480
Invested Capital	₹ Lakh	193305395	239358002	284114733	314411215	338455535
Workers	Number	9157802	9901970	10438156	10051626	10444404
Employees	Number	11722631	12617691	13346243	12873853	13462061
Wages to Workers	₹ Lakh	6894071	8564552	10001913	11089620	12649644
Emoluments	₹ Lakh	14700696	18329574	21509846	23805727	27241503
Total input	₹ Lakh	303585334	385108361	479846038	501866586	549013952
Output	₹ Lakh	373303593	467621696	570366932	602594536	655525116
Depreciation	₹ Lakh	10506872	12055754	14065505	15533081	16976977
Net value added	₹ Lakh	59211387	70457581	76455389	85194869	89534187
NFCF	₹ Lakh	16323196	16309792	20316875	20219540	18396832
Net Income	₹ Lakh	50679104	60306166	62770228	71928627	75152048
Rent paid	₹ Lakh	1200490	1349336	1619529	1642164	1527272
Interest paid	₹ Lakh	7331793	8802079	12065632	13807327	15485061
Profit	₹ Lakh	33293065	39016161	37911551	44426292	43956552

Physical achievements up to October 2016:

4.27 **Release of ASI Results:**-The final results of ASI 2013-14 have been released in e-media in the month of March, 2016. Since ASI 2009-10, Vol-I results are freely available to users in the Ministry's website (www.mospi.gov.in) while Vol- II results are available on payment basis in CD.

ASI Web-Portal

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

The Journal of Industrial Statistics

4.29 The bi-annual journal - “The Journal of Industrial Statistics” is being brought out regularly to provide a platform for the experts, researchers and data-users to publish research and analytical articles, and also to bring out important national and international indicators on industrial statistics. The Journal has been published by CSO (IS Wing), Kolkata since 2012. Two issues i.e. March 2016 issue and Sept 2016 issue have been brought out during the year and the soft copies of the Journal are also available in Ministry’s website. The journal is registered with the Controller of Publications, RNI and ISSN.

National Seminar on Industrial Statistics

4.30 Seventh national seminar on Industrial Statistics was organized on 26th September, 2016 in Kolkata where Dr. R. B. Barman, Chairman, National Statistical Commission, Dr. T. C. A. Anant, CSI & Secretary, MoSPI, and Dr. G. C. Manna, DG, CSO were present. In the seminar many eminent economists, Statisticians, researchers and official statisticians participated and presented papers.



Dr. R. B. Barman, Chairman, NSC, releasing the Journal of Industrial Statistics (JIS), Vol. 5, No. 2 (September 2016) in the 7th National Seminar on Industrial Statistics held on 26th September 2016 at Kolkata.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

4.31 CSO compiles the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) using secondary data received from source agencies in various Ministries/ Departments or their attached/ subordinate offices. The present base year of IIP is 2004-05. IIP is released every month in the form of Quick Estimates with a time-lag of 6 weeks as per the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) norms of

IMF. Apart from breakup of the index for mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors, the estimates are also simultaneously being released as per Use-based classification viz., Basic Goods, Capital Goods, Intermediate Goods, Consumer durables and non-durables. These estimates are revised subsequently on receipt of updated production data from the 15 source agencies. The major source of data for IIP is, however, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion that supplies data for 268 out of 399 item groups with a weight of 45.6% in overall IIP.

4.32 Till December 2016, IIP has been released up to the month of October 2016 as per the actual release calendar. The sector-wise annual indices of industrial production from 2005-06 to 2016-17 (till October 2016), monthly indices from January 2016 to October 2016 and the annual growth rates from 2005-06 to 2016-17 (till October 2016) are given in the table below. The patterns of changes in the indices over time are also depicted in the subsequent charts.

Fig 4: Index of Industrial Production (Annual Indices): 2005-06 to 2015-16 – Sector-wise

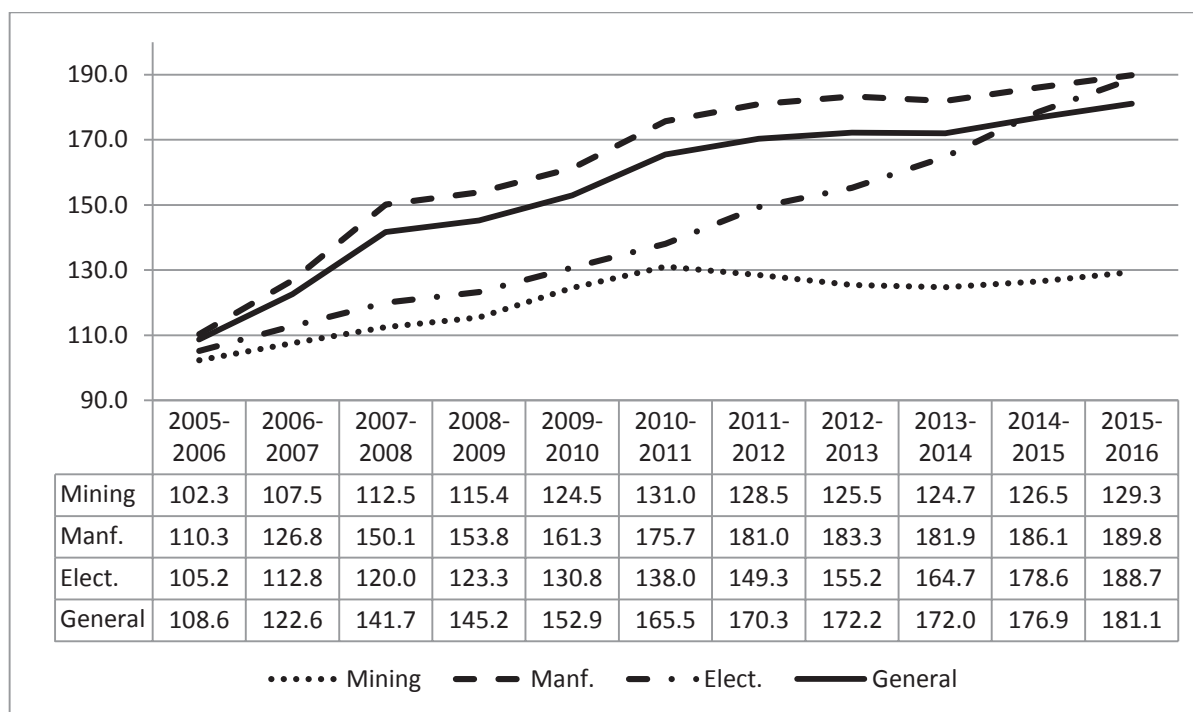
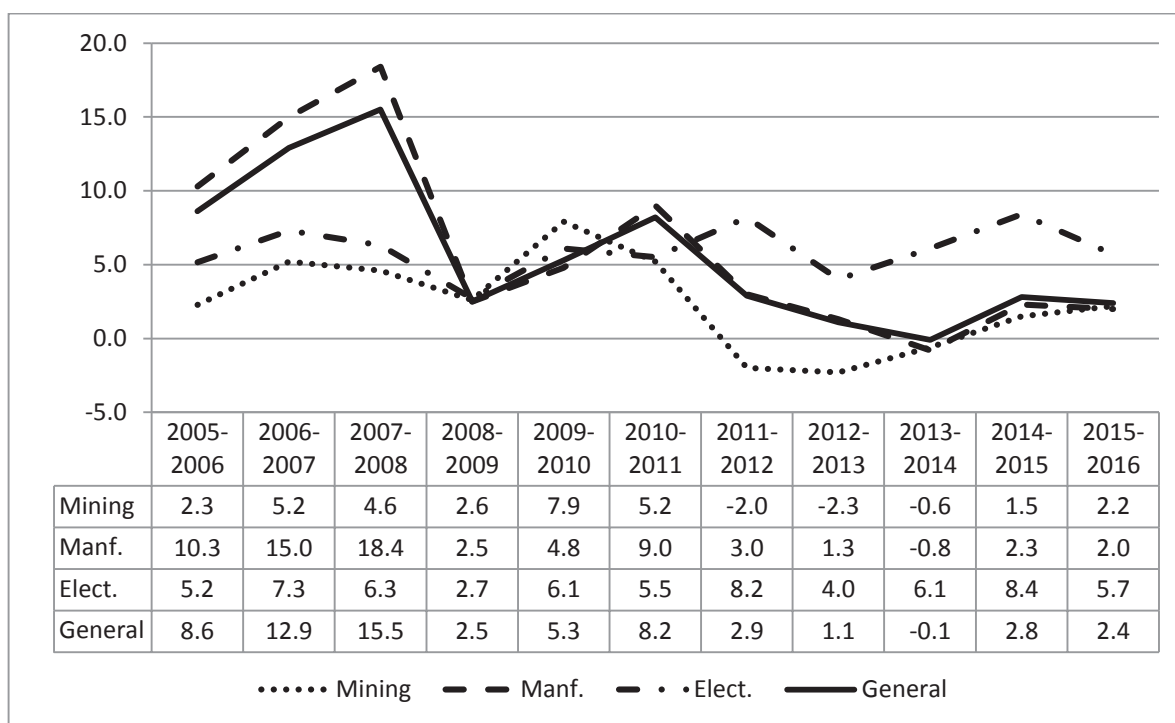
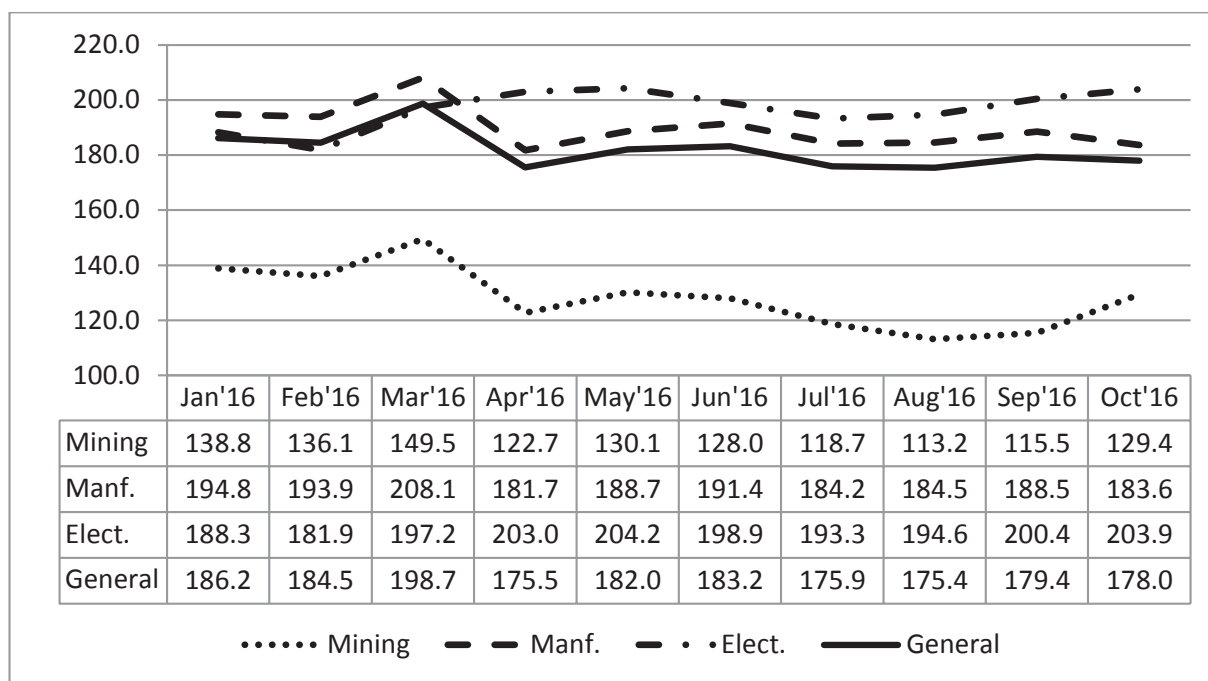


Fig 5: Comparison of Sector-wise Annual Growth Rates (w.r.t. previous year) as depicted by IIP: 2005-06 to 2015-16



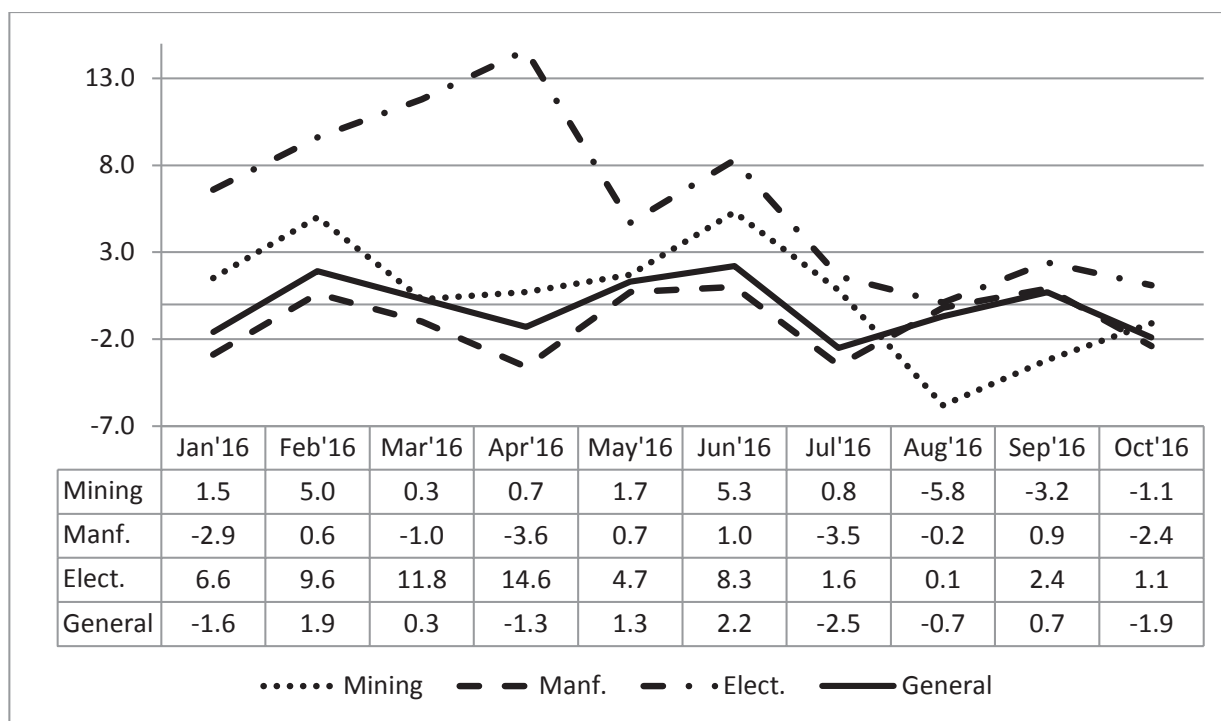
Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

Fig 6: Index of Industrial Production (Monthly): January 2016 to October* 2016 – Sectoral Indices



* Provisional

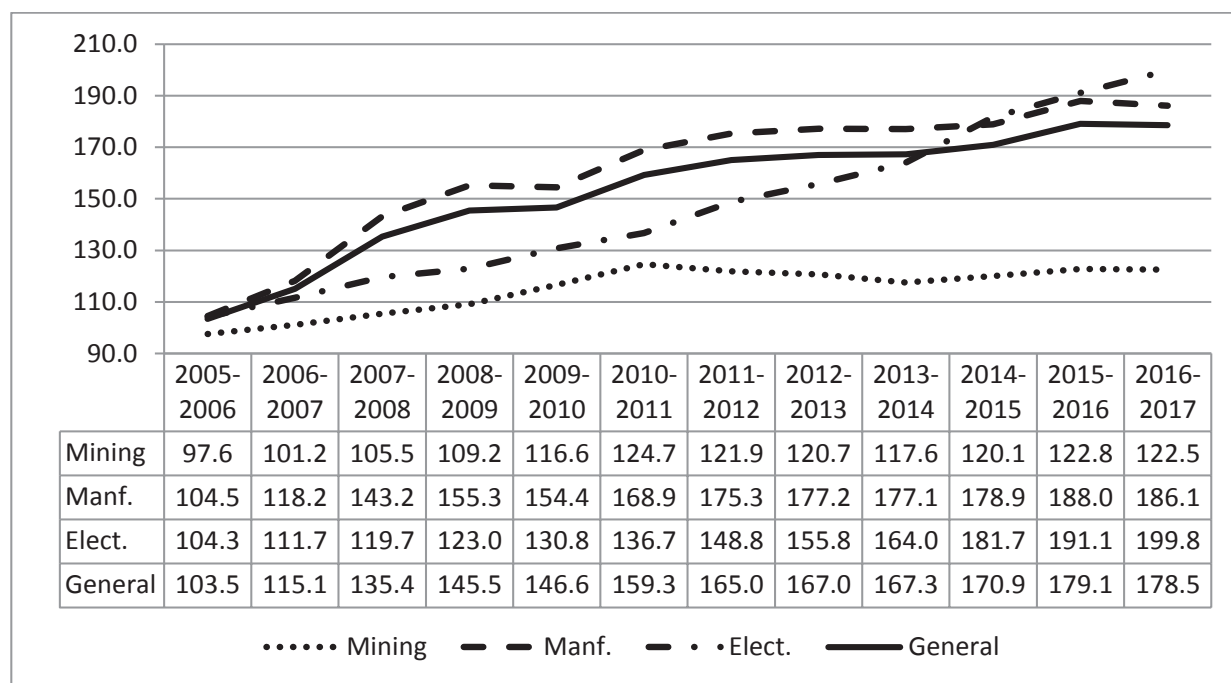
Fig 7: Sector-wise Growth Rates (w.r.t previous year) as depicted by IIP: January 2016 to October* 2016



*Provisional

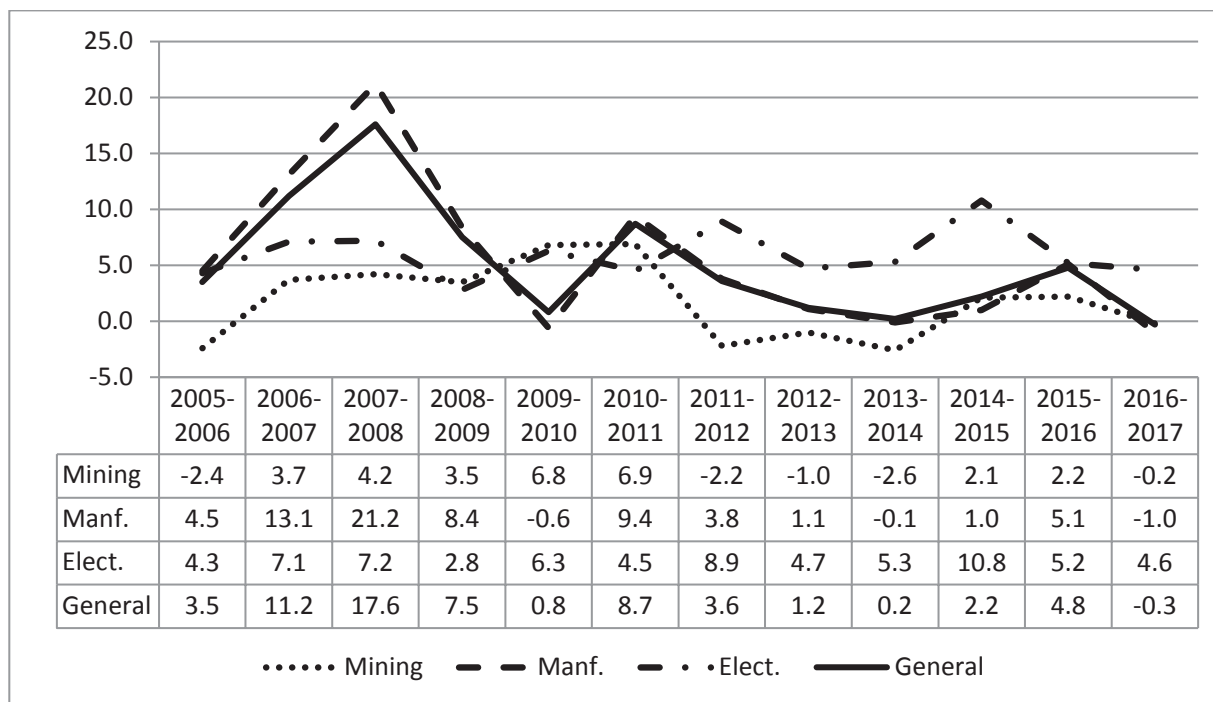
Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

Fig 8: Index of Industrial Production (Cumulative Indices April-October*): 2005-06 to 2016-17- Sector-wise



* Provisional

Fig 9: Comparison of Sector-wise Growth Rates (w.r.t. previous year) for the period April to October* as depicted by IIP: 2005-06 to 2016-17



* Provisional

Note: Manf. – Manufacturing; Elect. – Electricity

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

Energy Statistics

4.34 The publication titled “Energy Statistics” is brought out every year by CSO and the “Energy Statistics- 2016” (23rd Edition) is the latest in the series released in April 2016. The publication contains the latest data available in respect of different energy sources with different agencies/organizations and a brief analysis of the data on reserves, installed capacity, potential for generation, production, consumption, import, export and wholesale price of different energy commodities as available from the concerned subject matter Ministries of the Government of India. Energy Commodity Balance, Energy Balance are also included in the publication. Shanky Diagram (energy flow diagram) was included in the edition for the first time. This caters to the needs of the planners, policy makers and researchers by making available the entire energy data at a single place.

4.35 Analytical indicators viz. Growth Rates, Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR), and Percentage Distributions have been provided in relevant tables to increase the utility of the publication.

4.36 Time series data relating to production, availability, consumption and price indices of major sources of energy in India from 2005-06 to 2014-15 are presented in the above publication.

Sixth Economic Census

4.37 Economic Census(EC) is the complete count of all establishments (i.e. units engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and services not for the purpose of sole consumption) located within the geographical boundaries of the country. The Sixth EC was conducted during January 2013 to April 2014 in all the States and Union Territories of the country in collaboration with State/ UT Governments. Over all guidance was provided by Economic Census Unit of the Economic Statistics Division, Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India.

4.38 **Brief Objective of Sixth EC:** The Sixth EC proposes to provide upto date information on number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, activity wise, of all these actors (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) of the country including their distribution at all-India, state, district, and at village/ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy (micro, macro and regional levels).

4.39 **Scope and Coverage:** The Sixth EC was conducted in all the States/ UTs. All economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural), except those involved in crop production and plantation, public administration, defense and compulsory social security, related to production and/or distribution of goods and/or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption were covered. However, as in earlier censuses, the following activities were kept out of the purview of the Sixth EC:

- Establishments of shelter-less and nomadic population, which keep on moving from place to place and camp either without shelter or with makeshift shelter.
- Establishments engaged in some illegal activities like smuggling, gambling, beggary, prostitution, etc.
- Domestic servants, whether they work in one household or in a number of households, drivers, etc. who undertake jobs for others on wages.
- All wage-paid employees of casual nature.
- Household members engaged in household chores.
- Persons doing different types of jobs depending on the availability of

work e.g. loading, unloading, helping a mason or a carpenter, doing earth work for a contractor.

- Household members working for other households and earning some money which is insignificant.
- Households in which none of the members is engaged in any gainful activity i.e. Households depending on remittance, rent, interest, pension etc.

4.40 Important releases are as follows:

- All India Report on Sixth Economic Census was released on 31st March 2016.
- State/UT wise Directories of Establishments (10 or more workers) based on the Sixth Economic Census was released on 12th July 2016.
- All India Workshop on overview and uses of Sixth Economic Census results was organized on 24th June 2016.
- Unit Level data of Sixth Economic Census has been supplied to all States/UTs DES.
- State level Reports on Sixth EC have been finalized by 32 States/UTs



Dr. G.C. Manna, DG, CSO, Prof. S.P. Mukherjee, Chairman of Working Group on 6th Economic Census (EC), Dr. R.B. Barman, Chairman NSC, Prof. T.C.A Anant, CSI and Shri Sunil Jain, DDG, EC are in the All India Workshop on Sixth Economic Census Results held on 24th June 2016 at New Delhi.

4.41 Highlights of the Sixth Economic Census

- The Sixth Economic Census (EC) covered all States and Union Territories of Indian Union.

- Fieldwork was conducted during January, 2013 to April 2014 in collaboration with State/UT Governments.
- The EC enumerated all establishments engaged in various agricultural and non-agricultural activities excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security.
- Data for handicraft/handloom establishments were collected for the first time.
- Enumeration Blocks (EBs) of Population Census, 2011 were used as the primary geographical units for collection of data.
- About 1.17 million enumerators and supervisors were engaged to collect the data from about 2.45 million EBs of Population Census, 2011.

4.42 Establishments

- As per the Sixth Economic Census (2013), 58.5 million establishments were found to be in operation. 34.8 million establishments (59.48%) were found in rural areas and nearly 23.7 million establishments (40.52%) were found to be located in urban areas.
- Out of 58.5 million establishments, about 77.6% establishments (45.36 million) were engaged in non-agricultural activities (excluding public administration, defence and compulsory social security activities) while the remaining 22.4% establishments (13.13 million) were found to be engaged in agricultural activities (excluding crop production and plantation).
- Over an intervening period of about 8 years between Fifth EC and Sixth EC, the total number of establishments in the country increased from 41.25 million in 2005 (EC2005) to 58.5 million in 2013 (EC2013), registering a growth of 41.79% during the period. The growth was 38.37% in rural areas and 47.13% in urban areas.
- During the period between the two Economic Censuses (2005 & 2013), non-agricultural establishments grew at the rate of 28.97%, while agricultural establishments grew at the rate of 115.98%.
- Out of the total establishments, 22.6% belong to primary sector of which agriculture sector constitutes 22.45%, mining and quarrying constitutes 0.15%, 19.72% belong to secondary sector (including construction which contributes 1.66%) and 57.68% pertain to tertiary sector.
- 41.97 million (71.74%) were Own Account Establishments (i.e. establishments without any hired worker) and the remaining 16.53 million (28.26%) were establishments with at least one hired worker.

Own Account Establishments grew at the rate of 56.02% while the growth of establishments with hired workers was 15.11%, since 2005.

- Out of 58.5 million establishments, around 96.4% establishments were under private ownership and remaining 3.6% establishments reported their ownership as Government or PSU. Proprietary establishments were 89.39%.
- More than one third (36.19%) of all the establishments in the country were home based establishments i.e. inside household. Another 18.44% establishments were operating from outside household without fixed structure, and the remaining 45.37% establishments were operating from outside households with fixed structure.
- Majority of the establishments (93.0%) were perennial in nature. Around 5.9% of the establishments were seasonal and remaining 1.1 % of the establishments were casual.
- Top five States viz. Uttar Pradesh (11.43%), Maharashtra (10.49%), West Bengal (10.1%), Tamil Nadu (8.6%) and Andhra Pradesh (7.25%) together accounted for about 50% of the total number of establishments in the country.
- Livestock was the major economic activity (86.74%) of agricultural sector. Retail Trade (35.41%) followed by Manufacturing (22.77%) were the dominant ones within the non-agricultural sector.
- Among the States, maximum growth rate of establishments during 2005-2013 was observed in Manipur (121.07%) followed by Assam (107.99%) and Sikkim (100.07%).

4.43 Proprietary Establishments

- 89.39% of the establishments were owned by proprietors.
- Among the proprietary establishments, 15.4% were owned by females.
- 73.7% of the establishments were owned by Hindus, 13.8% by the followers of Islam, 2.6% by Christians and the rest (9.9%) by the followers of other religions.

4.44 Employment

- Around 131.29 million persons were found employed in 58.5 million establishments. Out of the total 131.29 million persons, 67.89 million persons (51.71%) were employed in rural areas and 63.4 million persons (48.29%) in urban areas. While employment in Own Account Establishments was of the order of 58.15 million persons (44.29%), the employment in establishments with at least one hired worker was

about 73.14 million persons (55.71%). Agricultural establishments provided employment to around 22.88 million persons (17.42%) and the non-agricultural establishments provided employment to around 108.41 million persons (82.58%).

- The growth rate of employment since 2005 was of the order of 38.13%.
- Out of the total employment of 131.29 million persons, 98.25 million persons (74.83%) were male and 33.04 million persons (25.17%) were female.
- 7.2% of the workers were employed in Government or Public Sector Undertakings, 78.5% of the workers in proprietary establishments and rest 14.3% in Private Companies/SHGs/Cooperatives etc.
- Around 57.14 million persons (43.53%) were hired workers and the remaining 74.14 million persons (56.47%) were not-hired workers. Among the total workers, 74.83% were male and 25.17% female.
- Manufacturing sector was the largest employer providing employment to 30.3 million (23.1%) persons. This was followed by retail trade employing 27.19 million persons (20.7%) and livestock sector employing 19.4 million persons (14.8 %).
- Distribution of establishments by size class of employment reveals that around 55.86 million establishments (95.50%) were having 1-5 workers, around 1.83 million establishments (3.13%) were having 6-9 workers, while 0.8 million establishments (1.37%) employed 10 or more workers.
- The top five States viz. Maharashtra (11.05%), Uttar Pradesh (10.75%), West Bengal (9.07%), Tamil Nadu (8.91%) and Gujarat (7.32%) accounted for almost half of the total employment in the country.
- Highest growth rate of employment was, however, observed in Manipur (93.57%), followed by Assam (89.32%) and Uttar Pradesh (79.94%).
- Overall average employment per establishment in Sixth EC was 2.24, as against 2.3 in Fifth EC. Average employment per establishment in Sixth EC was 1.39 for Own Account Establishments and 4.42 in case of establishments with at least one hired worker.

4.45 Women Entrepreneurs

- Total number of establishments owned by women entrepreneurs was 8.05 million (13.76%). These establishments provided employment to 13.45 million persons (10.24%), out of which 83.19% were without

hired workers. About 88.8% of the workers were employed in the establishments hiring less than 10 workers. Total number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) were 0.19 million out of which all women Own Account Establishments were 89%.

- Out of establishments under women entrepreneurs, about 34.3% belonged to agricultural activities, with livestock dominating therein having a share of 31.6%. Among non-agricultural activities owned by women entrepreneurs, manufacturing and retail trade were the dominant ones with corresponding percentages being 29.8% and 17.8% respectively.
- Out of the total establishments under women entrepreneurs, percentage share of various social and religious groups was as follows: OBC: 40.60%, SC: 12.18%, ST: 6.97% and Others (40.25%); Hindus: 65.6%, Muslim: 12.84% and Christian: 5.2%.
- Among the states, the largest share in number of establishments under women entrepreneurship was held by Tamil Nadu (13.51%) followed by Kerala (11.35%), Andhra Pradesh (10.56%), West Bengal (10.33%) and Maharashtra (8.25%).
- Average employment per establishment for women owned establishments was found to be 1.67.

4.46 Handicraft / Handloom Establishments

- Total number of Handicraft/Handloom establishments was 1.87 million (1.71%). These establishments provided employment to 4.2 million persons (3.12%). Out of the total establishments, 78.9% were without hired workers. About 67.0% of the handicraft/handloom establishments were outside the household without fixed structure or inside household.
- Majority of establishments i.e. 96.6% were owned by proprietors. Further, 21.89% establishments were owned by females while 77.74% establishments were owned by males. Nearly 68.22% of proprietary establishments of handicrafts/handloom were owned by Hindus, 24.78% of these by followers of Islam and 1.88% by Christians. Out of these proprietary establishments, 47.6% were owned by OBCs, 13.87% by SCs and 6.51% by STs.
- Among the States, West Bengal had the largest share (17.62%) in total number of Handicraft/Handloom establishments followed by Uttar Pradesh (16.55%), Odisha (7.8%), Andhra Pradesh (7.54%) and Tamil Nadu (6.8%).

- Average employment per establishment for handicraft/handloom establishments was found to be 2.24.

4.47 Uses of Sixth EC Database

- The area frame based on Sixth EC has been used for the 73rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) and the list frame as per Sixth EC comprising establishments with 10 or more workers is being used for the 74th round of NSS devoted on service sector;
- The data of Sixth EC is used in the development of National Business Register;
- The data is proposed to be used by Ministry of Labour & Employment for development of National Career Centers; and
- The Sixth EC data would also be useful for subsequent follow-up surveys by NSSO and survey /census of MSME and also for identifying the focus areas in the National Skill Development Programme.

4.48 Limitations of Sixth EC

- It was planned to complete Sixth EC in each State/UT during a period of two months and the entire EC during a period of six months. But due to stretching of fieldwork of Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) from June 2011 to December 2012, the fieldwork of Sixth EC could not be started before January 2013. Further, because of certain genuine administrative difficulties in some States/UTs, the fieldwork for the entire country could not be completed in the stipulated period of six months.
- Collection of information is not generally record-based but based on oral information. The factors like recall lapse and casual approach on part of informant may lead to some non- sampling errors.
- The fieldwork was assigned to persons like Aanganwaadi workers, Gram sevaks, Panchayat secretaries, Unemployed Youth, NGO Workers, etc. who were new to statistical data collection work.
- Information on proprietary establishments owned by 'Others' i.e. transgenders, being collected for the first time, was difficult to collect. In the past, such information was compiled under male category. Therefore, there is some possibility of its contamination with data, pertaining to males.
- Although certain improvements were made in the schedule to guard against under-listing of establishments (particularly the home-based units or those operating without fixed structure), data may be subject to some error on account of such under-listing, which is difficult to eliminate totally in a massive census operation.

Social Statistics

4.49 The Social Statistics Division is entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating development of social statistics including environment statistics. The ambit of Social Statistics covers population, poverty, human development, employment, health, education, social justice, women empowerment, gender statistics, disability, environment, statistical monitoring of Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter.

Gender Statistics

4.50 The Social Statistics Division provides technical guidance to other Ministries/Departments on issues related to collection, compilation of Gender Statistics in the Country.

4.51 The officials of the Social Statistics Division of the Ministry are members in the Technical Advisory Committee constituted by UNESCAP and other agencies for determining the core set of indicators for Gender Statistics and are consulted through different consulting routes. The Ministry participates in Conferences/Forums on Gender Statistics to understand its development in international scenario and to put forth the India's view points. This year a senior officer from Social Statistics Division (SSD) of the Ministry participated in the 10th meeting of Inter-Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) and the 6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics at Helsinki, Finland during 23rd – 26th October 2016. The representatives from the Ministry also actively participated in various UN workshops on Gender equality and on Evidence-based Advocacy for Gender Equality and Localisation of SDGs.

4.52 The Social Statistics Division provided technical guidance and support to Ministry of Women and Child Development in preparation of Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).

4.53 In order to present a compilation of Gender Statistics on various aspects, SSD brings out an annual publication "Women and Men in India" since 1995. The publication focuses on gender perspective related to socio-economic indicators. It highlights the status of gender equity in the society, in the economy; share of health and education facilities for both the genders. The publication attempts to collate and portray gender-disaggregated data from various source agencies on various aspects. The eighteenth publication in the series would be released shortly.

Monitoring of Millennium Development Goals

4.54 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the nodal agency for statistical tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in India. The Social Statistics Division of the Ministry brought out India Country

reports on the basis of official statistics available at national level generated by various Ministries/ Departments. The Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2015 is the latest report and is available in the web site of the Ministry.

SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter

4.55 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the designated nodal Ministry for statistical coordination and statistical monitoring of implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in the country. The SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter measures the extent of achievements of the Government policies for poverty alleviation, enhancement of income levels, providing better healthcare facilities, raising the literacy levels and thereby raising the standards of living of its citizens. The publications on SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter, published in alternate years provide the statistical tool to quantify the success in achieving the objectives of social and economic development that are in conformity with the principal goals of SAARC. The latest publication “SAARC Social Charter-India Country Report– 2016” is available on the web site of the Ministry.

National Data Bank on Socio-Religious Categories

4.56 A web page for National Data Bank (NDB) has been created on Ministry’s website for placement of all relevant data pertaining to Socio-Economic parameters for all Socio-Religious Categories. Around 200 tables have been placed in it on various subjects.

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

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

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

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

Time Use Survey

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

4.59 Based on the feedback and findings received from the pilot survey conducted in States of Bihar and Gujarat, CSO prepared a report and also finalized a National Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS). A Group of Officers under the Chairmanship of Director General, CSO, (drawing members from CAP, SSD, NSC, FOD, DPD and SDRD) was constituted to look into the various aspects of conducting a Nation-wide Time Use Survey. As recommended by the Group of Officers, the pre-testing exercise by the Field Operation Division (FOD), NSSO was conducted to test the NCATUS, develop appropriate methodology of data collection and to assess problems encountered during canvassing of schedules. Based on the examination of filled schedules and feedback received from field functionaries, the findings of pre-testing exercise of TUS was presented to the Group of Officers.

4.60 In order to finalize the survey instruments for conducting the Nation-wide Time Use Survey, a Technical Group drawing the members from SDRD, DPD and FOD of NSSO and SSD, CSO has been constituted on 16th February 2016. The Technical Group met four times and discussed in detail, the various issues involved in the finalization of survey methodology for conducting the All India TUS. The report of the Technical Group was submitted to the Group of Officers. As directed by the Group of Officers, in its fourth meeting held on 21st September 2016, SSD has initiated actions to finalise the tabulation plan.

Environment Statistics

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

4.62 The Social Statistics Division is publishing 'Compendium of Environment Statistics- India' since 1997 every year. The contents of the publication is broadly based on the International 'Framework for Development of Environment Statistics (FDES)' of United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) covering Bio-diversity, Atmosphere, Land and Soil, Water and Human Settlements. This publication has been useful in understanding various aspects of environment and its impact on sustainable development. In addition, the publication gives a conceptual view of the environment, environmental degradation, impact of development and developmental activities on environment, emissions, discharges, their sources and health hazards. The Compendium of Environment Statistics – India 2015 published in February 2016 is the latest in this series and the next issue is scheduled to be web released in February 2017.

Environmental-Economic Accounting

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

The following steps have been taken so far.

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

4.64 An initial effort for compilation of trial accounts in India, a set of data tables essential to compile the accounts were designed by CSO. These tables were identified on the basis of the similar data/statistics generated by other countries having expertise in compilation of Environmental-Economic Accounting. A process of assessment of data availability in India for the identified tables has been initiated and under progress.

4.65 The UN Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting (UNCEEAA) in its 11th meeting held in June 2016 has observed that there was no uniform format followed for the compilation of accounts by different countries. The UNCEEAA has recommended the development of standard templates for the SEEA-based data compilation and dissemination, recognizing that the core

accounts and combined presentations in the SEEA technical notes could serve as useful starting points. This is to be done by an international agency decided by UNSD.

Climate Change Statistics

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

Disaster statistics

4.67 The Social Statistics Division (SSD), Central Statistics office (CSO) has initiated efforts for regular compilation of disaster statistics. The CSO has developed a framework for compilation of disaster statistics at district level to be aggregated at the state level and further consolidated at the Centre level. Formats for the data collection were also prepared and finalized in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA). The MHA in consultation with UNISDR has developed software for direct data capture on disasters from district/sub-district level. The “InDisData” software developed by UNISDR is aligned with the prescribed format, developed by the CSO. The SSD is pursuing the matter with MHA to expedite the process for necessary modification and operationalization of ‘InDisData’ software for systematic compilation of disaster related data.

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

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

4.69 The MoSPI is involved in the global efforts by the UN Statistical Commission to develop an indicator framework for global monitoring of SDGs. India is a member of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG). The fourth meeting of the IAEG-SDG has finalised a list of Global indicators of SDGs to be placed before the UN Statistical Commission for consideration and approval.

4.70 In India, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been assigned the responsibility of developing statistical indicators for measuring the policy outcome. NITI Aayog has constituted a Working Group (WG) to deal with the matters relating to SDGs in which MoSPI is member.

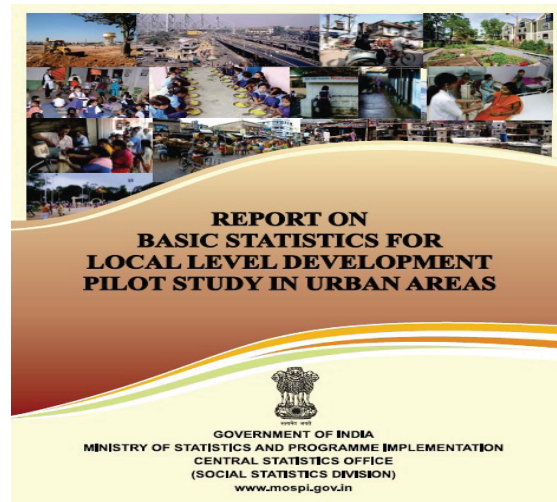
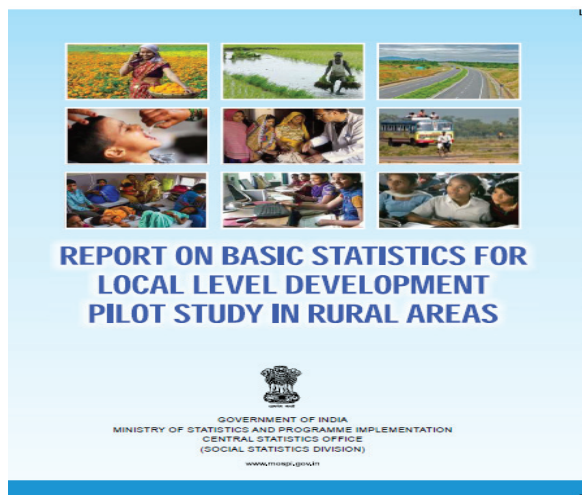
Towards development of National Indicator Framework for SDGs, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has initiated dialogues with the Central Ministries and the State Governments. MoSPI organized a National Workshop on developing a monitoring framework for the SDGs with the Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments in September 2016. As per the recommendation of the workshop, the nodal Ministries for each SDG will define / prioritize the targets in the national context in partnership with the other related Ministries which are responsible for implementing various SDGs targets as per NITI Aayog mapping in consultation with State Governments with technical support from MoSPI.



Sh. D.V. Sadanada Gouda, Hon'ble Minister, MoSPI addressing the National Workshop on Developing a Monitoring Framework for the SDGs

Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)

4.71 With a view to exploring the possibilities of availability of data and data sources; to pre-test some common-to-all data-capturing schedules and identification of compilers, for creation of databases required for local level planning in rural areas, a pilot study on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) was undertaken during 2008-09 to 2013-14. Based on the experience of the study, feedbacks received from the States/UTs and discussions with stakeholders, the Social Statistics Division (SSD), Central Statistics Office (CSO) brought out two feasibility reports on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development Scheme separately for Rural and Urban Areas. It is expected that the reports on the pilot studies will pave the way for putting into place a mechanism to cater to the data needs of micro level planning in India.



4.72 To advance the objectives of micro level planning and to review the progress and difficulties in implementation of the BSLLD scheme, a meeting of the Extended Steering Committee of BSLLD was held in July, 2016 wherein experiences were shared with stakeholders in State/UT and with different Ministries. It was inter-alia decided to prepare a consolidated report of the survey undertaken by the States and UTs under the BSLLD Pilot Scheme, highlighting the experience gathered and difficulties encountered, if any, during the pilot exercise. Subsequently, a tabulation plan for consolidation of the said report has been provided to Computer Centre to generate reports of the study.

Human Resource Development

4.73 National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) located at Greater Noida along with the Training Unit located at Jeevan Prakash Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi functions as the Training Division of the Central Statistics Office.

4.74 National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), earlier known as the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), which came into existence on 13th February 2009, is a premier Institute primarily fostering human resource development in official statistics at national and state level. The Academy is actively engaged in building capacities in the area of Official Statistics and related disciplines at the National / Sub- National as also at the international level, particularly amongst developing and SAARC countries. The Academy, confronted with the challenge of keeping the statistical workforce abreast with and updated on with the dynamics of the socio-economic environment and technological and methodological advances, has been continuously striving not only to develop updated course material, revise course curriculum etc but also to implement effective delivery mechanisms by focusing on pedagogy, all encompassed in its focused training strategy

directed at both newly inducted as well as in-service statistical personnel of Central and State/ UT Governments. The main aims and objectives of the Academy are as under:

- To create a pool of trained manpower in theoretical and applied statistics to effectively manage both the current and emerging challenges of data collection, collation, analysis and dissemination for better formulation of policies and plans for the country;
- To train statistical as well as non-statistical manpower in undertaking monitoring and evaluation of large scale programmes/ projects, through specialized short/ medium term training programmes;
- To create a pool of trainers and develop training material via courseware in consultation and collaboration with academicians, researchers and professionals from universities, external professional institutions, and UN/ bilateral agencies.

4.75 The training strategy adopted entails conducting both induction and refresher training programmes at the NSSTA and outsourcing some trainings to several other identified reputed and specialized institutions. The programmes cater to the need based training of the statistical personnel working in the Central Government, namely, the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) officers and the Sub-ordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officials of the Central Government and of the Statistical Officers from State/UT Governments and Public sector Undertakings, in the identified subject areas.

4.76 The NSSTA also regularly provides technical support in terms of capacity development of the statistical personnel of the friendly and neighboring Asian and African countries. As a result, request based training programmes are regularly conducted and organized at NSSTA.

4.77 The NSSTA has also been making efforts to sensitize the potential human resources through awareness programmes in official statistics, both at its campus and at various universities. These programmes also include training of faculty and students from various Universities at NSSTA as well as organizing awareness programmes at selected Universities by the officers of the Academy & CSO. NSSTA continues to organize this activity every year, as it has been found very useful by the community of users of official statistics.

4.78 **Amenities:** The NSSTA is equipped with the modern state-of-the art facilities for training and board & lodging for trainees. The complex of the Academy comprises three well organized building blocks, namely, the centrally air conditioned Academic and Administrative Block, the Hostel Block and the Residential Block, surrounded by well-maintained landscapes, with horticulture. The facilities available in the Academic and Administrative Blocks, also include a Conference Hall, with a seating capacity of around 60 persons;

a centrally air conditioned Auditorium, namely, the 'Mahalanobis Auditorium', with a seating capacity for around 160 persons; five Lecture/Training /Seminar Halls, fitted with latest computerized teaching aids; a library, namely the Sukhatme Library; IT teaching computer laboratory equipped with adequate infrastructure to conduct training for about 30 trainees at any point of time, in terms of hands-on- training.

4.79 NSSTA has also boarding & lodging facilities for 100 trainees, with the aid of 40 Single Bed and 30 Double Bed air-conditioned Rooms. The recreational facilities available in the campus include those for indoor games like Billiards, Table tennis etc. & outdoor games like Volleyball and Badminton. The trainees are encouraged to refer to books and magazines in the Sukhatme Library, which is currently under an intensive process of reorganization through more document procurements and implementation of Libsys. The library contains certain very old census reports, NSSO reports, and Sarvekhana and trade statistics related responses.

4.80 In order to keep pace with the emerging new technologies, especially in the domain of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the NSSTA has taken various steps towards office automation. For this, a significant IT infrastructure in terms of servers such as blade server, database server, exchange server etc., along with requisite software has been put in place within the premises of the Academy, in order to make available all the necessary IT facilities not only to the NSSTA officials but more importantly, also to the trainees.

Training Programme Approval Committee (TPAC)

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

Regular Training Scheduled at NSSTA

4.82 The training programmes conducted or organized by NSSTA are as follows:

- Two year Induction Training for the officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS), including 6 months of “On- the- Job Training”.
- Induction and integrated training programmes for the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) Officers, including Training of Trainers (TOT's) for these courses;
- Refresher Training Courses/Seminars/Workshops for the in-service ISS Officers and senior Officers of Central Ministries/Departments, State/UT-Directorates of Economics & Statistics and other Line Departments;
- Request- Based Refresher Training programmes for officers from Central/ State/ UTs;
- 3 weeks exposure programme on Official Statistical System to the M. Stat. Students from the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata and its other centres;
- Awareness programmes in official statistics for students and faculty members of universities
- Internship Programmes for post graduate students in Statistics of Indian Universities

4.83 For the purpose of specialized training, NSSTA collaborates with various reputed/specialized Institutes of Managements viz. IIMs; IIRS, Dehradun; ASCI, Hyderabad; Labour Bureau, Shimla; IIPA, Delhi; IIPS, Mumbai; ISTM Delhi; Delhi School of Economics Delhi; IASRI, Delhi; ISEC, Bangalore, etc.

4.84 Training of State Statistical Personnel: Regular as also demand based Training Programmes are conducted from time to time for State Governments /UTs in certain specified subjects and areas of their interest. Besides these, tailor-made training courses, based on specific requests received from the States and UTs, are also conducted at the NSSTA.

4.85 International Training Programmes:

- NSSTA in collaboration with International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), Kolkata, under the aegis of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata conducts a 5 Weeks' Training on “Official Statistics & Related Methodology” out of the total 10-month duration International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC) course for the international participants, conducted by ISI, Kolkata.
- Short term i.e. one-two week training programmes and study visits for the statistical personnel/ participants from countries in the South

Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region, ASIA & Pacific, Africa and other countries, conducted at the request of Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank or the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the countries.

- International Conferences, Seminars and Workshops on emerging areas of Official Statistics.

Computer Centre

4.86 Computer Centre was set up in 1967-68 under the then Department of Statistics in the Cabinet Secretariat to meet the data processing needs of various Government Ministries/Departments/Organizations and Public Sector Undertakings located in and around Delhi. The Centre has now installed a sophisticated PC-based computer system under Client/Server Architecture using WINDOWS 10 as the operating system. The Computer Centre has processed the data of 6th Economic Censuses, 2012 and is functioning under the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry. Dissemination of all the unit level data generated through the National Sample Surveys (NSS), Economic Census (EC) and the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is done by the Centre.

Main Activities of the Computer Centre

4.87 As per the “National Policy on Dissemination of Data” approved by the Cabinet in September 1999, the Computer Centre has been entrusted with the responsibility of creation and maintenance of the National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics and dissemination of unit level data to users. Computer Centre is the repository of a large amount of micro data collected through various socio-economic surveys, economic censuses, enterprise surveys, price surveys and the annual survey of industries conducted by the NSSO and the CSO which is disseminated to users.

4.88 The Centre is maintaining Micro Data Archive link on the Website of the Ministry by uploading the surveys and related material for meta data dissemination to users/researchers across the globe. These datasets can be exported into different formats like Statistical Package Social Science (SPSS), Statistical Analysis System (SAS), Statistical Software and Data Analysis (STATA), Comma Separated Values (CSV) and delimited text file.

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

IT related topics on behalf of National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA).

Progress of various activities during April 2016 to November 2016

4.90 6th Economic Census

Updating of Web-portal having scope of making on-line queries or report generation or requisite data-set downloading etc. based on GIS oriented database of Sixth Economic Census with the support from the SAS (OTSI) team using SAS BI tool /software is in progress. Dissemination of Micro-data of Economic Census and ad-hoc tabulation as per user's requirement is being started shortly. Documentation of Sixth Economic Census Micro-data & Meta-data in an international standard format using IHSN Toolkit for some States/ UTs is complete.

4.91 National Facts Sheet on Indian Economy

As per recommendation of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) and follow-up meeting held in Economic Statistics Division (ESD) CSO, Computer Centre has to develop web portal/dashboard for National Factsheet on Indian Economy (NFIE) using SAS BI tool and/or DevInfo. System Analysis, Design & Development of Web-portal on National Factsheet on Indian Economy using SAS BI tool / software for new economic indicators for 9 Ministries is partly complete.

4.92 Survey Data cataloguing using IHSN Tool kit software

- (i) Web based Survey Data Catalogue/ Micro data Archive of the unit level data in the Ministry is being accessed by various national and international users to download metadata and various reports which are uploaded on the site. Every month more than one lakh users viewed/downloaded the metadata in 2016 that has enabled the users to access/download the complete data from one source having international standard.
- (ii) CD-ROM of micro data is customized and prepared for 140 surveys for dissemination.
- (iii) A workshop on IHSN Toolkit to sensitize the north Indian States on data Archive, Storage and Dissemination was conducted in SCOPE Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Statistics and PI.



Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon’ble Minister delivering the inaugural speech in the Workshopon “IHSN Toolkit”.

4.93 Consumer Price Index

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

4.94 Web Site of the Ministry

The new website of the Ministry was launched and inaugurated by the Hon’ble Minister for Statistics and PI. The address of the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is <http://www.mospi.gov.in> .



Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon’ble Minister releasing new Website of the Ministry. (from (L to R) Shri Panchanan Dash, DDG(CC), Dr. G.C.Manna,DG(CSO), Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon’ble Minister, Dr.T.C. Anant, Secretary, Shri Sudhir Krishana, Chairman, Delhi Finance Commission, Shri S.L.Bodat, Director(CC)

- Development and maintenance of website is regular activity and is being completed on time. NSS, ASI and EC survey data are uploaded on Microdata Archive link. Data sets of CPI, Statistical Year Book are uploaded on data.gov.in
- As a Nodal Officer for the National Data Portal, (<http://data.gov.in>)

4.95 Data Preparation, Dissemination and Processing:

As per the “National policy on dissemination of statistical data”, Computer Centre has preserved a large volume of data generated through various Socio-economic Surveys, Enterprise Survey, Economic Censuses, Annual Survey of Industries and Price Data on CD-ROMs. These data are being disseminated regularly to a large number of users. Technical guidance for the use of basic data and their processing are also provided to the users both within and outside the country, on request. The users include individuals, universities, government and private organizations at national and international level.

Following table shows the Revenue received from dissemination of different survey unit level data during 2016-17.

Table 5

Type of Surveys	Year	No. of Users	Revenue realized by dissemination of unit level data		
			₹	US \$	UK £
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NSSO	2014-15	218	5709544	69155	5860
Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)		87	5478881	58711	4992
Economic Census(EC)		7	251124	3249	-
Total		217	6303176	119081	8161
NSSO	2015-16	283	5937000	41703	9123
Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)		61	2974000	67268	19718
Economic Census(EC)		8	479000	11153	-
Total		352	9390000	120124	28841
NSSO	2016-17 Apr- Oct 2016	123	3027988	65616	1081
Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)		46	2627983	32949	6295
Economic Census(EC)		5	--	746	-
Total		174	5655971	99311	7376

4.96 Training Activity

Training programme for Government officials:-

Training has been one of the main activities of the Centre since the beginning. Till now it has conducted IT courses for various States/UTs and Central Government departments officers/officials. The training courses are designed as per the requirement of the user departments and following officers had attended training course during year 2016:-

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

4.97 Training on specific modules such as;

- Data Analysis and Report writing using SPSS or STATA.
- Documentation of Unit Level Data using IHSN Toolkit Software.
- Advance training on Computer Application.



Training Programme on 'Data Analysis using SPSS or STATA & Report Writing' for ISS officers from 4th to 8th January 2016

Internship Training project for students:-

The Centre has been providing internship to the students sponsored by NSSTA and various Universities for developing IT related projects for two to six month duration under the guidance of officers of the Centre.



Training Programme on 'Computer and IT Applications with Advance Excel & Access" 7th -11th March 2016

Data Centre:

4.98 The servers of the Center continued to be run on 24 x 7x365 bases. The Centre has also procured hardware and software for upgrading and maintaining the Data Center. Procurement of Modular data centre environment enclosure, Blade System, L2 switches, Laptop and laying of CAT-6 cable has been approved by TAEC of the Ministry and procurement is under process.

Coordination and Publication (CAP)

4.99 The Coordination and Publication (CAP) Division now to be known as Intra, Inter and International Coordination Unit (IIIC Unit) is mainly responsible for coordinating the statistical activities of various Divisions of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and maintaining a liaison with Central Government Ministries/Departments and also with State Governments and other Statistical Agencies. The Division/Unit is also responsible for Plan Coordination for the Ministry as a whole. The Division/Unit is also responsible for preparation of the Annual Action Plan, Outcome Budget and Citizens/ Clients Charter of the Ministry. The Division/Unit is also entrusted with the responsibility of implementing Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)/India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP), coordination work of implementation of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and follow-up of National Statistical Commission (NSC) recommendations.

Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO)

4.100 In order to enhance coordination amongst different States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments for the activities in the field of statistics, the Ministry organizes Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) every year. This forum is used for discussing important statistical issues by the Central and State statistical agencies with an objective to ensure the availability of reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for informed decision making and good governance.

4.101 23rd COCSSO was organized during 4th-5th November 2015 in Guwahati, Assam. During 23rd COCSSO, the following topics were discussed:

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



Dignitaries on the dais in 23rdCOCSSO at Guwahati, Assam

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

Statistics Day

4.103 The Statistics Day is organised every year on 29th June to mark the birth anniversary of Prof. P C Mahalanobis. The 10th Statistics Day 2016 was celebrated all over India by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Governments, Offices of National Sample Survey Office spread throughout the country, Indian Statistical Institute, Statistics Departments of Universities, etc. by organizing Seminars, Conferences, Debates, Quiz Programmes, Lecture Series, Essay Competitions, etc. on the theme 'Social Development'. At national level, main function was presided over by **General (Dr.) Vijay Kumar Singh**, the then Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Statistics & Programme Implementation, Hon'ble Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. On this occasion, National Award in Statistics, instituted in the Honour of Prof. C.R. Rao was conferred upon Dr. T.J. RAO, former Professor Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata.



General (Dr.) Vijay Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Statistics & Programme Implementation (Independent Charge) and Hon'ble Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh, M/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare on 10th Statistics Day on 29th June 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

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

Outcome Budget

4.105 The Division is also responsible for bringing out the Outcome Budget of the Ministry. This Division prepares the Outcome Budget based on inputs from different Divisions/ Units of the Ministry. The Outcome Budget 2016-17 of the Ministry was brought out on time and copies of the same were laid on the tables of both the Houses of Parliament.

Annual Action Plan

4.106 The Annual Action Plan (AAP) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is prepared by each Division every year at the beginning, and monitored quarterly after obtaining inputs from all the Divisions of the Ministry. The objectives of the AAP are:

- To reflect the manner and time frame of action in respect of various activities and functions to be performed during the course of the year;
- To indicate the milestones and targets to be achieved in each quarter; and
- To serve as an instrument for timely and efficient implementation of all the programmes and activities.

4.107 Annual Action Plan, 2016-17 was prepared during the year which contained the continuing/pending activities of previous year to be undertaken during the year and new initiatives proposed to be taken in 2016-17, besides routine items of the respective Divisions. In the Annual Action Plan 2016-17, each activity is enumerated quarter-wise alongwith physical targets giving the total workload to facilitate effective monitoring.

Citizens/Clients' Charter

4.108 CAP Division has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing and reviewing the Citizens/Clients' Charter of the Ministry. The updated and revised Charter as on 15th June 2016 was uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

Research and Publication

4.109 Research and Publication Unit (RPU) of CAP Division works keeping in view the mandate of the Ministry for providing timely, accurate and relevant

information. The Unit strives to fulfill its objectives through compilation of publications that provide structured information and dissemination of information to users as per their requirement. The publications of the Unit aim at providing diverse data at one place, necessitating regular collection, compilation and updation of socio-economic data on various aspects. The Unit also regularly supplies information to international agencies like UNSD, UNMBS various National agencies and other user groups. Amongst the publications regularly brought out by the Unit are:

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

4.110 The Unit also coordinates Joint Statistical Publication of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) which is released in BRICS Summit each year. This year, Joint Statistical Publication 2016 of BRICS countries was prepared and compiled by this Unit and the same was released in the BRICS countries Summit held during 15th & 16th October 2016 in Goa (India). In the year of 2015, such publication was prepared by Russia, on the basis of data, inter alia, provided by all BRICS countries, including India.

4.111 The RPU organised a meeting of BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), namely the 8th Meeting of BRICS Heads of National Statistics Offices (NSOs) at Jaipur (Rajasthan) during 3rd & 4th November 2016.

4.112 The Graphics Unit of the RPU designs cover-page of different publications, advertisements, logo etc as per the requirements of various Divisions/Wings of the Ministry.

Support Statistical Strengthening Project (SSSP)

4.113 Support Statistical Strengthening Project (SSSP) earlier known as India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is a scheme being implemented by the Ministry in the different States/UTs since 2010 and aims at improving the statistical capacity and infrastructure of State Statistical Systems for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy, planning and a host of other/ varied purposes, particularly at the State and Sub-State levels.

4.114 A total of ₹ 650.43 crore has been approved for the project. Though only 14 states are presently implementing the scheme after 2014, allocations for the current implementing States have been revised and new allocations made to all the other remaining willing 19 States/UTs. So now, the scheme will be implemented in all 33 States/UTs, i.e. almost the entire country [except Chandigarh, Goa and Lakshadweep] and funds have been allocated to all State/ UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DESS) for upgrading their State Statistical systems.

4.115 The Scheme has been changed into a Central Sector Scheme from its earlier form of Centrally Sponsored Scheme and new Operational Guidelines for implementation of the Scheme has been formulated and approved. The

State / UTs are being apprised of these guidelines and fresh MoUs are being signed with these States / UTs.

4.116 The thrust of the scheme is now on bringing out tangible necessary/ relevant statistical outcomes/statistical products and take the state systems to the next level of development.

4.117 **Some Major Outcomes/Achievements in 2016-17 of the Project**

- All India Review meeting of all the 16 currently implementing states was conducted under the chairmanship of Secretary on 19th April 2016 and 7th September 2016. The states were asked to speed up the implementation.
- Joint Review Missions (JRM)s were conducted to assess the implementation of the scheme in Gujarat, Odisha and Manipur during 28th-30th January 2016, 4th -6th April 2016 and 9th-11th July 2016, respectively.
- Steps have been taken to operationalise the PFMS System and so far, 7 States, namely, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Gujarat, Sikkim, Odisha, West Bengal and Telangana have been registered and mapped under the PFMS system.
- ₹ 15 crore has been released to Rajasthan, Mizoram, Gujarat and Sikkim on fulfillment of eligibility conditions. ₹ 6 crore is being released to West Bengal. By March 2017 entire allocation of ₹ 30 crore will be released.
- Proposal for extension of the scheme upto March 2020 for the 19 new states has been approved, in-principle.

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

4.118 The Additional Director General of the CAP Division has been designated as a Nodal Officer under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 for exercising powers and performing duties under the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011 made there under. The new Act was basically enacted to overcome the limitations of the 1953 Act and strengthening the administration of statistical activities. This Act has come into force in entire country except Jammu & Kashmir. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir has also enacted the Jammu & Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010 on similar lines. The data for the Annual Survey of Industries, 2010-11 to 2013-14 and 6th Economic Census has been collected under this Act. The Annual Report 2013 & 2014 on working of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 has been finalised and uploaded on the website of Ministry.

Coordination and follow up of NSC Recommendations

4.119 The CAP Division/IIIC Unit is also responsible for coordination and follow up of recommendations of Rangarajan Commission. The Commission

chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan in its comprehensive report (August, 2001) made 623 recommendations for the improvement of the Indian Statistical System. During a review in its 60th Meeting held on September 2013, out of 623 recommendations in all, 147 recommendations have been taken as implemented, 09 recommendations have been rejected/dropped and 467 recommendations are still pending. National Statistical Commission (NSC) observed that it requires a thorough review to prepare a fresh list of recommendations that need to be pursued in the present context. The Committee has reviewed the recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission under the Chairmanship of ADG (CAP) in its 8th meeting. Based on the meeting, 478 recommendations are taken as implemented, 17 recommendations are rejected/dropped and 116 recommendations are still pending.

4.120 NSC in its 88th meeting held during 22nd -23rd September 2016 under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.B. Barman, Chairperson, NSC, while reviewing the status of recommendations of Rangarajan Commission advised CAP Division to circulate the point wise recommendations and its current status to the Chairman and Members of the NSC for their perusal in soft copy. The same has been sent on 7th November 2016.

CHAPTER V

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE

Organisation and Functions:

5.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is responsible for conduct of large scale sample surveys in diverse fields, on All India basis. Primary data is collected regularly through nation-wide household surveys on various Socio Economic subjects, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) under the Collection of Statistics Act and enterprise surveys, as a follow up of the Economic Census. Besides these surveys, NSSO collects data on rural and urban prices and 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 area units for drawing samples for Socio-Economic Surveys in urban areas.

5.2 NSSO functions, with requisite autonomy in matters relating to data collection and publication/dissemination of results/data based on its surveys, under overall guidance and supervision of National Statistical Commission (NSC) which appoints Working Groups/Technical Committees, comprising both official and non-official members, on different subjects for finalisation of survey instruments for its surveys. Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG&CEO) is responsible for overall coordination and supervision of all activities of NSSO and is assisted by four Additional Director Generals, each one being in-charge of separate Divisions responsible for four distinct aspects of such large scale surveys relating to their designing & planning, field work/ data collection , data processing and coordination.

5.3 Divisions of NSSO:

- The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) located at Kolkata is responsible for technical planning of surveys, formulation of sample design designing of enquiry schedules, formulation of concepts and definitions, drawing of tabulation plan, analysis and presentation of results and preparation of survey reports.
- The Field Operations Division (FOD) with its headquarters at Delhi/ Faridabad and a network of 6 Zonal Offices, 51 Regional Offices and 116 Sub-Regional Offices spread throughout the country, is responsible for the collection of primary data for the surveys undertaken by NSSO.
- The Data Processing Division (DPD) has its headquarters at Kolkata. It has six Data Processing Centers at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Delhi, Giridih and Nagpur. It is responsible for sample selection,

software development, processing and tabulation of the data collected through surveys. It undertakes the job of software development for data entry, data verification, computer edit, other data validations, tabulation, etc. It also assists the States by providing IT solutions in all their data processing related activities and also through periodic training/workshop and other interactive methods.

- The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) at Delhi coordinates all the activities of different Divisions. Besides, CPD is also responsible for organising National Seminars to discuss the survey results of various Socio-Economic Surveys conducted by the NSSO. It publishes the technical journal of NSSO, named Sarvekshana which includes research papers on various socio-economic surveys of NSSO.

Working Groups for recent rounds of NSS:

5.4 The Working Group of NSS 73rd Round (July 2015- June 2016) held its third meeting on 22nd April 2016 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Prof K. L. Krishna to discuss the Estimation procedure and Tabulation plan of the survey.

5.5 The Working Group of NSS 74th Round (July 2016- June 2017) held its fourth meeting on 4th May, 2016 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Prof B. N. Goldar (Co-chairman) to discuss the Reports of its Sub-Groups on Sampling Design.

5.6 The Working Group of NSS 72nd Round held its sixth meeting on 20th May 2016 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Prof. ShibdasBandopadhyay to discuss the (i) survey results/Key Indicators,(ii) structure of the Key Reports on Domestic Tourism & Household Consumption of Durable Goods/Services and (iii) Main results of Consumption Expenditure for Schedule 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62.

5.7 The Working Group of NSS 75th Round (July 2017- June 2018) held its first meeting on 27-28th October 2016 at Hyderabad under the Chairmanship of Prof R. Radhakrishna Honorary Senior Fellow, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

5.8 The first meeting of Sub-group-4(for Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure) of the Working Group of NSS 75th Round (July 2017- June 2018) was held on 20th December 2016 at CESS, Hyderabad under the chairmanship of Prof. Radhakrishna Honorary Senior Fellow, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

5.9 The first meeting of Sub-group-3 (for Social Consumption on Health), of the NSS 75th Round (July 2017- June 2018) was held on 22nd December 2016 at Kolkata under the chairmanship of Prof. Radhakrishna Honorary Senior Fellow, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

5.10 The second meeting of Sub-group-4 (for Household Social Consumption on Education) of the Working Group of NSS 75th Round (July 2017- June 2018) was held on 23rd December 2016 at New Delhi under the chairmanship of Prof. Radhakrishna Honorary Senior Fellow, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics:

5.11 Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) was constituted on 12th November 2014 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Mukherjee, Emeritus Professor, University of Calcutta to oversee the conduct of surveys and system of collection, compilation and dissemination of Labour Force Statistics emanating from various surveys and census, besides suggesting mechanisms for coordination and integration of Labour Force Surveys being conducted by the Central and State Governments.

5.12 The fifth meeting of the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) was held on 9th September 2016 at Delhi to discuss the Tabulation Plan, Recommendations of 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) and Sampling Design of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS).

5.13 A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) to study the recommendation of ICLS was held on 19th December 2016 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P.Mukherjee.

Activities related to various other NSS Rounds and surveys:

5.14 NSS 70th round (January 2013-December 2013) was dedicated to the subjects “Land & Livestock Holdings, Debt & Investment and Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households”. The following reports based on the results of NSS 70th round have been released during 2016-17:

- NSS Report No. 576: Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India
- NSS Report No. 577: Household Indebtedness in India
- NSS Report No. 578: Household Assets and Indebtedness among Social Groups
- NSS Report No. 579: Household capital Expenditure in India

5.15 NSS 71st round (January-June 2014) was devoted to the subject “Social Consumption: Health and Education”. The survey period of 71st round was six months duration only, i.e., from 1st January 2014 to 30th June 2014. The following reports based on the results of NSS 71st round have been released during 2016-17:

- NSS Report No. 574: Health in India
- NSS Report No. 575: Education in India

5.16 NSS 72nd round (July 2014–June 2015) surveyed the subject “Domestic Tourism Expenditure and Household Consumption on Services and Durable Goods”. Besides Unit Level Data based on NSS 72nd round, following reports based on the results of NSS 72nd round have been released during 2016-17:

- NSS KI (72/21.1) - Key Indicators of Domestic Tourism in India
- NSS KI (72/1.5) - Key Indicators of Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods

5.17 The field work for NSS 73rd round (July 2015 - June 2016) of survey on “Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (excluding construction)” was completed on 30th June 2016.

5.18 The ongoing 74th round of NSS (July 2016-June 2017) dealing with the subject “Enterprise Focused Survey of Services Sector” commenced on 1st July 2016. All India Workshop of Trainers for 74th Round was organized during 13th -14th July 2016 at Pune. The workshop was followed by Regional Level Training Camps at all Regional Offices of the Field Operations Divisions.

5.19 The ensuing 75th round of NSS (July 2017-June 2018) will be on (i) Household Consumer Expenditure and (ii) Household Social Consumption (Health and Education). A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Honorary Senior Fellow, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad has been constituted on 7th September 2016 for recommending the survey instruments of the 75th round of NSS.

Annual Survey of Industries

5.20 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is a regular survey conducted every year by NSSO for collection of data on economic and operational aspects of manufacturing sector. It covers manufacturing units both on complete enumeration and sample basis. The Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) is the apex body to decide on various issues of ASI including sampling design, criterion for Census/Sample units for the survey and finalization of ASI schedules. The Gross Allotment for ASI 2014-15 was 63320 units which comprised 42321 Census units and 20999 Sample units. Out of the gross allotment of 63320 units, survey was completed for 53138 units, 1655 units were reported as Non-Operating (NOP), 6194 units were deleted and 2333 units were Non- responsive (NR). The field work of ASI 2014-15 was completed as per plan. The work of ASI 2015-16 has now begun. The gross allotment for ASI 2015-16 is 73481 units comprising 47905 Census units and 25576 Sample units. ASI 2015-16 is expected to be completed by July 2017.

The compilation, scrutiny and submission of the returns since ASI 2012-13 is performed through a dedicated web based application on ASI.

Agricultural Statistics

5.21 NSSO has the responsibility of guiding the States in developing suitable techniques for obtaining reliable and timely estimates of area and yield as also to ensure adoption of uniform concepts, definition and procedures in the collection of crop area and yield related statistics. It keeps a constant watch on the quality of Crop Statistics through the scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS). Under the scheme, sample check on the primary field work relating to area enumeration in approximately 5000 villages in an agriculture season and supervision of about 16000 crop cutting experiments in each agricultural year are undertaken by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO.

The data collected through the supervision of crop cutting experiments at harvest stage are also utilized to compute **168** estimates of yield rate of specified crops under the ICS scheme.

5.22 The work relating to sample checks on area enumeration was carried out in **1270, 4939, 4639** and **3039** villages during early *Kharif*, *Kharif*, *Rabi* and summer seasons respectively during **2015-16**. The work for **15658** crop cutting experiments was also supervised during **2015-16**.

As on 30th October 2016, sample check on area enumeration has been completed in **1013** villages during early *Kharif* and **4139** villages during late *Kharif* during Agricultural Year **2016-17**. A total of 725, 3136 and 118 crop cutting experiments have been completed during early *Kharif*, *Kharif* and summer season's crop respectively that includes annual and perennial crops of Kerala state, respectively.

Urban Frame Survey (UFS)

5.23 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is a regular scheme being conducted in phased manner over a period of 5 years. The objective of the survey is formation and updation of UFS blocks for providing frame for selection of first stage sampling units in urban sector to conduct various socio-economic surveys.

Each UFS block has been envisaged to be a compact areal unit with 80-200 households in general and the block is bounded by well-defined, clear-cut and natural/permanent boundaries. The blocks are mutually exclusive and exhaustive so that the blocks carved out in any given town add up to the total area of the town. While town is a big areal entity, UFS block is a small area unit. Striking a compromise between the above two, the concept of Investigator Unit was evolved in the UFS. An investigator Unit (IV Unit) is a well-defined and clearly demarcated geographical area consisting of about 20-50 UFS blocks.

5.24 The current phase of UFS, i.e. UFS phase 2012-17 was started in July 2013 under the overall guidelines used for the last phase. During this phase,

a total of 5,27,894 UFS blocks in 5379 towns have been formed/updated upto the end October 2016.

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

5.25 Fifth meeting of the Standing Committee on Urban Frame Survey (UFS) was held under the chairmanship of Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, Additional Director General, FOD at New Delhi on 24th May 2016 to discuss the complete digitization (Maps, Schedules and working sheet) of UFS records using mobile application.

Price Data Collection

5.26 **Rural Retail Price Collection:** The data collected on rural retail prices are used for compiling the consumer price index (CPI) for agricultural laborers. At present, the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, compiles and publishes the CPI for agricultural laborers.

5.27 A new commodity basket consisting of 260 commodities was adopted in 1986 with a view to reflect the price changes in respect of the current consumption pattern of the agricultural laborers. The price data for the new commodity basket are collected every month from a fixed set of 603 villages/markets spread over 26 States/UTs using schedules 3.01 (R). Along with the price data for the new series, the daily wage rates of 12 agricultural and 13 non-agricultural occupations are also being collected. All 46 Regional Offices of the Field Operations Divisions (FOD), except Gangtok, Port Blair and Panaji are regularly carrying out the RPC Survey work.

The RPC bulletin till the quarter July-September 2016 has already been published and the bulletin for the quarter October-December 2016 will be published shortly.

5.28 The present RPC frame is more than two decades old and over the period most of the selected (original/reserve) shops/outlets have become non-existent, due to fast urbanization. Therefore, the current available frame has become obsolete and needs immediate revision. Hence, a proposal for review of the RPC Scheme is under consideration.

5.29 **Consumer Price Index CPI (Urban):** The collection of Prices is being done by NSSO from 310 towns for 1114 quotations. Out of these quotations, 1078 quotations are the responsibility of NSSO, rest 36 quotations of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Lakshadweep are managed by CSO.

5.30 The CPI (U) scheme collects the prices of goods on the basis of three broad segments of the population (viz. affluent, middle and poor). For each

quotation, specifications of different commodities are finalized keeping in view the preference of the particular segment of population to which a quotation is earmarked. Collection of price data for each quotation is completed within week specified for that quotation.

Under this scheme following schedules are canvassed:

- **Schedule 3.04:** For collection of prices data in respect of goods/ services other than PDS items every month.
- **Schedule 3.04 (PDS):** For collection price data is required to be collected in the first week of every month, only at the State/UT capitals on monthly basis.
- **Schedule House Rent:** The house rent enquiry is intended to measure the changes in the house rent paid by the different segment of the population from one time period to another.

5.31 **Wholesale Price Index (WPI):** On the request of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industries, NSSO is facilitating the Office of the Economic Adviser in price data collection for existing Series as well as New Series of WPI. Currently the data transmission is being done in respect of 3813 units and 18192 quotations spread throughout the country. The Base year for the Existing Series of WPI is 2004-05. There are 6837 quotations in the new series of WPI and the 1107 common quotations under existing Series and New Series of WPI with base year 2011-12.

Plan Scheme

5.32 The NSSO implemented its component, namely, '**Strengthening of Survey Capabilities of NSSO**' of Ministry's Plan Scheme '**Capacity Development**'. Under this component, different activities were taken up during the year 2016-17 as presented below:

5.33 **Purchase of land/construction of accommodation for field offices:** The infrastructure in the field offices and Headquarters of FOD was further developed and strengthened. Construction of office buildings for SRO Mysore and RO Hubli has been initiated and is under way and renovation of office building for RO Kolkata, RO Shimla, SRO Durg and SRO Meerut has been initiated. Proposal for procurement of land for RO Saharanpur have been approved by the evaluation Committee headed by DG & CEO, NSSO.

5.34 **Strengthening of Training facilities:** NSSO organizes regular in-service training for its staff through its Zonal Training Centres (ZTCs) and AS Wing, Faridabad. During 2016-17 (April-November 2016), about 1015 Officers/ Officials were trained on various technical schemes like Socio-economic Survey, ASI/ ASI Web Portal, Agriculture Statistics, UFS, besides training on general

administrative matters. In addition to the existing training modules, Induction Training Programme (ITP) on Module B for newly recruited FOD/Non-FOD Grade II officers of Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) had been organized during the year.

5.35 Summer Internship Scheme for Research/Post Graduate Students was implemented during May-August 2016. A total of about 76 Interns from various Regional Offices including the Headquarters and 25 interns from DES have participated in the internship on various schemes. Training on data processing was organized for Indian Statistical Service Probationers and Resource persons from DPD also imparted training to M. Stat students of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata.

5.36 **Publicity of NSSO:** The following measures have been taken up in 2016-17 for creating a brand name for NSSO and for increasing co-operation from respondents with a view to improving the quality of data:

- Two spots (1 Video and 1 Audio) have been developed/produced during FY 2016-17. Audio spot is being broadcasted in local FM/Radio channels of different Regions. Telecast of video spot on Lok Sabha TV is going on. Video spot will also be covered through Digital Cinema
- Outdoor Publicity has also been taken up during FY 2016-17.

5.37 **Use of Modern Technology:** To extend the use of Information Technology in the field offices, data for ASI is being collected and transmitted to data processing agency electronically. Similarly, data on price for CPI (U) is being collected and transmitted to CSO through specially designed web portal. This has resulted in not only improvement in the quality of data but has also reduced the time lag in bringing out the reports. A web portal is being developed for transmission of Monthly Progress Reports, various orders/circulars, etc. electronically.

5.38 NSSO, in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), has successfully developed a mobile application through which geo-referenced UFS maps can be prepared. Digitization of UFS schedules and records is under process.

5.39 Under '**Strengthening of Data Processing Capabilities of NSSO**', apart from building of infrastructure, technology up-gradation and human resources development, two Plan Centres, namely, the DP Centre Bangalore and DP Centre Ahmadabad were established during the 10th Plan. These two DP Centres have contributed significantly in achieving timeliness of data processing and release of results, and their continuation during 12th five year plan enabled NSSO to achieve the target of release of its results within one year of conduct of survey.

Technical Assistance to States:

5.40 With an objective to generate sub-state level estimates for different socio-economic parameters, states also participate in NSS surveys to have increased sample size required for sub-sample level estimates. As such, there is need for development of capacity at state levels too in the aspect of data processing, pooling of state sample data with central sample data and release of results thereof. Data Processing Division (DPD) provided all kind of technical guidance to the states by providing data processing instruments (including sample list, software for data entry, validation and tabulation) and organizing workshops on pooling of data. Thereafter State level reports on the pooled estimate are published by the States and sent to DPD for perusal/comments.

5.41 During 2016-17, DPD organized data processing workshops on NSS 73rd round, Tabulation workshop on NSS 71st round, and Pooling Workshop on central and state sample data of NSS 68th round where, in addition to the theoretical aspects, hands on training was also imparted. Specialized need-based training for States, have been also arranged by DPD as and when requested by the State DES. Unit level central sample data of 72nd round was also shared with the states for pooling purpose.

Sarvekshana:

5.42 Effective secretarial assistance was rendered to the Editorial Advisory Board of 'Sarvekshana', an in-house technical journal of NSSO to finalise the content of its different issues. Editorial Advisory Board Meeting of 'Sarvekshana' was held on 8th September 2016 under the chairmanship of Prof U. Shankar to finalize the 101st issue. The 101st issue of 'Sarvekshana' was published and also uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

New Initiatives

5.43 **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS):** A new Labour Force Survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is going to start soon throughout the country. It is a household sample survey involving data collection from selected households in rural and urban areas of the country using hand-held device i.e. tablets for capturing the data from the respondents in place of the paper schedule being used by NSSO for other Surveys. The field work of data collection and administrative support of this survey have been planned to be completed mostly by engaging contractual staff. The contractual staff is being engaged through agency on outsourcing basis. Besides contractual staff, 69 regular posts have been sanctioned by Department of Expenditure for the PLFS activity, out of which 2 Directors and 8 Deputy Directors have already been posted at FOD headquarters and 15 Assistant Directors have joined the respective ROs.

5.44 The All India Workshop of Trainers (AIWOT) on PLFS was held in Bengaluru during 10th-11th November 2016. The Workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Minister for Statistics and Programme Implementation. The officers from various divisions of NSSO and other organisations participated in the workshop to deliberate on the concepts, definitions and sample design of PLFS. A presentation was also made on data capturing through Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) solution using Tablets.

Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) Solutions

5.45 With a view to improve the quality of data collected in the field in NSS surveys through use of computer aided data collection and to reduce the time lag in data transmission for further processing, Ministry has successfully conducted the pilot experiment on data collection on PLFS schedule through tablet using CAPI software developed by World Bank. The data collection for the new survey to be taken up, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) would be done through hand held IT device i.e. tablets. Draft Template for schedule 10.4 and schedule 0.0PL was developed and tested using tablets.

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

5.46 The Working Class Family Income & Expenditure scheme is intended to conduct survey of Income and Expenditure and House Rent enquiries of industrial workers at selected industrially important centres of the country. The main purpose of this survey is to compile the weighting diagrams of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). The Field Operations Division (FOD) had earlier conducted this Survey for current series of CPI-IW with base 2001=100 during September, 1999 to August, 2000 on the request of Labour Bureau. The Labour Bureau decided to conduct a fresh Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey (WCFI&ES) at 88 centres of various States/UTs spread all over India for changing base year of CPI (IW) to 2015=100. The new series is proposed to cover 88 selected centres covering 67,200 schedules along with coverage of two additional sectors viz. Construction and Handloom on pilot/experimental basis. Two centres each from Construction and Handloom sector shall be covered separately and shall not be the part of All India series.

The survey was planned to be carried out in following three phases:

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

- Post survey work for completion of pending residual work (phase- 3 for 3 months).

The preliminary phase of the survey is completed and main phase of the survey, which commenced on 1st January 2016 at all the selected centres, was complete on 31st December 2016.

Price Collection under International Comparison of Prices (ICP-2015)

5.47 On the request of NAD (PCL Unit), CSO, MOS&PI, FOD has undertaken the price collection of household consumption items from November 2015 onwards for a year to update the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which is used as a means for converting National estimate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to a common currency. The prices are being collected from 6 mega cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad& Chennai) covering 61 urban markets and neighboring 21 rural villages.

CHAPTER – VI

STATISTICAL SERVICES

Indian Statistical Service

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

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

6.3 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation act as the Cadre Controlling Authority of Indian Statistical Service. The Ministry is concerned with all matters pertaining to the service including recruitment, promotion, training, career and manpower planning, etc. However, day-to-day administrative matters of ISS officers are looked after by the Ministries/Departments in which the officers are posted.

6.4 Recruitment to the service is made through Indian Statistical Service Examination conducted by UPSC annually, promotion from the feeder grade i.e. Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) and through absorption of Statistical Officers working in other Ministries/Departments. The service has grown over the years in terms of relevancy and number of posts.

6.5 The first examination for direct recruitment to JTS of the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. Till date, 39 batches of direct recruits have joined the service. The last batch had joined the service on 3rd October 2016.

6.6 The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 29th July 2015 approved the third Cadre Review of ISS taking account of existing Cadre strength, future requirements and stagnation. After completing the process of Cadre Review ISS Rules, 2016 have been notified vide Gazette notification dated 07th June 2016. Following table shows the allocation of posts in various grades after cadre review.

Table - 1

S. No.	Grade	Sanctioned strength	
		Before Cadre Review	After Cadre Review
1	HAG +	2	05
2	HAG	10	18
3	SAG	81	136
4	JAG	230*	176*
5	STS	208	179
6	JTS	233	250
7	Reserve	50	50
8	Total	814	814

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

6.7 Subsequent to notification of ISS Rules, 2016, other than existing participating Ministries, five more Ministries have been included by way of allocating posts of ISS. Details thereof are as under:

Table -2

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

6.8 The ISS Rules, 2016 provide for 50 per cent of the posts in JTS to be filled up by direct recruitment and 50 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.

Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS)

6.9 The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was constituted on 12th February 2002 as a cadre of qualified personnel with core discipline of Statistics to assist in building crucial statistical database covering various aspects of Indian Economy for planning, policy formulation and to facilitate decision making by the Government.

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

6.11 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is the Cadre Controlling Authority of Subordinate Statistical Service. The Ministry is concerned with all matters pertaining to the service including recruitment, promotion, training, career and manpower planning, etc. However, day-to-day administrative matters of SSS officers are taken care of by the respective Ministries/Departments/Organisations in which these officers are posted.

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

6.13 The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position as on 1st December 2016 are, as follows:

Table-3

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position
1.	Senior Statistical Officer	1781	1420
2.	Junior Statistical Officer	2196	1696
Total Strength		3977	3116

6.14 The following are the important areas of activities in the Year of 2016.

- 25 posts of Senior Statistical Officer created for PLFS in NSSO (FOD).
- 306 Appointment orders issued to candidates recruited as JSOs through Staff Selection Commission (CGLE 2014).
- Induction Training Program (ITP) for new JSOs of SSS Cadre has been

conducted through NSSTA, Greater Noida wherein 387 candidates have been trained by the end of November 2015.

- 'Feedback' through CMIS programme is being received monthly from field functionaries for updating Database of SSS and is being monitored regularly.
- The Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP)/Assured Career Progression (ACP) scheme has been implemented in the SSS cadre in accordance with DOPT guidelines and is being monitored regularly. During the year around 175 officers of SSS have been granted 1st, 2nd and 3rd MACP in Pay Band- 2 and 3 +Grade Pay of ₹4600, ₹4800, ₹5400 and ₹6600 respectively.
- On Successful completion of probation period, services of 159 Junior Statistical Officers have been confirmed on 4th May 2016.
- Pre-recruitment formalities in respect of candidates selected through CGLE-2015 have been completed and offer of Appointment to these candidates will be issued by 15th January 2017.
- A meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) to consider promotion of 290 eligible Officers from the post of JSO to the post of SSO has been held in the month of December 2016.

CHAPTER – VII

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

7.1 In the early thirties, realizing the necessity for advancement of theoretical and applied statistics in India, the Indian Statistical Institute came into being following the pioneering initiative and efforts of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The Indian Statistical Institute was registered on 28th April, 1932 as a non-profit learning society under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1860. From the beginning, the Institute started showing its excellence in its own way. As the Institute expanded its research, teaching, training and project activities, it started earning national/international recognitions. The outstanding contributions made by the Institute in theoretical and applied statistical work culminated in the recognition of the Institute as an “Institute of National Importance” by an Act of the Parliament, known as “Indian Statistical Institute Act No. 057 of 1959”, which conferred on the Institute the right to hold examinations and award degrees/diplomas in Statistics. Significantly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, himself piloted the bill in the Parliament in 1959.

7.2 As a result, degree courses leading to Bachelor of Statistics (B. Stat.) and Master of Statistics (M. Stat.) and Post Graduate Diplomas in Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research (SQC & OR) and Computer Science were started from June 1960. The Institute was also empowered to award the Ph.D. / D.Sc. Degree from the same year. Subsequently, Master of Technology (M. Tech) courses in Computer Science (CS) and in Quality, Reliability & Operations Research (QROR) were also introduced. Scope was further enlarged as the Institute was empowered to award degrees/diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to Statistics by virtue of “Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, 1995, No. 38 of 1995” by the Parliament, which gave greater encouragement to research activities not only in Statistics/Mathematics but also in various branches of Computer and Communication Sciences, Natural and Social Sciences, Physics and Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research, Library and Information Sciences in a broader way.

7.3 Over the years, the Institute has been playing a key role in the development of statistical theory and methods by promoting research and practical applications in different areas of natural and social sciences. “Sankhya – The Indian Journal of Statistics”, being published by the Institute since 1933, is still considered as one of the leading statistical journals of the world. Pioneering research activities were carried out in many areas of statistical theory, especially in the core areas of multivariate analysis, sample surveys and design of experiments. Such activities were strengthened and new directions were opened up by Professor C.R. Rao and many others who joined the Institute in nineteen forties and the tradition continues. Research in economics was greatly stimulated when the then Prime Minister of India,

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru entrusted the preparation of the draft Second Five-Year-Plan of the country to Professor Mahalanobis and the Institute in the year 1954. The “Draft” submitted by the Institute under the leadership of Professor Mahalanobis with the planning models have since been regarded as major contributions to economic planning in India.

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

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

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

intimate relevance to all scientific endeavours, which involve experimentation, measurement and inference from sample to aggregate.

Teaching and Training Division

7.7 During the academic session **2016-2017**, a total of **21763** candidates applied for admission and were called for written selection tests for various courses offered by the Institute, viz., B. Stat. (Hons.), B. Math. (Hons.), M. Stat., M. Math., Master of Science (M.S.) in Quantitative Economics, Master of Science (M.S.) in Quality Management Science, Master of Science (M.S.) in Library and Information Science, M. Tech. in Computer Science, M. Tech. in Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Post Graduate Diploma in Statistical Methods and Analytics, Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications, Post Graduate Diploma in Business Analytics, **Research Fellowships** in Statistics, Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science, Quality, Reliability and Operations Research, Physics and Applied Mathematics, Agriculture & Ecology, Geology, Library and Information Science and Development Studies. Admission tests were conducted at 39 different centres (38 centres were all over the country and 01 centre was at Tanzania in East Africa). A total of **14382** candidates finally appeared for admission tests and a total of **1375** candidates qualified in the written tests, and were called for interviews. Based on the performance in the written tests, interview and the academic records, **451** candidates were offered admission to various courses during the academic session under review. The annual examinations for all the regular courses during 2015-2016 academic session were held during May 2016. The 2016-17 academic session commenced from **July 2016**. **Fifty-first** Annual Convocation of the Institute will be held on **23rd January 2017**.

7.8 Till **23rd November 2016**, **83** trainees of Engineering and Technology courses from various Universities/Institutions received four weeks/six weeks/two months/three months/four months and six months Project training in different Units of the Institute, viz., Advanced Computing and Micro Electronics Unit (ACMU), Agricultural and Ecological research Unit (AERU), Applied Statistics Unit (ASU), Biological Anthropology Unit (BAU), Computer Vision Pattern Recognition Unit (CVPRU), DEAN'S OFFICE, Electronic and Communication Science Unit (ECSU), Geological Study Unit (GSU), Human Genetics Unit (HGU), Inter-Disciplinary Statistical Research Unit (ISRU), Machine Intelligence Unit (MIU), Physics and Applied Mathematics Unit (PAMU) and Statistics and Mathematics Unit (SMU) under the guidance of different faculty members of the Institute.

International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC)

7.9 The International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC) was founded in 1950 at the initiative of Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The Centre opened at Kolkata through an agreement between the International Statistical Institute and the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI). At present, the Centre is run by the Indian

Statistical Institute under the auspices of the Government of India. The Centre functions under a joint Board of Directors. In its history of more than 60 years, Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis was the Chairman of the Board of Directors since the inception of the Centre in 1950 until his death in 1972. Subsequently, Professor C.R. Rao had been the Chairman of the Board till 2015. Currently, Prof. S. P. Mukherjee is the Chairman of the Board. The Centre aims to provide training in theoretical and applied statistics at various levels to selected participants from countries of the Middle East, the South and the South-East Asia, the Far-East and the Commonwealth countries of Africa. The primary training programme is a 10-month regular course in Statistics leading to a Statistical Training Diploma. In addition, special courses on different topics of varying duration are also organized. The commencement date of the 70th Term of the ISEC Regular Course (2016-2017) was 1st August 2016. **This year 28 trainees attended from 15 different countries, namely** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia. Twenty-three trainees were supported by fellowships under the ITEC/SCAAP programme of the Government of India, while five trainees were supported by fellowships of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. They will be awarded the Statistical Training Diploma in the Convocation, tentatively scheduled on 30th May 2017. Till now, more than 1628 trainees from about 85 countries have received the Statistical Training Diploma from ISEC.

Research Work

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

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

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

Externally Funded Projects

7.11 Apart from theoretical and experimental plan research, the Institute also undertook a variety of about one hundred & forty-nine externally funded projects from different Government and non-Government organizations like Airports Authority of India; Coal India Limited; CAGE, University of Warwick;

German Ministry of Education; Department of Science & Technology; Defence Research & Development Organisation; Department of Science and Technology, West Bengal; Govt. of India; Department of Information Technology, Govt. of India; Russian Federation of Basic Research (RFBR), Russia; Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India; University of Trento, Italy, etc.

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIUMS ETC. ORGANISED

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

- Workshop on “*Climate Change and Agricultural Yields in Karnataka (1st stakeholders meeting)*”, Economic Analysis Unit, Bangalore, 16th April 2016.
- Summer Internship on “*Cryptology*”, Cryptology and Security Research Unit, Kolkata, 16th May –15th July 2016.
- Workshop on “*Analyzing the Impact of the World’s Largest Public Works Project on Family Planning*”, Economic Research Unit, Kolkata, 25th July 2016.
- Workshop on “*Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) in the Context of Demographic Dividend in India: Some Emerging Policy Issues*”, Population Studies Unit, Kolkata, 26th August 2016.
- Workshop on “*Application of Mathematics and Statistics*”, Machine Intelligence Unit, Kolkata, 8th -9th September 2016.
- Fifth Workshop “*Delhi Macroeconomics*”, Economics Planning Unit, Delhi, 21st October 2016.
- Workshop on “*Environmental and Ecological Modeling*”, Agricultural & Ecological Research Unit, Kolkata, 25th October 2016.
- Workshop on “*Machine Learning and Data Mining*”, Computer Vision & Pattern Recognition Unit, Kolkata, 10th -11th November 2016.
- Workshop on “*On Automatic Recognition and Synthesis of Emotional Facial Expressions*”, Electronics & Communication Sciences Unit, Kolkata, 15th November 2016.
- Workshop on “*Data Mining and Business Analytics*”, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research, Hyderabad, 16th -19th November 2016.
- Workshop on “*Business Statistics*”, Interdisciplinary Statistical Research Unit, Kolkata and Applied and Official Statistics Unit, North-East Centre, Tezpur, will be held on 5th -9th December 2016.

- International Conference on “*Recent advances in Operator Theory and Operator Algebras – 2016 (OTOA – 2016)*”, Stat-Math Unit, Bangalore, 13th -22nd December 2016.
- Workshop on “*Design of Experiment*”, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research, Mumbai, 14th -16th December 2016.
- Second Conference and workshop on “*Statistical methods in finance*”, Applied Statistics Unit, Chennai, 18th -22nd December 2016.
- Training Programme on “*Indian National Mathematical Olympiad Training Camp (INMO)*”, Stat-Math Unit at Kolkata, Bangalore will be held in January 2017.
- Workshop on “*Growth Curve Model*”, Stat-Math Unit, Kolkata, will be held at Giridih Branch, Indian Statistical Institute in February 2017.
- Workshop on “*Design and Analysis of Industrial Experiments*”, Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research Unit, Kolkata, will be held on January- March 2017.

Publication

7.13 The internationally renowned journal *Sankhya*, an official publication of the Indian Statistical Institute, was founded by Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in 1932 and began publication under his editorship. It is devoted to original research articles in Probability, Mathematical Statistics and Applied Statistics. Reviews and discussion articles on current research activity in the above areas are also published. A rigorous peer review process is followed for acceptance of articles submitted for publication in *Sankhya*. Many seminal articles in Probability, Theoretical Statistics and Applied Statistics have appeared in *Sankhya*. The journal is published in two separate series – Series A and Series B. Series A with two issues per year, one in February and the other in August, covers Probability and Theoretical Statistics, while Series B with two issues per year, one in May and the other in November, covers Applied and Interdisciplinary Statistics.

Scientific Papers and Publication

7.14 During the year, about four hundred & eighty-one scientific papers were published for in different journals of national and international repute.

Scientific Assignments Abroad

7.15 One hundred & three scientists of the Institute visited a number of foreign countries either on invitation or under cultural exchange programme to attend international seminars and conferences. Most of them presented scientific papers and delivered lectures in those seminars and conferences. Countries visited by ISI faculty members were Abu Dhabi, Australia, Argentina, Algeria,

Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, TheNetherland, Poland, Portugal, Philippines, Rwanda, Russia, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USA, UK, United Arab Emirates & Vietnam.

Visiting Scientists

7.16 One hundred & eighty-six scientists from Australia, Brazil, China, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Israel, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Singapore, UK, USA and also from India visited the Institute to attend various Workshops, Conferences, Seminars etc. and also to participate in collaborative research, teaching and other scientific activities of the Institute.

Recognition to ISI Scientists

7.17 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 IAPR, TWAS, IRSS, etc. Several faulty members served as visiting scientist, honorary professor, visiting professor, Visiting Professors in various universities in US and Europe; Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR); Indian National Science Academy etc. Besides, many faculty members were invited by national and international Institute/bodies to act as chairman, members, chief editor, editor in their several committees/editorial boards etc.

CHAPTER – VIII

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

8.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) initiated in the year 1975 was restructured in the years 1982, 1986 and 2006. The thrust of the Programme restructured in 2006 is to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged people all over the country. The Programme covers various socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, agriculture, drinking water, afforestation and environment protection, energy to rural areas, welfare of weaker sections of the society, etc. The restructured Programme is called Twenty Point Programme (TPP)–2006 and its monitoring mechanism became operational with effect from 1stApril 2007.

8.2 TPP-2006 has now completed nine years of its Operationalisation. The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006 originally contained 20 Points and 66 items monitored individually by different Central Nodal Ministries concerned. One of the 66 items viz. “Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)” has since been subsumed into another item namely “National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” with effect from 1stApril 2008 and has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act w.e.f.31stDecember 2009. Out of the remaining 65 items, 19 items are now being monitored on quarterly basis.

Monitoring Mechanism

8.3 The primary responsibility of implementation and monitoring of the programme lies with the agencies entrusted with the execution of the programme, which in this case are the State Governments/UTs Administrations and the Central Nodal Ministries. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006 on the basis of performance reports received from State/UT Governments and Central Nodal Ministries. Ministry has developed a web based Management Information System to expeditiously collect information from the State Governments and the Central Nodal Ministries.

Monitoring Committees

8.4 The monitoring mechanism for TPP–2006 has now been widened by including Block level monitoring in addition to the existing Central, State and District level monitoring. Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block Level, for monitoring the progress of implementation of all schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme - 2006, have been constituted by most of the States/UTs as per the provisions of TPP-2006 Guidelines.

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

8.5 Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) with information on 19 items is prepared by this Ministry. The QPR provides information on the Annual Physical Targets,

Cumulative Targets and Achievements for the period under report. Coverage is based on the data furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations on their performance for 15 items and by the Central Nodal Ministries in respect of 4 items. A detailed analysis is made in the QPR to assess the relative performance of quarterly monitored items/parameters against the set targets. The QPR is sent to different users and to State/UT Governments and Nodal Ministries concerned for taking appropriate measures in the areas of concern.

8.6 The Annual Report on TPP - 2006 covers information on all the items (except the items which are not yet operational) under the programme. The information on these items is provided by the respective Central Nodal Ministries and State/UT Governments. The Annual Report for 2014-15 has been released and Annual Report for 2015-16 is under preparation.

Monitoring and Impact Assessment of Twenty Point Programme-2006

8.7 The Ministry is mandated to undertake Monitoring and Impact Assessment Studies on selected programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006. The Ministry has undertaken so far two Impact Assessment Studies. First relates to impact of MGNREGA in 3 selected districts of North Eastern States and the second on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons under Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in the States of Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The concerned Nodal Ministries have been apprised of the findings of these studies. The Ministry has also undertaken the task of critically examining the reports of evaluations undertaken by the Central Nodal Ministries of the schemes implemented by them.

National Review Meeting of Twenty Point Programme-2006

8.8 Ministry of Statistics & PI has been organising National Review Meeting of TPP – 2006 on annual basis as part of its monitoring mechanism and also to have consultations with States/UT's and Central Nodal Ministries, in order to improve the implementation of schemes/programmes covered under TPP by State/UT Governments, especially the schemes/programmes where the performance of States/UTs has been rather poor. So far four annual review meetings have been held by this Ministry. The last meeting held on 18th March 2014 considered the status of action taken/ compliance of the earlier Review Meetings. A decision has been taken by the Ministry afterwards to keep National Review Meeting of TPP in abeyance.

Performance of quarterly monitored items under TPP-2006 during 2015-16 and April – June 2016

8.9 Based on the data received from the Central Nodal Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations, an analysis of the overall performance of quarterly monitored items for the year 2015-16 and for the period April-June 2016 is given in the following paragraphs and in **Annexure V & VI**. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, 19 items were monitored on quarterly basis, out of which 13 items consisting of 21 parameters were monitored against targets fixed by concerned Nodal Ministries.

8.10 The analysis for the year 2015-16 as shown in Annexure V indicate that the performance under sixteen parameters of the TPP-2006 has been 'Very Good' (90% or above the targets). These items/parameters are:

- SC families assisted - under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) & **National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)**
- Villages electrified – Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY)
- Pumps sets energized
- Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year – National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)
- Partially covered Habitations – National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
- Road constructed- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- Food Security - Targeted Public Distribution System only Below Poverty Line (BPL)
- Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system only Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)
- Houses constructed- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Blocks Operational (Cum.)
- Supply of Electricity
- Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (APL+BPL+AAY)
- Food security-National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA

8.11 The performance under one parameter has been 'Good' (80% and above but less than 90% of target).

- Food security-National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA

8.12 The performance of four items/parameters viz. (i) Coverage of water quality affected habitations – NRDWP (ii) Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year–NRLM (iii) Houses constructed - EWS/LIG (iv) Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year – NRLM has been observed to be 'Poor' (below 80% of target).

8.13 The analysis for the period April-June 2016 shows that the performance under eight parameters of the TPP-2006 has been 'Very Good' (90% or above the targets). These items/parameters are:

- Pumps sets energized
- Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (only AAY)
- Food security-National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA
- Supply of Electricity
- ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
- Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- Food security-National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA
- Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (APL+BPL+AAY)

8.14 There is one item in the category of 'Good' (80% and above but less than 90% of target).

- Food Security - Targeted Public Distribution System (only BPL)

8.15 The performance of twelve items/ parameters has been 'Poor' (below 80% of the target).

- Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year- NRLM
- Villages electrified – DDUGJY
- SC families assisted - under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC
- Road constructed- PMGSY
- Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year – NRLM
- Houses constructed - EWS/LIG
- Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)
- Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year - NRLM
- Rural Housing – Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Grameen (PMAY-G)
- Partially Covered Habitations – NRDWP
- Coverage of water quality affected habitations – NRDWP

Specific Achievements under Quarterly Monitored Items/Parameters

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

8.16 Providing gainful employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty in the country. Many employment generation programmes are being implemented in the rural areas. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), now renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme came into existence for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days' of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. During 2015-16, 32.24 lakh job cards were issued, 196 crore man days of employment was generated and ₹26445 crore were paid as wages under the Scheme. During the current financial year (i.e. for the period April – June, 2016), 10.67 lakh job cards have been issued, 90.85 crore man-days of employment was generated and wages to the tune of ₹16560 crore have been given.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

8.17 From 2014-15 NRLM has replaced the scheme of Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). NRLM is monitored under three parameters (i) Number of SHGs promoted (New and Revived) (ii) Number of SHGs provided Revolving fund and (iii) Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund. During the period 2015-16, 2.27 lakh SHGs were promoted as against target of 3.03 lakh which is 75 % of the target and 1.88 lakh SHGs were provided Revolving Fund as against a target of 1.58 lakh which is 119 % of the target. The target for Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) was 1.89 lakh and against it, 1.01 lakh SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund which is 54% of the target.

8.18 Similarly during April-June 2016, 84509 SHGs were promoted as against target of 1.08 lakh which is 79 % of the target and 22376 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund as against target of 59762 which is 37 % of the target. The target for Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) was 31455 and against it 18243 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund which is 58% of the target.

Distribution of waste land to landless

8.19 Agrarian reforms have been a core issue for rural reconstruction as a means of ensuring social justice to actual tillers and the landless rural poor. Increasing the access of landless rural poor to land is considered an important component of the effort aimed at poverty alleviation. The main objective of land reforms has been the re-ordering of agrarian relations in order to achieve an egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, 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 year 2015-16, 3868 hectares of wasteland was developed and distributed among the landless. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June, 2016) 841 hectares of wasteland has already been developed and distributed among the landless.

Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)

8.20 In a labour surplus economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wages can save labourers, particularly unorganised rural labourers, from exploitation. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers both the Central and the State Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce minimum wages in scheduled employments falling under their respective jurisdictions. The establishments violating the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are prosecuted with fine or imprisonment or both. During the year 2015-16, 190063 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments and 23357 irregularities were detected. The number of prosecution cases pending, filed and decided during the year 2015-16 were 19369, 1624 and 707 respectively. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June, 2016), 28459 inspections were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments, 1320 irregularities were detected and 929 irregularities were rectified. The number of prosecution cases pending, filed and decided in current financial year (i.e. the period April – June, 2016), were 4677, 705 and 303 respectively.

Food Security

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

8.21 Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) each poor family is entitled for essential commodities at subsidised prices. The emphasis is on inclusion of only the really poor and vulnerable sections of society such as landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, artisans/craftsmen (potters, tappers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.) in the rural areas and slum dwellers and daily wagers in the informal sector (porters, rickshaw pullers and hand cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers on the pavements, etc.) in the urban areas. During the year 2015-16, the target was to allocate 523.40 lakh tonnes of food grains to States. However, the off-take by States against this allocation was 495.94 lakh tonnes of food grains which was 95% of the allocation. Similarly, during April – June, 2016, as against allocation of 133.75 lakh tonnes, actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS has been 123.51 lakh tonnes which is 92% of the allocated quantity.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

8.22 This Scheme aims to make PDS benefits more substantial in terms of both quantity and nutrition, for the poorest section of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs for identification of the Antyodaya beneficiary families and implementation of the scheme. All the States/UTs have implemented AAY. The Antyodaya Anna Scheme contemplates identification of one crore poorest families out of a total

of 6.52 crore BPL families covered under TPDS. These identified families are being provided food grains at rates below the rate charged for the BPL families. During the year 2015-16, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY was 47.72 lakh tonnes against the allocated quantity of 46.15 lakh tonnes, which is 103% of the allocated quantity. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June, 2016), the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY has been 2.76 lakh tonnes against the allocated quantity of 2.63 lakh tonnes, which is 105% of the allocated quantity.

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

8.23 This parameter has been included in the quarterly monitored parameters since April, 2009. During 2015-16 as against the target allocation of 83.13 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families, the actual off take has been 87.59 lakh tonnes which was 105% of the target. During the period April – June, 2016 as against the target of allocation of 4.23 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families the actual off-take has been 3.69 lakh tonnes which is 87% of the target.

National Food Security Act (Normal)

8.24 This parameter has been included in the quarterly monitored parameters since 2014-15. During 2015-16 as against the target allocation of 283.54 lakh tonnes of food grains, the actual off take has been 254.63 lakh tonnes which was 90% of the target. During the period April – June, 2016 as against the target of allocation of 118.22 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families the actual off-take has been 109.33 lakh tonnes which is 92% of the target.

National Food Security Act (Tide Over)

8.25 This parameter has also been included in the quarterly monitored parameters since 2014-15. During 2015-16 as against the target allocation of 5.91 lakh tonnes of food grains, the actual off-take has been 5.09 lakh tonnes which was 86% of the target. During the period April – June 2016, as against the target of allocation of 2.84 lakh tonnes of food grains for BPL families, the actual off-take has been 2.81 lakh tonnes which is 99% of the target.

Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)/Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)

8.26 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was a flagship scheme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. The scheme provided houses to the poor in rural areas. The objective of IAY scheme was primarily to help construction/upgradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, minorities in the below poverty line category and other below poverty line non-SC/ST rural households by providing them a lump-sum financial assistance. Under the scheme a shelter less BPL family was given assistance of ₹ 70000/- in plain areas and ₹75000/- in hilly/ difficult areas/ IAP districts for construction of dwelling. IAY, being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, was funded on cost-sharing basis between the Government of India

and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. However, in case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, funding was shared between Government of India and these States in the ratio of 90:10 and in case of Union Territories, the entire funds under this scheme were provided by the Government of India. From 2016-17 Indira Awaas Yojana has been revamped to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin). Under the scheme IAY, 2080530 houses were constructed during 2015-16 as against the target of construction of 2079146 houses which is almost 100% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016) in the scheme PMAY (G), as against the target of construction of 815251 houses, 283963 houses have been constructed which is 35% of the target.

EWS/LIG Houses in urban Areas

8.27 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA), Government of India has designed an interest subsidy scheme as an additional instrument for addressing the housing needs of the Economically Weaker Sections/ Low Income Groups segments in urban areas. The Scheme envisages the provision of interest subsidy to EWS and LIG segments to enable them to buy or construct houses. The Scheme will provide home loan with Central Government subsidy to EWS/LIG persons for acquisition of house as also for construction of house to such beneficiary, who does not own a house in his/her name or in the name of his/her spouse or any dependent child. Such beneficiaries who own land in any urban area but do not have any pucca house in their name or in the name of their spouse or any dependent child will also be covered under the Scheme.

8.28 As against the target of construction of 149999 EWS/LIG houses during 2015-16, 109518 houses were constructed and the achievement was 73%. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016), as against the target of construction of 59512 EWS/LIG houses, 26012 houses have been constructed which is 44% of the target.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme- Rural Areas

8.29 A separate Ministry namely 'M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation' has been created in July, 2011. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) scheme has also been changed as "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" (NRDWP), the monitoring parameters under TPP-2006 have also been changed to 'Habitations covered (Partially covered)' and 'Coverage of water quality affected habitations' with effect from April, 2011. During 2015-16, as against the target to cover 47080 habitations (Partially Covered) 54979 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 117% of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 10117 habitations with water quality problems, 7621 habitations have been addressed which is only 75% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016), as against the target to cover 11008 habitations (PC), 1813 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 16% of the target. Also, during

this period as against the target to cover 3203 habitations with water quality problems, 300 habitations have been addressed which is only 9% of the target.

Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas

8.30 Rural Sanitation is a State subject. The efforts of the States are supplemented by the Central Government through technical and financial assistance under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The Programme was launched in the year 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women. The components of the Programme include construction of individual sanitary toilets for households below the poverty-line (BPL), conversion of dry latrines to flush toilets, construction of village sanitary complexes for women, setting up of sanitary marts and production centres, intensive campaign for creating awareness, health education, etc. School Sanitation has been introduced as a major component to encourage wider acceptance of sanitation among the rural masses. During the year 2015-16, 12741367 individual household latrines were constructed. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016), 2331496 individual household latrines have been constructed.

Institutional Delivery

8.31 The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' under the National Rural Health Mission on 12th April, 2005. The scheme has the dual objectives of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor women. Cash benefits are provided to the beneficiaries belonging to below poverty line (BPL) families and also to the village link worker/ASHA for coming to the institution for delivery, the cost of transportation, etc. benefits are graded in nature and vary from high performing to low performing States and also from rural to urban areas. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored. It is funded through the RCH flexi pool mechanism. Monitoring parameter under this scheme is number of deliveries that took place in specialised institutions. During the year 2015-16, 16116851 deliveries were conducted in institutions all over the country. During the period April – June 2016, 3020499 deliveries have taken place in institutions.

Scheduled Caste Families Assisted

8.32 The SC (Scheduled Caste) population, according to 2011 Census, accounts for 16.6% of the country's total population. The strategy evolved for their upliftment includes: (i) special component plan of the States and central ministries, (ii) special central assistance, and (iii) assistance through the Scheduled Castes Corporations in the States.

8.33 From 2014-15 the item "Scheduled Caste Families Assisted" is monitored under two parameters, namely (i) SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC and (ii) SC Students assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship. During the period 2015-16, 388006 SC Families were assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC as against the target of 177699 which is 218 % of the target and

4914716 SC Students were assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship. During the period April – June 2016, 25905 SC Families were assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC as against the target of 36196 which is 72% of the target and 789317 SC Students were assisted under Post-Matric Scholarship.

Universalisation of ICDS Scheme

8.34 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived as the most viable vehicle for achieving holistic development with a focus on mother and child. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children - 1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, 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 under the scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi Centres. The beneficiaries under ICDS scheme are drawn from the poorest families. During the year 2015-16, as against the target of making 7075 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 7029 Block (cumulative) were made operational which is 99% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016) as against the target of making 7075 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6947 Block (cumulative) have been made operational which is 98% of the target.

Functional Anganwadis

8.35 Under Integrated Child Development Services (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. In order 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 Worker and Helper have been utilized for various programmes/ schemes related to health and family welfare. The target for the year 2015-16 was to make 14 lakh Anganwadis (cumulative) functional and the achievement against it was 13.47 lakh which is 96 % of the target. The target for April – June 2016 was to make 14 lakh Anganwadis (cumulative) functional against which achievement has been 13.32 lakh which is 95% of the target.

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

8.36 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. W.e.f April 2015 the parameter has become non targetable. For the year 2015-16, 25.77 lakh poor families were assisted. For the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016), 4.21 lakh families have been assisted so far.

Afforestation:

(i) Area covered under plantation (Public & Forest Land)

(ii) Seedlings Planted (Public & Forest Land)

8.37 This programme has been conceived to increase the green cover of the country. Under this programme, two major items are being monitored on monthly basis i.e. (i) area covered under plantations in respect of public lands including forest lands and (ii) seedlings planted on public and forest lands. During the year 2015-16, as against the target to cover 11.66 lakh hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 13.81 lakh hectares of land was covered, showing 118% of achievement. Similarly, the target for seedling plantation during the year was to plant 7583.32 lakh seedlings on public and forest land and against it the planting of 9738.43 lakh seedlings was achieved, which is 128% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016) as against the target to cover 2.72 lakh hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1.16 lakh hectares of land has been covered showing 42% of achievement. Similarly, the target for seedling plantation during the period was to plant 1770 lakh seedlings on public and forest land. The achievement of planting of 1141 lakh seedlings has been made, which is 65% of the target.

Rural Roads – Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

8.38 The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25th February, 2005, announced a major plan for rebuilding rural India called Bharat Nirman. The Government has identified Rural Roads as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and has set a goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road by 2009 through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads) has been added to give highest priority to the development and expansion of Rural Roads as through connectivity, the fruits of development can reach the rural areas. The target for the year 2015-16 was for construction of 26000 Km of road in rural areas whereas the achievement was 30187 Km of road constructed, which is 116% of the target. The target for the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016) was construction of 12203 Km of road in rural areas and the achievement against it has been of 8755 Km of road constructed, which is 72% of the target.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

8.39 This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity to all Rural Household in a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency for implementing the programme. The target for the year 2015-16 was electrification of 3501 villages and against it, 7108 villages electrified which is 203% of the target. The target for the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016) was electrification of 2092 villages and the achievement of 1504 villages has been made which is 72% of the target.

Energization of Pump Sets

8.40 Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic and agricultural purposes, but also for irrigation. Pumpsets are energized to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During the year 2015-16, 687248 Pumpsets were energized against the target of energisation of 349954 Pumpsets which is 196% of the target. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016), 121750 Pumpsets have been energized against the target of energization of 107262 Pumpsets which is 114% of the target.

Supply of Electricity

8.41 Government has notified the National Electricity Policy, which inter-alia aims at accelerated development of the power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and other stakeholders. The salient features of the policy are access to electricity and availability of power. During the year 2015-16, as against demand of 1096258 million units (MUs) of electricity, 1072848 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 98% of the demand. During the current financial year (i.e. the period April – June 2016), as against the demand of 290603 million units (MUs) of electricity, 288069 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 99% of the power demand.

CHAPTER IX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECT MONITORING

9.1 The Infrastructure & Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) monitors the implementation status of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing more than ₹150 crore and above taken up by the respective Ministry/Department and their Central Sector Public Enterprises (CPSEs) in 16 infrastructure sectors. Successful Implementation of various projects and schemes constitutes the most significant conditions for development. Effective coordination judiciously matched with regular monitoring becomes an important element in ensuring their successful completion with improved efficiency at a greater speed and at a lesser cost.

Objectives of Project Monitoring

- To enhance effectiveness of project implementation;
- To facilitate information flow for effective decision making;
- To resolve outstanding implementation issues;
- To bring about system improvement; and
- To promote best management practices;

System of Monitoring:

9.2 The IPMD monitors the implementation of the Central Sector Projects above ₹ 150 crore through the mechanism of **Online Computerized Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS)**.

- OCMS is an Oracle based Government-to-Government (G2G) application software with front end D2K;
- It provides linkages to Cabinet Secretariat, PMO, NITI Aayog and all Administrative Ministries to view the projects reports and query results;
- It enables the various project executing agencies to enter and view project progress data through a web-based interface on a periodic basis;
- The data submission process undergoes three-level authentication and authorization;
- Any number of milestones can be created and maintained in OCMS;
- Project agencies can select the reasons of delays from certain pre-structured reasons or/additionally project agencies can write the new reasons of delay or their experience;
- The data submitted for a period is then analysed and published thereby providing a detailed overview of the latest status of all the ongoing Central Sector Infrastructure Projects;

- Any type of file (picture, map, excel sheets, pdf, PERT/CPM charts etc.) can be uploaded on OCMS;
- It also provides the monitoring of MoU targets/parameters;
- It also provides a communication channel between Administrative Ministry and the Project Implementing Agencies;
- Most of the Ministries like Power, Coal, Telecom, and Petroleum etc have taken the OCMS;
- The physical performances are measured in terms of milestones; and
- Constant persuasion has resulted in improved reporting and now majority of the Public Sector Enterprises are reporting on-line. However, data pertaining to milestones and the reasons for time and cost overruns are still not being reported to the fullest extent.

9.3 The IPMD has been making improvements in the OCMS as per the feedback received from the PSUs and also ironing out their difficulties through OCMS training and clarifications during interactions. The focus is now more on persuading the PSUs to forward the information online.

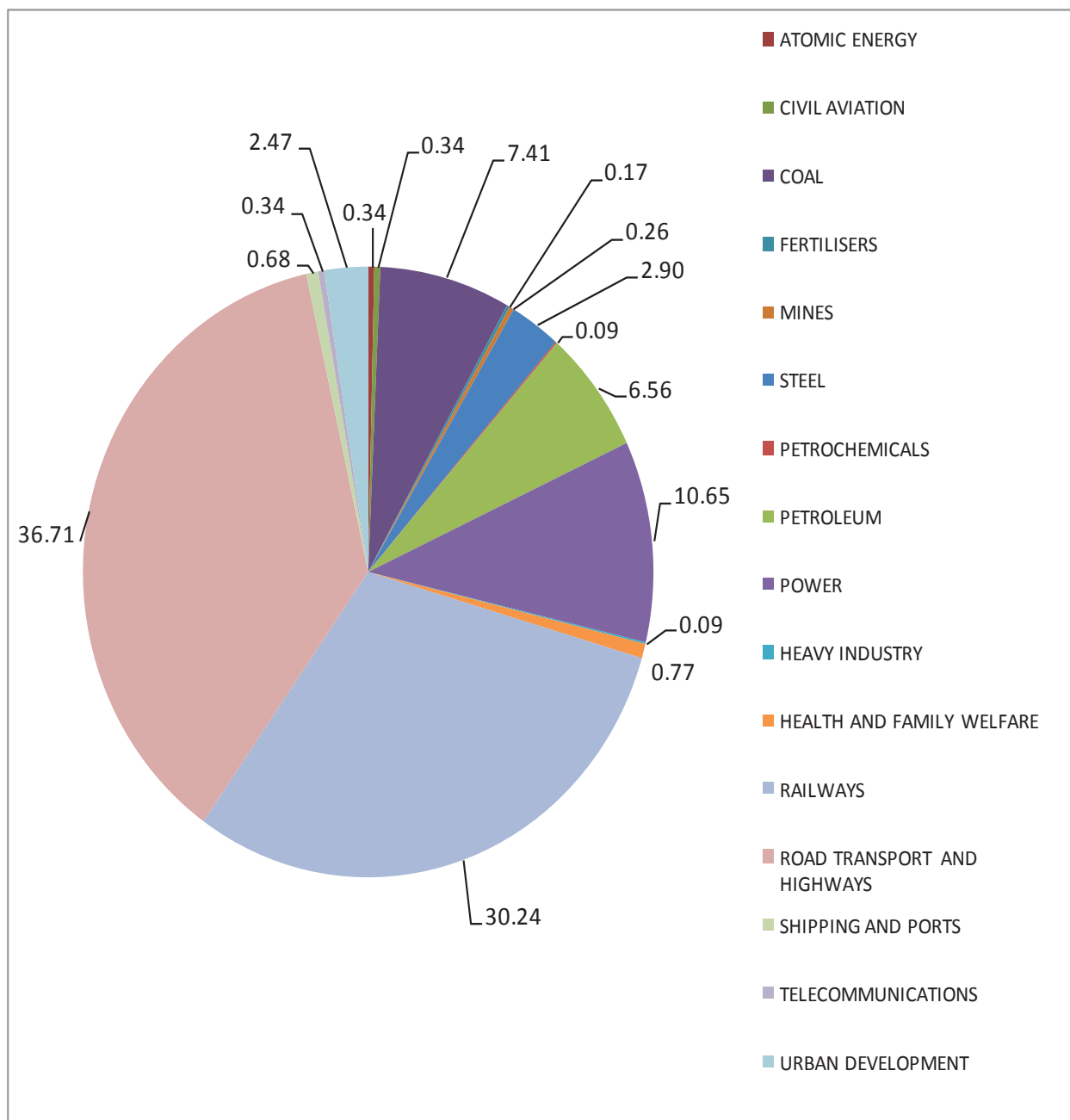
9.4 **Facilitator in better implementation of Projects**

One of the important contributions of the IPMD has been to bring in systemic improvements from in order to time to time facilitate better implementation of projects.

The IPMD, MoSPI has been instrumental in flagging the projects lagging behind the schedule or facing cost overruns in the periodical review meetings of the projects by the concerned administrative Ministries. This enables the administrative Ministries in identifying the constraints for each project and take corrective measures for removal of such bottlenecks.

9.5 **Project Implementation Status During 2016-17**

As on 1st October 2016, 1174 projects with an anticipated cost of ₹ 16,16,457.43 crore were on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects have been grouped into two categories, viz (I) Mega projects, each costing ₹ 1000 crore and above and (II) Major projects, costing ₹ 150 crore and above but less than ₹ 1,000 crore. The sectoral break up of on-going 1174 central sector projects are shown in the pie-chart given below:-



The details of projects in each category as on 1st October 2016 are given in Table 9.1 below:

Frequency Distribution of Projects as on 1st October 2016

Table- 9.1

S. No	SECTOR	No. of MEGA PROJECTS	ORIGINAL COST (₹ In crore)	ANTICIPATED COST (₹ In crore)	No. of MAJOR PROJECTS	ORIGINAL COST (₹In crore)	ANTICIPATED COST (₹ In crore)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	40442.00	51918.00	0	0.00	0.00
2	CIVIL AVIATION	0	0.00	0.00	4	1177.28	1157.07
3	COAL	13	40241.24	41257.29	74	28146.94	28807.84
4	FERTILISERS	0	0.00	0.00	2	680.64	692.29
5	MINES	1	1856.00	1176.00	2	699.63	699.63
6	STEEL	9	48164.22	48108.31	25	9436.29	9663.51
7	PETROCHEMICALS	1	5460.61	9965.00	0	0.00	0.00
8	PETROLEUM	30	115498.41	117056.03	47	19447.30	19463.45
9	POWER	65	313383.48	362583.36	60	25777.37	26373.46
10	HEAVY INDUSTRY	1	1718.00	3827.30	0	0.00	0.00
11	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	0	0.00	0.00	9	2563.15	2563.15
12	RAILWAYS	120	265845.99	325803.80	235	91010.43	117947.94
13	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	81	120875.75	122633.62	350	159952.39	160878.21
14	SHIPPING AND PORTS	1	2427.40	2427.40	7	1690.35	2657.62
15	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	2	15445.17	15345.17	2	328.51	328.51
16	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	9	128466.14	137510.15	20	5518.35	5613.32
Total		337	1099824.41	1239611.43	837	346428.63	376846.00

- As on 1st October 2016, 1174 projects with anticipated completion cost of ₹ 1,616,457.43 crore was on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, these projects have been categorised into two categories:

S.No.	CATEGORY	No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost (₹ In crore)
1	Mega (₹ 1000 crore and above)	337	12,39,611.43
2	Major (₹ 150 crore to less than ₹ 1000 crore)	837	3,76,846.00
	TOTAL	1174	16,16,457.43

The projects are monitored on sectoral and geo-physical basis. The key financial parameters of the monitored projects have been highlighted in the Table 9.2:

Investment Scenario in Central Sector Projects across the States
(All Cost/Expenditure in crore)

Table-9.2

STATE -WISE STATUS OF CENTRAL SECTOR PROJECTS COSTING ₹ 150 CRORE AND ABOVE					
(All Cost /Expenditure in ₹ crore)					
S.NO	STATE	NO OF PROJECTS	COST ORIGINAL	COST ANTICIPATED	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	1	314.61	314.61	26.34
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	51	58,275.70	61,976.06	10,821.54
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	20	13,401.94	29,458.24	15,209.63
4	ASSAM	50	36,684.28	54,692.77	40,251.09
5	BIHAR	74	66,428.80	79,497.01	41,186.29
6	CHHATISGARH	41	96,809.69	99,835.63	54,740.28
7	D & N HAVELI	1	6,086.08	6,086.08	1,425.14
8	DELHI	17	50,768.66	51,802.66	29,101.03
9	GOA	8	3,925.48	3,907.87	632.67
10	GUJARAT	42	37,191.04	39,247.49	26,336.79
11	HARYANA	19	13,065.37	15,035.99	8,240
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	11,933.06	18,332.33	7,624.86
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10	27,408.66	46,614.79	15,403.58
14	JHARKHAND	46	49,123.94	52,403.95	15,676.20
15	KARNATAKA	44	75,580.96	93,829.40	24,384.85
16	KERALA	19	33,504.08	35,120.13	14,376.77
17	MADHYA PRADESH	52	56,376.91	60,079.62	17,049.95
18	MAHARASHTRA	92	154,348.49	162,971.24	50,670.41
19	MANIPUR	3	1,047.27	10,045.73	5,729.36
20	MEGHALAYA	5	6,744.03	8,661.01	746.84
21	MIZORAM	5	2,001.20	6,965.67	2,064.85
22	MULTI STATE	173	272,933.88	252,495.49	77,980.62
23	NAGALAND	3	6,420	7,885.30	158.65
24	ODISHA	56	61,901.92	67,838.01	17,384.72
25	PUNJAB	25	14,354.28	14,358.28	3,079.39
26	RAJASTHAN	62	43,094.17	44,261.26	18,643.49
27	SIKKIM	5	2,149.08	4,894.01	851.49
28	TAMIL NADU	57	67,521.20	84,917.97	62,342.97
29	TELANGANA	36	25,303.12	28,703.09	5,656.83
30	TRIPURA	10	4,140.67	9,124.56	3,719.42
31	UTTAR PRADESH	77	78,014.00	81,413.90	23,753.74
32	UTTARAKHAND	9	15,810.70	18,110.01	6,293.94
33	WEST BENGAL	51	53,589.77	65,577.27	33,592.26
Total		1174	14,46,253.04	16,16,457.43	6,35,156.26

Project completed during 2016-17

9.6 67 projects reported completion during the year 2016-17 (up to 1st October 2016). List of completed projects is given at **Annexure-VIII**.

Project implementation Status during the 12th Plan

9.7 During the 12th Plan (April 2012 to March 2017) 342 projects reported completion. Of these, 73 projects completed in 2012-13, 69 projects completed in 2013-14, 72 projects completed in 2014-15, 61 projects completed in 2015-16 and 67 projects completed during April to October 2016. Sector-wise break-up of these projects is given in Table 9.3.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING 12 TH PLAN

Table 9.3

S.No	SECTOR	NO OF PROJECTS	COST ORIGINAL (₹ in crore)	COST ANTICIPATED (₹ in crore)	CUMMULATIVE EXPENDITURE (₹ in crore)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	1	1106.29	1106.29	1084.24
2	CIVIL AVIATION	5	5172.79	6066.90	5526.66
3	COAL	9	12739.89	15558.04	14480.76
4	FERTILISERS	6	5317.41	5317.41	3826.59
5	PETROLEUM	65	146262.95	166053.38	125715.12
6	POWER	73	127404.50	142747.38	106775.98
7	RAILWAYS	33	12477.22	27404.69	24469.39
8	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	91	44413.24	44620.56	55843.73
9	SHIPPING AND PORTS	20	14378.47	15319.80	11397.76
10	STEEL	20	49983.37	55857.27	52184.36
11	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	14	6544.69	6429.16	2975.74
12	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	5	5732.98	5820.78	4356.50
TOTAL		342	431533.80	492301.66	408636.83

9.8 Sector-wise analysis of the time overrun of projects under implementation on OCMS (excluding completed projects) is indicated in Table-9.4

Table 9.4

Extent of time overrun in projects with respect to original schedule (All Cost/ Expenditure in ` crore)									
						Projects with time overruns \$			
Sl. No	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Cost Overrun (%)	No.	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Range of T.O.R (in months)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	40,442.00	51,918.00	28.38	3	27,271.00	29,456.00	35- 85
2	CIVIL AVIATION	4	1,177.28	1,157.07	-1.72	1	309.46	309.46	80-80
3	COAL	87	68,388.18	70,065.13	2.45	38	19,812.36	20,473.26	6-132
4	FERTILISERS	2	680.64	692.29	1.71	1	197.79	209.44	10- 10
5	MINES	3	2,555.63	1,875.63	-26.61	2	2,211.13	1,531.13	1-31
6	STEEL	34	57,600.51	57,771.82	0.30	13	38,092.78	38,295.61	6-45
7	PETROCHEMICALS	1	5,460.61	9,965.00	82.49	0	0.00	0.00	-
8	PETROLEUM	77	1,34,945.71	1,36,519.48	1.17	38	41,660.16	43,170.08	1-71
9	POWER	125	3,39,160.85	3,88,956.82	14.68	61	1,95,247.64	2,25,353.47	1-134
10	HEAVY INDUSTRY	1	1,718.00	3,827.30	122.78	1	1,718.00	3,827.30	75-75
11	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	9	2,563.15	2,563.15	0.00	4	826.49	826.49	1-35
12	RAILWAYS*	355	3,56,856.42	4,43,751.74	24.35	41	44,583.08	1,10,049.11	11-261
13	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**	431	2,80,828.14	2,83,511.83	0.96	111	86,173.40	88,555.66	1-114
14	SHIPPING AND PORTS	8	4,117.75	5,085.02	23.49	1	366.39	669.46	96-96
15	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	4	15,773.68	15,673.68	-0.63	2	2,285.56	2,185.56	18-30
16	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	29	1,33,984.49	1,43,123.47	6.82	16	74,578.79	82,575.77	4-65
Total		1174	14,46,253.04	16,16,457.43	11.77	333	5,35,334.03	6,47,487.80	

9.9 Reasons for Time Overrun

- Delay in land acquisition
- Delay in obtaining forest/environment clearances
- Lack of infrastructure support and linkages
- Delay in tie-up of project financing
- Delay in finalization of detailed engineering
- Changes in scope
- Delay in tendering, ordering and equipment supply
- Law & Order problems
- Geological surprises.
- Pre-commissioning teething troubles
- Contractual issues

9.10 Sector-wise analysis of the cost overrun of projects under implementation on OCMS (excluding completed projects) is indicated in Table-9.5

Table 9.5

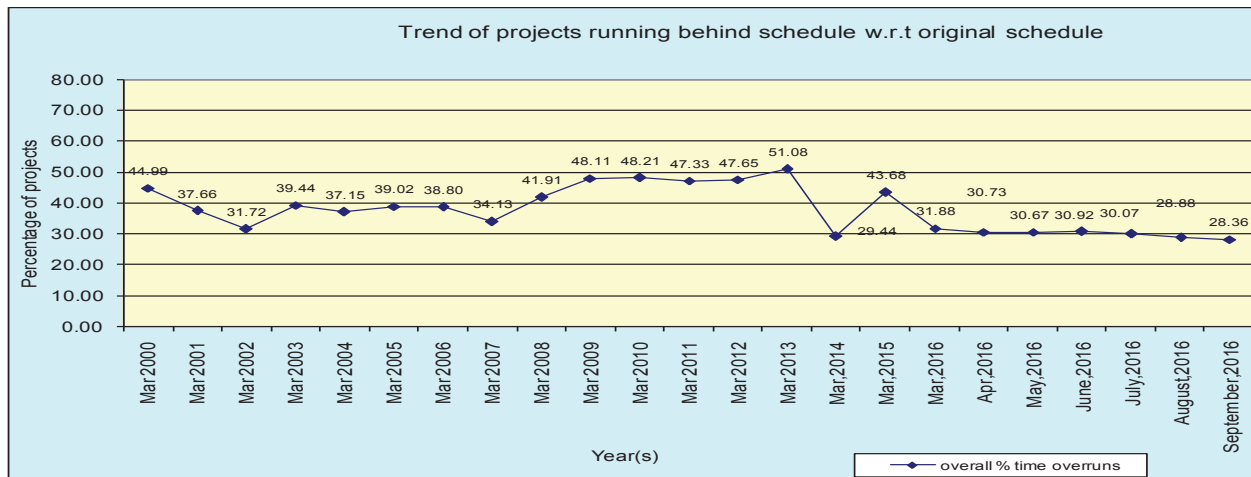
Extent of cost overrun in projects with respect to original schedule (Sector Wise)									
(All Cost/ Expenditure in ` crore)									
						Projects with cost overrun			
Sl. No	Sector	No. of Projects	Original Cost	Anticipated cost	Cost Overrun (%)	No.	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Cost overrun (%)
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	4	40,442.00	51,918.00	28.38	2	16,663.00	28,139.00	68.87
2	CIVIL AVIATION	4	1,177.28	1,157.07	-1.72	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	COAL	87	68,388.18	70,065.13	2.45	6	1,953.12	3,630.07	85.86
4	FERTILISERS	2	680.64	692.29	1.71	1	197.79	209.44	5.89
5	MINES	3	2,555.63	1,875.63	-26.61	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	STEEL	34	57,600.51	57,771.82	0.30	5	1,639.71	2,169.02	32.28
7	PETROCHEMICALS	1	5,460.61	9,965.00	82.49	1	5,460.61	9,965.00	82.49
8	PETROLEUM	77	1,34,945.71	1,36,519.48	1.17	14	15,385.77	18,894.19	22.80
9	POWER	125	3,39,160.85	3,88,956.82	14.68	29	77,775.43	1,27,635.01	64.11
10	HEAVY INDUSTRY	1	1,718.00	3,827.30	122.78	1	1,718.00	3,827.30	122.78
11	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	9	2,563.15	2,563.15	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	RAILWAYS	355	3,56,856.42	4,43,751.74	24.35	185	97,775.09	2,43,331.83	148.87
13	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	431	2,80,828.14	2,83,511.83	0.96	19	7,246.67	10,240.42	41.31
14	SHIPPING AND PORTS	8	4,117.75	5,085.02	23.49	5	1,205.50	2,172.77	80.24
15	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	4	15,773.68	15,673.68	-0.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	29	1,33,984.49	1,43,123.47	6.82	3	10,900.33	20,052.34	83.96
Total		1174	14,46,253.04	16,16,457.43	11.77	271	2,37,921.02	4,70,266.39	97.66

9.11 Causes of Cost Escalation:

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

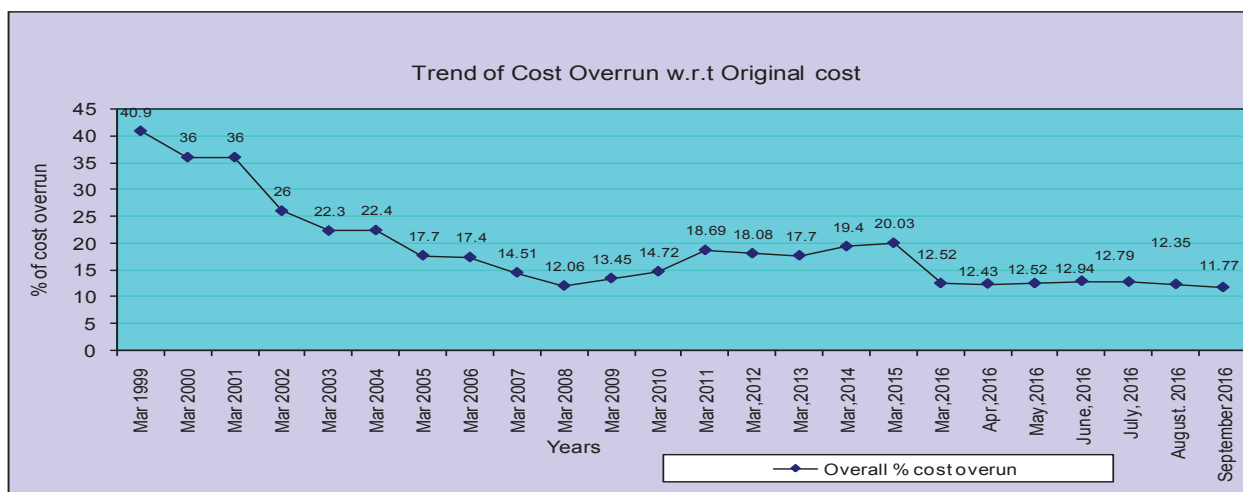
9.12 An analysis of the 1174 projects at the end of September 2016 shows that 333 projects were running behind their original schedule. The time overrun in these projects ranges from 1-261 months. The cost overrun in the delayed projects has resulted 20.95% increase in original cost. The anticipated cost for all delayed projects together is ₹ 6,47,487.80 crore. The chart below depicts

the percentage of delayed projects during the last 16 years. This shows a decline in the delayed projects.



Time and cost overrun in projects.

9.13 Time and cost overruns have been a major problem affecting the implementation of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects. Due to close monitoring and improvement brought out mainly by the Ministries concerned with the support of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the time overrun in projects is coming down, resulting in reduction in the cost overrun of the projects. An analysis of the trend in the last 17 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 40.90% in March 1999 to 11.77% in September 2016. The Chart below depicts the trend of cost overrun during the last 17 years.



Remedial Measures/systemic improvements

9.14 The IPMD from time to time has brought in systemic improvements to reduce delays in project implementation, which inter-alia includes:

- Regular monitoring of time & cost overruns in projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above,
- Detailed review of projects on quarterly basis.
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Govt. in the respective Ministries/ Dept. headed by Addl. Secretaries to fix responsibility for time & cost overruns.
- Stricter appraisal of projects.
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring, and
- Emphasis on project management and imparting training to project managers of CPSUs.
- Setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

Initiatives taken during the year

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

9.15.2 Taking up of issues with Ministries/reviews of Sectors:- During the year, the progress of implementation of projects in various sectors and highlighting of delayed projects were taken up at different level with the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

9.15.3 Active participation in MOU/Review/EBR Meetings:- The IPMD is actively raising the issues of time & cost over runs in the project implementation item of the draft MOUs in the meetings of the MOU Task forces conducted by the Department of Public Enterprises for assessing the performance of the CPSEs.

9.15.4 Support to Project Management initiatives:- The IPMD supported the **“Global Symposium on Vision to Delivery- The Project Management Way ”** organized by International Institute of Projects & Programme Management (IIPPM) at New Delhi during the year.

9.15.5 Re-designing and redevelopment of OCMS: The Ministry is in the process of re-designing and redeveloping the OCMS. The existing OCMS is now being upgraded in .NET and SQL under the supervision of NIC to cater to the requirement of various stakeholders. The new software will be more user friendly and will have updated features like dashboards, graphics etc.

9.15.6 Monitoring of Infrastructure Projects of State/UT Government: It has been decided to offer the OCMS of the MoSPI to the State Governments for use in monitoring the progress of State Sector Infrastructure Projects at their level. The MoSPI will also extend training and handholding to the concerned officers of the State Governments in the use of the project-monitoring software/mechanism. The State Governments will be free to decide whether they would like to use the OCMS or some other package for the purpose of project-monitoring of the State Sector Infrastructure Projects.

Trainings under Project Management

9.16.1 With a view to promote project management and improve the implementation of central sector projects, the IPMD have been conducting five days residential training programs in Project Management at National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) for the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings. During 2015-16 three trainings have so far been conducted.

9.16.2 The Ministry, on the direction of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) has decided to offer the OCMS of the MoSPI to the State Governments for use in monitoring the progress of State Sector Infrastructure Projects at their level. The MoSPI will also extend training and handholding to the concerned officers of the State Governments in the use of the project-monitoring software/mechanism. The State Governments will free to decide whether they would like to use the OCMS or some other package for the purpose of project-monitoring of the State Sector Infrastructure Projects. This ministry has organised two workshops on technical and functional aspect of OCMS. 56 Participants from different states/UT have participated in the above workshops.

Infrastructure Performance Monitoring

Infrastructure Monitoring

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

9.18 Infrastructure performance is reported through the Review Report on Infrastructure Sector Performance.

Overall Performance of Infrastructure Sector

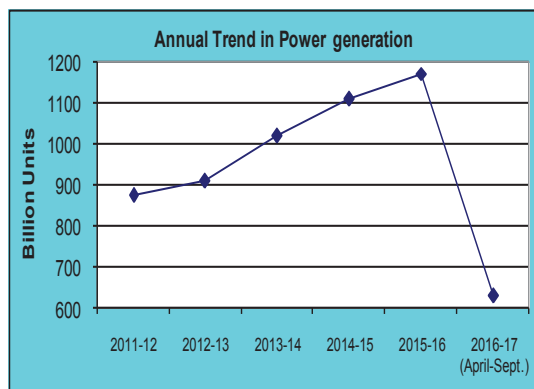
9.19 The production performance of the infrastructure sector during the last three years and 2016-2017 (April- September) is at **Annexure - VII**.

Infrastructure Performance during 2016-17 (April-September)

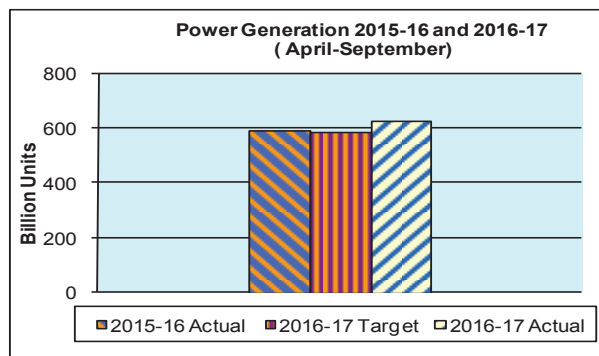
9.20 The overall infrastructure performance during 2016-17 (April - September) has shown positive trend of growth. All sectors except crude oil, natural gas, revenue earning goods traffic, coal handled at major ports, net addition in switching capacity in the telephone exchanges and new net mobile phone connection provided recorded a positive growth over the performance during the corresponding period of the previous year. However, as compared to the targets set for this period, most of the sectors except power generation, refinery production, export & import cargo handled at airports and passengers handled at domestic terminals of the airports have lagged behind their targets for the period. The growth trend in the overall infrastructure performance during last three years and 2016-17 (April - September) is at **Annexure-VII**. Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

Power

9.21 The overall power generation scenario during past five years has shown continuous growth as indicated in the adjoining graph. During 2015-16 the power generation at 1173.59 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 5.68% over the power generation for the year 2014-15. The growth of 5.68% was lower than the 8.85% growth achieved during the corresponding period of previous year (2014-15). The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) during 2015-16 was 62.29%, which was lower than the PLF of 64.25% achieved during 2014-15.



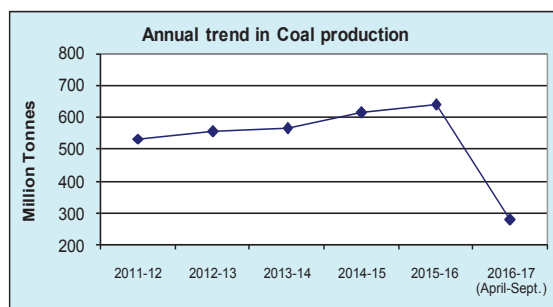
9.22 During 2016-17 (April - September) the power generation in the country at 632.12 Billion Units (BU) was 7.21% higher than the target of 589.61 BU for the period and it recorded a growth of 6.48% over the power generation during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining chart shows the position of power generation vis-a-vis target and the achievement of the previous year. The thermal generation at 483.86 BU recorded a growth of 6.86% but it was 0.14% lower than the target of 484.53 BU for the period. The PLF of 59.02% was lower than the PLF of 61.32%



achieved during the corresponding period of last year. So far as sector-wise thermal power generation is concerned, the generation in the state sector was lower than the target for the period by 11.1% but generation in the central & private sector were higher by 6.24% and 7.43% respectively. The Hydro power generation at 77.67 BU was lower than the target for the period as well as the generation during the corresponding period of the previous year by 5.23% and 2.87% respectively. The Nuclear power generation at 19.00 BU was lower than the target for the period as well as the generation during the corresponding period of the previous year by 5.17% and 0.37% respectively.

Coal

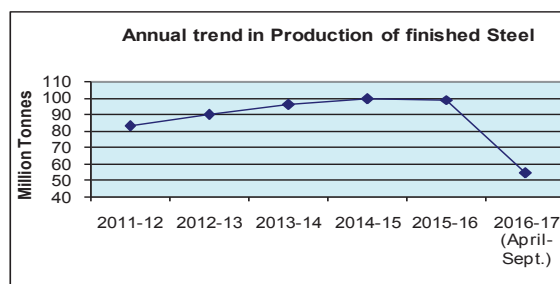
9.23 The coal production during 2015-16 at 637.87 Million Tonnes (MT) was 4.71% higher than the production of 609.18 MT during 2014-15. The trend of coal production during past five years is brought out in the adjoining graph.



9.24 The overall coal production during 2016-17 (April – September) at 278.74 MT was 1.2% lower than the target for the period, but it recorded a growth of 1.06% over the production of 275.8 MT during the corresponding period of the last year. The production of coking coal at 16.11 MT registered a negative growth of 38.81%, but the production of washed coal at 1.02 MT was 1.91% higher than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The overall coal despatches during 2016-17 (April-September) at 298.00 MT was 4.14% lower than the target of 310.88 MT for the period but it was 0.19% higher than the despatches during the corresponding period of previous year.

Steel

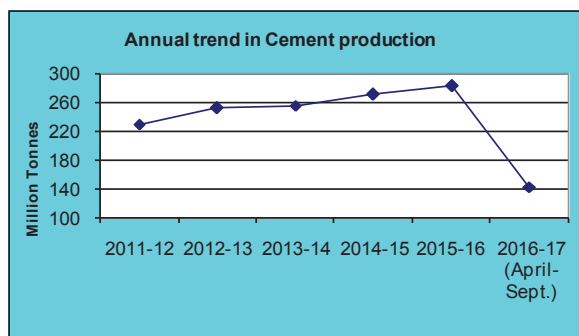
9.25 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2015-16 was 98.74 MT, which recorded a growth of 1.92% over the production of 100.68 MT during the year 2014-15. The production of finished steel during past five years indicates the trend as brought out in the adjoining graph.



9.26 During 2016-17 (April - September), the production of finished steel at 54.18 MT recorded a positive growth of 6.37% over the production of 50.93 MT during the corresponding period of last year.

Cement

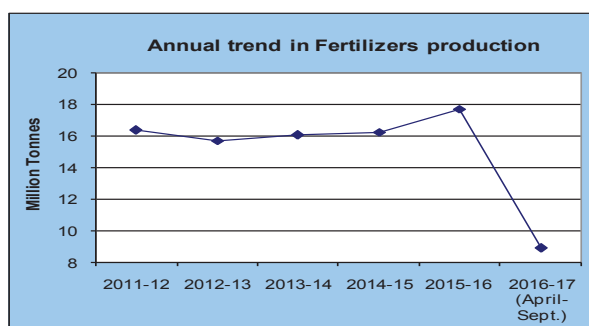
9.27 The production of cement during 2015-16 at 283.18 million tonnes (MT) was 4.53% higher than the production of 270.9 MT during the previous year. The growth rate has decreased to 4.53% compared to 5.77% during 2014-15. The trend in cement production during past five years is indicated in the side chart.



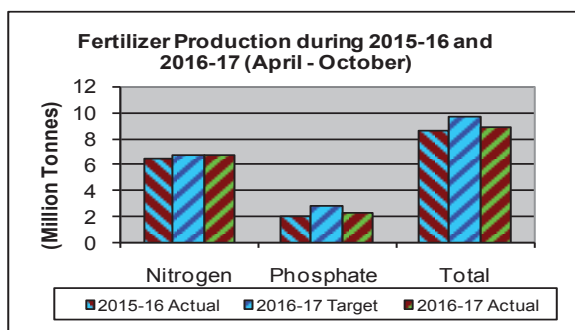
9.28 The production of cement during 2016-17 (April – September) at 143.79 MT was 4.47% higher than the production of 137.64 MT during the corresponding period of last year.

Fertilizers

9.29 The overall production of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) during 2015-16 at 17.74 million tonnes (MT) was 9.03% higher than the production during the year 2014-15. During the year, the overall capacity utilization (Nitrogen + Phosphate) was 95.3%, which was higher than the capacity utilized of 87.5% during 2014-15. The production trend during the past five years is given in the side chart.



9.30 During 2016-17 (April - September) the production of fertilizers at 8.9 MT

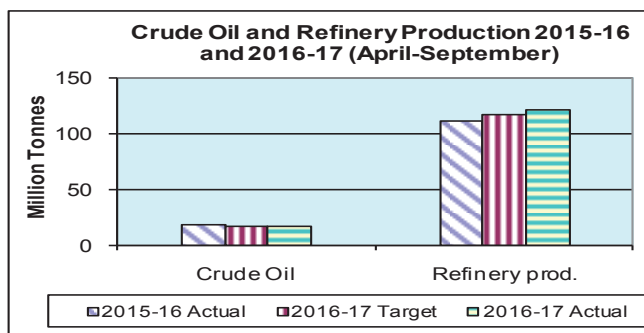


was 7.16% lower than the target for the period but it was 3.54% higher than the production during the corresponding period of the last year. The overall capacity utilization of 96.8% was higher than the capacity (93.5%) utilized during the corresponding period of the previous year. The production of nitrogen at 6.65 MT was 1.11% lower

than the target for the period but it was 1.17% higher than the production during the corresponding period of previous year. The production of phosphate fertilizers at 2.5 MT was 21.36% lower than the target for the period but it was 11.24% higher than the production during the corresponding period of the last year.

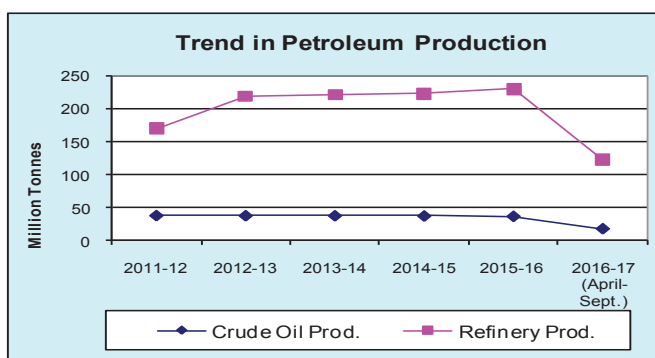
Petroleum

9.31.1 **Crude Oil:** The production of crude oil during 2015-16 at 36.95 million tonnes (MT) was lower than the target of 37.05 MT as well as the production of 37.46 MT during the year 2014-15 by 0.26% and 1.36% respectively. The trend in crude oil production during last five years is indicated in the side chart.



9.31.2 The production of crude oil during 2016-17 (April - September) at 18.06 MT was lower than the target of 18.26 MT for the period and the production of 18.68 MT during the corresponding period of last year by 1.09% and 3.3% respectively.

9.32.1 **Refinery Production:** The refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during 2015-16 at 231.05 MT was higher than the target of 224.24 MT as well as the production of 223.24 MT during the year 2014-15 by 3.04% and 3.5% respectively. The overall capacity utilization at 107.4% during 2015-16 was higher than 103.8% achieved in the previous year. The production trend during last five years is given in the adjoining chart.



9.32.2 The refinery production during 2016-17 (April - September) at 121.5 MT was 3.01% higher than the target of 117.95 MT as well as 7.90% higher than the production of 112.6 MT during corresponding period of the last year. The overall capacity utilization was 105.3% for the period which was higher than 104.7% capacity utilized during the corresponding period of the previous year. The above chart shows the target and the achievement of crude oil and refinery production.

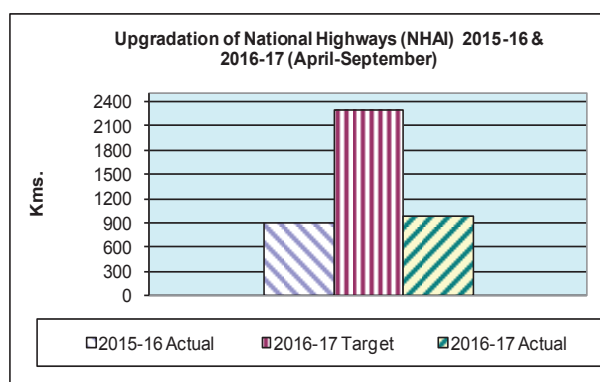
9.33.1 **Natural Gas:** The overall natural gas production during 2015-16 at 32,249 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was lower than the target of 35,280 MCM and the production of 33.656 MCM during 2014-15 by 8.59% and 4.18% respectively.

9.33.2 The natural gas production during 2016-17 (April - September) at 15,724 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 3.69% lower than the target of 16,326 MCM and it was also 4.41% lower than the production of 16,449 MCM during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Roads

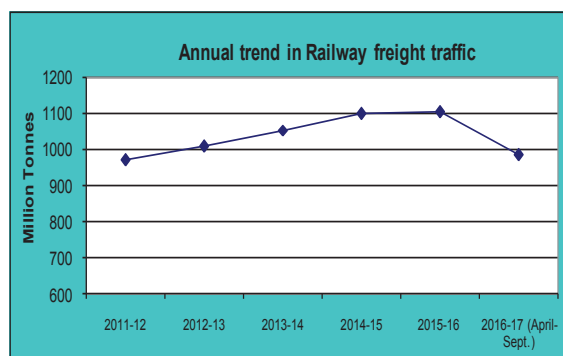
9.34 The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and State PWD & Border Road Organisation (BRO), under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are engaged in construction and up-gradation of highways. During 2015-16, the NHAI has constructed/ strengthened 1988.00 Kms national highways to four/six/eight lanes against the target of 2000.00 Kms and the achievement of 1501.00 Kms during 2014-15. The State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) have widened / strengthened 61.86 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 560.31 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 804.53 Kms of existing weak pavement. In addition they have improved 841.84 Kms of low-grade sections and riding quality of 1200.00 Kms highways. As part of up-gradation of highways 64 bridges were also rehabilitated/ constructed.

9.35 During 2016-17 (April - September) the NHAI has widened/ strengthened 985.00 Kms highways against the target of 2300.00 Kms and the achievement of 899.00 Kms during the corresponding period of the last year. The trend in up-gradation of highways is indicated in the side chart. The State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) widened 36.64 Kms to four/six/eight lanes, 558.02 Kms to two lanes and strengthened 418.13 Kms of existing weak pavement. They have also improved 287.00 Kms of riding quality of highways. As part of the up-gradation, during this period 14 bridges were also reinforced /constructed against the target of 30 bridges for the period.



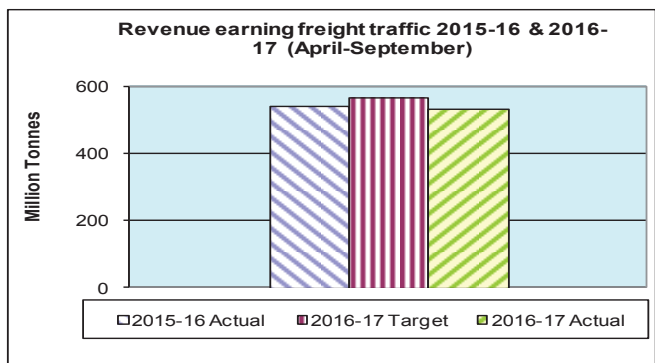
Railways

9.36 The revenue earning freight traffic carried by the railways during 2015-16 at 1104.17 MT recorded a growth of 0.6% over the freight traffic movement for the year 2014-15 but it was 0.53% lower than the target of 1110.00 MT for the year. The annual trend in freight traffic during last five years is indicated in the side chart.



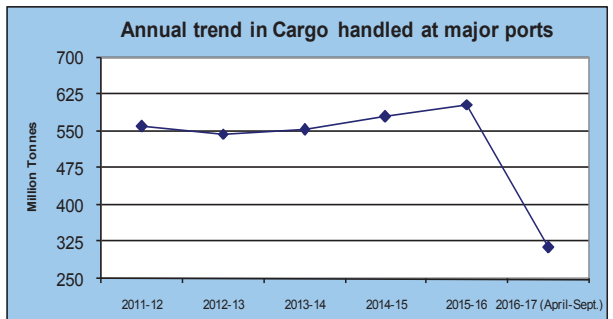
9.37 During 2016-17 (April - September) the freight traffic moved by the railways at 532.32 MT was 6.29% lower than the target of 568.03 MT as well as it recorded a negative growth of 1.6% over the freight movement of 540.99 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth

rate was lower compared to 1.61% during the corresponding period of the previous year. The adjoining chart indicates the performance of railways vis-a-vis target for the period and achievement during the corresponding period of the previous year.



Shipping and Ports

9.38 The major ports in the country handled 606.37 MT cargo during 2015-16, which was 4.31% higher than the achievement of the previous year. The trend in cargo handled at major ports is indicated in the side chart.



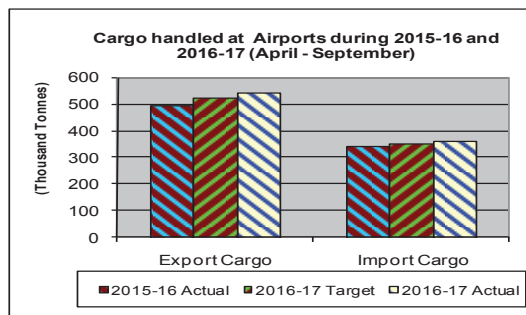
9.39 During 2016-17 (April – September) the major ports handled 315.43 MT cargo which recorded a growth of 5.16% over the handling of 299.95 MT cargo during the corresponding period of previous year.

9.40 The coal handled at major ports (thermal and coking) during 2015-16 at 130.05 MT was 10.34% higher than the coal handled of 117.86 MT during the previous year. During 2016-17 (April - September) the overall coal handled at major ports was 73.66 MT which was 2.98% lower than the shipment of 75.92 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Civil Aviation

9.41 During 2015-16 all airports handled 9,84,666 tonnes of export cargo, which was higher than the targets for the period as well as cargo handled during 2014-15 by 0.43% and 5.91% respectively. During the period, airports handled 6,73,475 tonnes of import cargo, which was higher than the targets for the period as well as cargo handled during 2014-15 by 3.15% and 9.9% respectively.

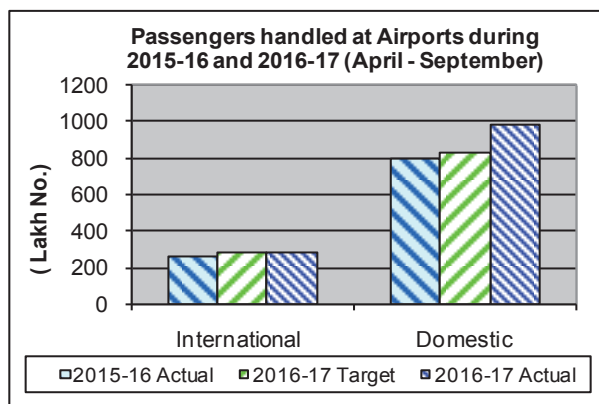
9.42.1 During 2016-17 (April - September) all airports handled 5,41,936 tonnes of export cargo, which was higher than the target of 5,19,009 tonnes as well as the 4,93,220 tonnes of export cargo handled during the corresponding period of the previous year by 4.42% and 9.88% respectively. Further the airports handled 3,58,180 tonnes of



import cargo during this period, which was higher than the target for the period as well as the cargo handled during the corresponding period of the previous year by 2.31% and 5.69% respectively.

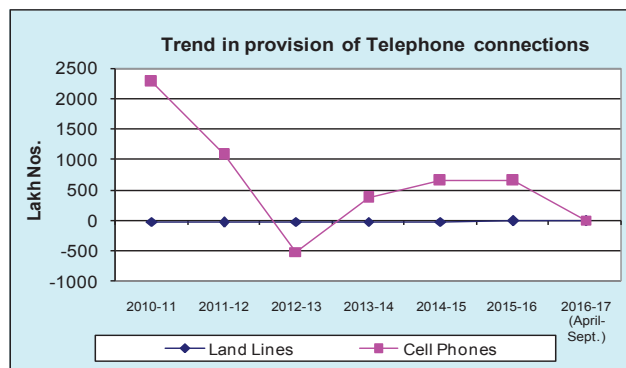
9.42.2 During 2015-16 all airports handled 546.71 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was 0.34% lower than the target but it was 7.62% higher than the passengers handled during 2014-15. The domestic terminals of the airports handled 1684.30 lakh passengers during 2015-16, which was higher than the targets as well as the passengers handled during 2014-15 by 10.93% and 20.89% respectively.

9.43 During 2016-17 (April - September) the international terminals of the airports handled 287.37 lakh passengers, which was higher than the targets as well as the passengers handled during the corresponding period of the previous year by 0.98% and 9.48% respectively. The domestic terminal of the airports handled 981.12 lakh passengers during 2016-17 (April - September), which was higher than the targets for the period as well as the passengers handled during the corresponding period of the last year by 17.21% and 23.1% respectively.



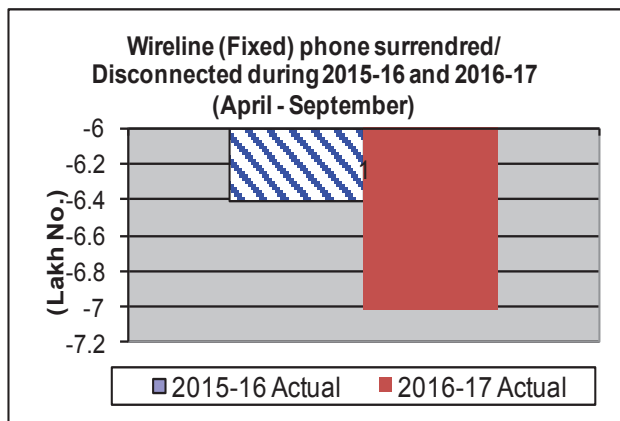
Telecommunications

9.44 During 2015-16, at the national level 36.03 lakh lines were added/connected to the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, and 44.75 lakh line were also added/connected during 2014-15. During 2015 - 2016, private sectors provided 3.29 lakh new net fixed (wired) telephone connections, which was 102.89% higher than 1.62 lakh connections provided during 2014-15. While the public sector surrendered 16.98 lakh connections. During the year 2015-16, the public sector provided/connected 100.07 lakh new (net) cell phone (Mobile) connections, while 176.45 lakh cell phone connections were surrendered/ disconnected during 2014-15. While the private sector added 545.66 lakh connections and 826.65 lakh cell phone connections were also provided during 2014-15. Total 645.73 lakh connections (fixed + cell phones) were provided during 2015-16 and 650.2 lakh phones connections were provided during 2014-15. Annual trend



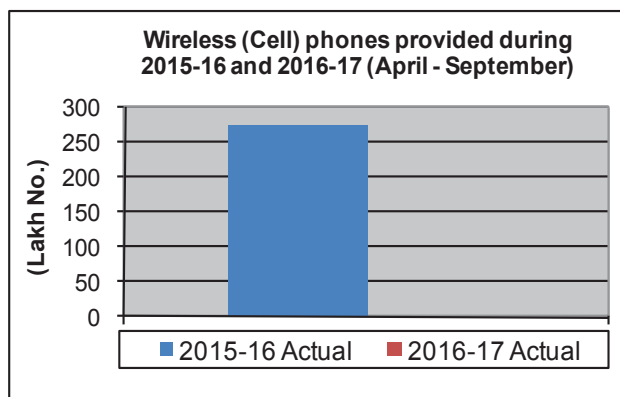
in provision of landline and Cell phone connections during last five years is indicated in the above chart.

9.45 During 2016-17 (April - September) 20.4 lakh lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges at the national level which was 20.96% lower than switching capacity added during the corresponding period of the previous year. During (April - September) 2016-17, private sectors provided 1.84 lakh new net fixed (wired) telephone connections, which was 23.98% higher than 1.48 lakh connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. The public sector surrendered 8.85 lakh connections during the period, as well as 7.89 lakh connections were also surrendered during the corresponding period of the previous year.



During (April - September) 2016-17, the private sector surrendered 73.4 lakh new (net) cell phone connections but 242.05 lakh cell phone connections were provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. During this period 74.7 lakh cell phone provided in the public sector and 33.56 lakh connections were also provided during the corresponding period of the previous year.

9.46 During (April - September) 2016-17 total 1.3 lakh telephones connections were provided which was 99.53% lower than 275.6 lakh connections provided during the corresponding period of the previous year.



CHAPTER – X

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched by the Govt. of India on 23rd December 1993 to provide a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets and for provision of basic facilities including community infrastructure, based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their Constituencies/States. Initially, the MPLADS was under the control of Ministry of Rural Development. The subject relating to the MPLADS was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in October 1994. The scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines, which have been comprehensively revised from time to time. The present Guidelines were issued in June 2016.

10.1 Salient Features

The salient features of the MPLAD Scheme are as follow:

- a) MPLADS is a Central Plan Scheme fully funded by the Government of India under which funds are released in the form of Grants-in-aid directly to the District Authorities.
- b) The funds released under the Scheme are non-lapsable, i.e. the entitlement of funds not released in a particular year is carried forward to the subsequent years, subject to eligibility. At present, the annual entitlement per MP/Constituency is ₹ 5 crore.
- c) Under MPLADS, the role of the Members of Parliament is limited to recommend works. Thereafter, it is the responsibility of the District Authority to sanction, execute and complete the works recommended by Members of Parliament within the stipulated time period.
- d) The elected 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 can recommend works for implementation, anywhere in the country.
- e) There is no limit for works to be executed for the Government. However, for the works meant for trust/society there is a ceiling of ₹ 50 lakh for the lifetime of each Trust/Society. An MP can recommend funds only upto ₹ 100 lakh in all in a financial year, from MPLADS funds for works to Trusts/Societies.
- f) MPLADS works can be implemented in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, cyclone, hailstorm, avalanche, cloudburst,

pest attack, landslides, tornado, earthquake, drought, tsunami, fire and biological, chemical, radiological hazards, etc. MPs from the non-affected areas of the State/UT can also recommend permissible works upto a maximum of ₹ 25 lakh per annum in the affected area(s) in that State/UT.

- g) In the event of “Calamity of severe nature” (which is decided and declared by the Government of India) in any part of the country, an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of ₹ 1 crore for the affected district. The funds in this regard will be released by the Nodal District Authority of the MP concerned to the District Authority of the affected district to execute permissible works.
- h) In order to accord special attention to the development of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), 15% of MPLADS funds are to be utilized for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5% for areas inhabited by ST population.
- i) If an elected Member of Parliament finds the need, to contribute MPLADS funds, to a place outside that State/UT or outside the constituency within the State or both, the MP can recommend eligible works, under these Guidelines upto a maximum of ₹ 25 lakh in a financial year. Such a gesture on the part of an MP will promote national unity, harmony, and fraternity among the people, at the grass roots level.
- j) The MP may recommend maximum of ₹ 20 lakh per year for giving assistance to Differently Abled Citizens for purchase of tri-cycles (including motorized tri-cycles), battery operated motorized wheel chair and artificial limbs; and aids for visually and hearing impaired.
- k) MPs may recommend their MPLADS funds to aided educational Institutions which are receiving financial assistance from state government and are recognized by a State/UT/Central Board of Secondary Education in the case of schools and by State/Central University in case of colleges and are not charging commercial fee from students. Such aided educational institutions are eligible for receiving MPLADS funds for all permissible items under the Guidelines with no ceiling. Both **aided and un-aided** educational institutions which are recognized by a Board of Secondary Education/University and are run by trusts/societies are eligible for receiving MPLADS funds for all permissible items under the Guidelines; the particular trust/society which runs the concerned educational institution will be governed by the maximum ceiling imposed on trusts/societies under the Guidelines (para 3.21).
- l) Energy efficient Community Gobar gas plants , Crematoria and structures on burial/ cremation grounds and Non-conventional energy systems/devices for Community use are *interalia* included in sector VI & VII of **Annexure-IV(E)** of the Guidelines.

- m) MPs may recommend MPLADS Funds for augmentation of funds for Scheme such as 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' which provides for construction of individual toilets, subject to provisions contained in para 3.17 and 3.18 of the Guidelines on MPLADS.
- n) Funds released by the Government of India are deposited by the District Administrations in Nationalized Banks (including IDBI Banks)/ Regional Rural Banks (Gramin Banks) which are on Core Banking Platform with the Nationalized Bank as their sponsor, for each MP for the purpose of MPLAD Scheme.
- o) The roles of Central Government, State Government, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies have been clearly defined in the Guidelines on MPLADS for implementation of MPLAD Scheme.

10.2 Impact

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

10.3 Scheme Performance

10.3.1 Physical Performance (as on 30th November 2016)

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

- **2055349** works have been recommended since inception of the Scheme.
- **1827933** works have been sanctioned since inception of the Scheme.
- **1623061** works have been completed since inception of the Scheme.
- The percentage of works completed over sanctioned is **88.79** since inception of the Scheme.
- In the current financial year (as on 30th November 2016) **83981** works have been recommended, **81761** works have been sanctioned (including works recommended during previous years) and **58931** works have been completed (including works sanctioned during previous years).

10.3.2 Financial Performance (as on 30th November 2016)

- ₹ **41804.25 crore** has been released since inception of the Scheme.
- Expenditure of ₹ **38587.04 crore** has been incurred since inception of

the Scheme. The percentage of expenditure over release is 92.30 since inception of the Scheme.

- ₹ **2295.00 crore** has been released in 2016-17 (as on 30th November 2016) and an expenditure of ₹ 2585.91crore has been incurred (includes brought forward unspent amounts of previous years) during this period.

10.3.3 The funds released year-wise under the scheme, since inception is furnished below:

Year	Funds Released (In ₹ Crore)	Cumulative Release (In ₹ Crore)
1993-1994	37.80	37.80
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	1470.55	17845.75
2008-2009	1580.00	19425.75
2009-2010	1531.50	20957.25
2010-2011	1533.32	22490.57
2011-2012	2507.68	24998.25
2012-2013	3722.00	28720.25
2013-2014	3937.00	32657.25
2014-2015	3350.00	36007.25
2015-2016	3502.00	39509.25
2016-2017 (as on 30 th November 2016)	2295.00	41804.25
Total	41804.25	-

10.4 Achievements

10.4.1 Comparative performance of the Scheme:

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

Year	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 30 th November 2016)
Fund released during the period (In ₹ crore)	3502.00	2295.00
Fund expenditure during period (In ₹ crore)	3628.01	2585.91
Utilization of funds over release (In %)	103.60	112.67
Sanction of works (In numbers)	102512	81761
Completion of works (In numbers)	91368	58931

10.4.2 Integrated website

All policy decisions regarding amendments in Guidelines and instructions on the MPLAD Scheme along with expenditure, as reported by District Authorities and release data are uploaded on the website of MPLADS for public access.

A new Integrated MPLADS website is fully operationalised. This website has been developed on state-of-the-art Microsoft technology platform with security features built-in and hosted at URL <http://164.100.129.134/mplads> in the Data Center environment of Government of India. Main features of this portal are as follows:

- CMS driven portal and integrated web application with a centralized database to provide single point of reference for all stake holders including customized dashboard for Members of Parliament.
- The Inter-governmental G2G solution will ensure Micro / Macro (Works, Release and Expenditure) level reporting and monitoring for timely utilization of funds at districts level including automatic incorporation of Member details from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha portal.
- The Citizen centric C2G solution will provide transformation of public suggestions to on-line recommendations from Members of Parliament and will also provide messaging/blog, offline communication between Members and District Authorities.

The new MPLADS portal hosted at URL <http://164.100.129.134/mplads> when fully operationalised will subsume into www.mplads.nic.in in due course of time.

10.5 Monitoring

- Implementation of MPLADS has improved due to intensive reviews and visits made by senior officers in the States.
- Review Meetings with the Secretaries of State Nodal Departments, monitoring of release of funds and taking stock of the implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs, have been held 19 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007- 08,2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13and once each in 2013-14,2014-15 and 2015-16).
- Financial and technical assistance is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for State/District officials to facilitate better implementation of the scheme. Ministry is providing training to the States/UTs for operationalising the newly developed integrated MPLADS website. This website is developed on the state-of-the-art technology platform with built in security features. This new websites will help the State and District officials in monitoring and supervising the MPLADS scheme effectively and efficiently.

CHAPTER – XI

PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE/HINDI

11.1 In accordance with the Official Language Policy of the Union and in pursuance of the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been making continuous and concerted efforts for propagation and promotion of Hindi as official language in the Ministry and in its attached & subordinate offices. Official Language Section of the Ministry is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of various statutory provisions and policies as laid down in the Official Languages Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976. As per the information received from Administration on 30th November 2016, all officers/employees are either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi. All 30 Stenographers are trained in Hindi Shorthand/Typing. MTS staff are being nominated serially for the training in Hindi typing.

Official Language Implementation Committee

11.2 An Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Admn.) undertakes quarterly review of the progressive use of Hindi as well as in the compliance of provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 & Official Languages Rules, 1976 in the Ministry and in its attached/subordinate offices. In each Quarter the meetings of this Committee were organized successfully. Quarterly reports related to the progressive use of Official Language and Annual Evaluation Report of the Ministry is forwarded to the Department of Official Language regularly.

Inspections

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

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

- FOD, Trishur
- FOD, Kozhikode
- FOD, Palakkad
- FOD, Kochi
- FOD, Dumka

The sections of this Ministry inspected this year are as follows:-

- General Section
- Coordination Section

- Budget and Finance Section
- PCL Section
- Twenty Point Programme Section
- CAP Section

Awards and Incentives

11.4 As in the previous years the **incentive scheme** for original noting/drafting in Hindi, continued during this year also. During the month of September 2016, **Hindi Pakhwara** was observed in the Ministry and in its attached and subordinate offices. In the Ministry, the period from 14th September 2016 to 28th September 2016 was observed as “**Hindi Pakhwara**”.

During the period, various competitions were organized and cash prizes were given to total 63 winners/participants Officers/Officials of this Ministry.

In order to encourage use of Hindi in the Ministry as per last year various competitions were also organized for Data Entry Operators and Daily Wages Employees separately this year also and the 15 winners of the competitions were given cash prizes.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti

11.5 The Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry was reconstituted on 19th March 2015. Thereafter, the first meeting of newly reconstituted Hindi Salahkar Samiti (Sixth of the Ministry) was organized under the chairmanship of Hon’ble General Dr. V.K. Singh (Retd.), Minister of State (Independent Charge), MoSPI on 25th August 2015. Subsequently second meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti was organized under the chairmanship of Sh. D.V. Sadanand Gowda, Minister, MoSPI on 9th August 2016.



Meeting of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry- 9th August 2016



Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry—9th August 2016

Hindi Training and Workshops

11.6 As all stenographers/typists in the Ministry are trained in Hindi stenography/typing so during the year 2015-16 no one has been nominated under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language. However, in view of the importance of Unicode and Hindi Typing, a programme was prepared for regular practice of Hindi Typing for the officials doing Typing work, under which two workshops were organized on 15th July 2016 and 28th November 2016 respectively. Total 23 officials were benefited. It is proposed to continue this programme further so that maximum officials can be trained in Unicode. In these workshops, 23 officers/officials of this Ministry learned to use Hindi typing in their day to day official work. Those officers who do not have the working knowledge of Hindi language are nominated for Hindi Training.

Parliamentary Committee Inspections

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

- FOD, NSSO, Alwar, Dated: 13th April 2016
- FOD, NSSO, Aurangabad, Dated: 7th July 2016

Publication of In-House Journal “Paridrishya”

11.8 During the reporting year, the material for 9th issue of the in-house Hindi Journal “Paridrishya” was compiled. The final cut is being given and action for publication is being taken.

CHAPTER XII

OTHER ACTIVITIES

12.1 The Vigilance Section in the Ministry, with the Joint Secretary & Chief Vigilance Officer as the Divisional head, deals with the following work:

- Dealing with vigilance cases i.e., cases of corruption, malpractices and lack of integrity in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' officers;
- Processing/issuing of vigilance status in respect of officers of various grades for various purposes;
- Implementation of Conduct rules;
- Furnishing of monthly statistical report giving status of pending vigilance cases to the Department of Personnel & Training;
- Work relating to granting permission under the provision of the Conduct Rules;

12.2 Vigilance Section also handles the following activities:-

- Reviewing and streamlining of procedures, which appear to afford scope for corruption or misconduct and for initiating other measures for the prevention, detection of corruption and other malpractices and punishment to the corrupt in the Ministry as well as its attached and subordinate offices;
- Preparation of list of officers of "Doubtful Integrity"/Agreed list and their postings to non-sensitive areas;
- Providing advice to the attached/subordinate offices regarding appointment of Vigilance Officers.

12.3 The complaints received from individuals and Organisations like CBI/CVC/PMO/Cabinet Secretariat/UPSC etc. are examined on the basis of the factual report obtained from the concerned Administrative Divisions, Attached and Subordinate Offices. The preliminary inquiries are made to look into the merit of the complaint and if the complaints have any substance then a regular departmental action is initiated. During the period April 2016– December 2016, five (5) reports regarding action taken by the Ministry in respect of various representations were sent to CVC.

12.4 During the year 2016-17 (April 2016–December 2016), fourteen(14) new cases/complaints were received and Forty-three (43) disciplinary proceedings in different Divisions of the Ministry, were processed which are at various stages of investigation/examination.

12.5 During the period (April 2016-December 2016), two (2) Minor Penalty Charge sheets and six(6) Major Penalty Charge sheets have been issued.

12.6 In addition to the above, in consultation with UPSC/CVC, Major/Minor penalties were imposed in eight (8) disciplinary cases.

12.7 During the period (April 2016-December 2016) more than 900 vigilance clearance were processed/ issued.

12.8 Vigilance Awareness Week was observed during the period **31st October 2016 to 5th November 2016** to create awareness amongst officers and staff of the Ministry. It began with pledge taking ceremony. The theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness Week was **"Public Participation in promoting integrity and eradicating corruption"**. Banners regarding observance of Vigilance Awareness Week were placed at vantage locations in the Ministry.

Redressal of Public Grievances

12.9 The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and its attached/ subordinate offices have negligible public interaction. However, a grievance redressal machinery is functioning in this Ministry under the supervision of Nodal Officer (Public Grievances). The particulars of the Nodal Officer have also been displayed at the Reception Office of S.P. Bhawan for the convenience of public including serving and retired persons of MoSPI so as to enable them to visit Nodal Officer without any difficulty. The grievances are received through P.G. Portal of MoSPI or through Department Of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. The P.G. Portal of MoSPI and Department Of A.R. and P.G. are regularly monitored by the Nodal Officer of MoSPI. There were 63 grievances pending as on 01st January 2016. During the year 2016 (Upto 31st December), a total number of 401 grievances have been received and 424 grievances have been settled. All the aforesaid cases are being followed up on priority basis by reminding the concerned subordinate offices/divisions of MoSPI for early disposal.

Court Cases

12.10 The number of court cases pending in various courts during 2016 is as under:-

Month	Jan. 16	Feb. 16	Mar. 16	April 16	May 16	June 16	July 16	Aug. 16	Sep. 16	Oct. 16	Nov. 16
Number	216	206	206	205	201	204	204	208	213	214	215

RTI Matters

12.11 RTI applications/appeals are normally received in PIGR Section and then forwarded to concerned CPIOs for their disposal. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has designated 13 First Appellate Authorities and one RTI Nodal Officer of the level of Director/Deputy Secretary under the RTI Act. The Ministry has also designated 28 Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and 25 Assistant Central Public Information Officers (ACPIOs) for main Ministry and one First Appellate Authority and one CPIO for Indian Statistical

Institute (ISI), an Autonomous body under the control of this Ministry. The number of requests and appeals received in 2016 under our RTI Act 2005 is given as under:

No. of Requests/Appeals/Notices of CIC received during-2016 Under the RTI Act 2005

Sl. No.	Name of Month	Requests/Applications				Appeals				Notices received from CIC
		Cf	Recd.	Disp.	Pending	Cf	Recd.	Disp.	Pending	
1	January-16	64	117	119	62	12	24	22	14	-
2	February-16	62	118	123	57	14	6	11	9	-
3	March-16	57	98	118	37	9	8	12	5	1
4	April-16	37	67	72	32	5	3	1	7	2
5	May-16	32	90	65	57	7	7	7	7	2
6	June-16	57	95	86	66	7	5	8	4	1
7	July-16	66	54	92	28	4	11	1	14	1
8	August-16	28	95	44	79	14	8	3	19	5
9	September-16	79	72	93	58	19	11	4	26	1
10	October-16	58	65	64	59	26	8	4	30	4
11	November-16	59	46	65	40	30	4	-	34	-
	TOTAL	64*	917	941	40**	12*	78	73	34**	17

Cf= Carry forward from prev. month pending

Recd.= Received during the month

Disp.= Disposed off during the month

* = Carry forward pendency as on 1st January 2016

**= Pendency as on 1st December 2016

Information and facilitation Counter:

12.12 The Ministry has an Information and Facilitation Counter (IFC) situated at the main gate of Sardar Patel Bhawan. The Information pertaining to the functions of the Ministry is available at the counter. In addition to this, the Statistical data for use by the Research Scholars, Economists, Financial Institutions, Educational Institutions, Universities, etc. is available at the Information and Facilitation Counter and the Citizen's Charter of this Ministry is also on display at the counter. A person conversant with the work has been placed at IFC for handling the queries of visitors.

International Coordination & Training

12.13 International Coordination & Training unit maintains liaison with international agencies such as the United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the International Labour Office (ILO) in different statistical matters which cover interchange of statistical intelligence, participation in international conferences, seminars, workshops and training for the development of statistical system capabilities and serving as clearing house for statistical matters. India is also ex-officio member of International Statistical Organisation, Voorburg, Netherlands.

12.14 The officers of this Ministry have attended 16 International Workshops/ Training Programmes and 16 meetings/Conferences during the period 1st January 2016 to 30th November 2016.

12.15 Swachh Bharat Mission:-

(A) Fortnightly cleanliness drive 16-31 May 2016:- The Ministry has carried out a fortnightly cleanliness drive from 16-31st May 2016 in the context of Swachh Bharat Mission.

(B) The Ministry had nominated the officers to watch the overall cleanliness activities in all the offices of the Ministry. The Ministry had also issued instructions to all attached/ subordinate offices to carry out similar work.

(C) On the occasion of 2nd Anniversary of current Government's swearing in on 26th May 2015, a pledge (Swachhta Shapath) was administered by the designated officers of MOSPI at 11.00 AM.

(D) The Ministry has carried out a special cleanliness drive from 6th -14th August 2016 to make each and every building of the Ministry in the Country spick and span.

The salient points earmarked in this drive are as under:-

- Upkeep and cleaning of the office premises including the common areas like toilets, common corridors, and stair, lifts etc.
- Upkeep and cleaning of the area around the office premises or the Office complex, including the parking areas, pathways etc.
- The Ministry endeavors for regular and continuous cleanliness activities to ensure tidy workspaces.
- Ministry has nominated the officers to watch the overall cleanliness activities in all the offices of the Ministry.
- The Ministry has also been issuing instructions as suggested by Ministry of Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, time to time to all offices to carry out the activities as part of this cleanliness drive.

- Steps have been taken to weed out old records and remove almirahs and furnitures from all the corridors and common places, stair cases have been cleared of all obstructions. The Officers have been asked to keep their files and records in a neat and tidy manner in their rooms and keep the environment spic and span. These measures are being taken on a continuous basis.
- Necessary measures are taken by General Administration as per the suggestions received from the nominated officers for cleanliness of all the offices of MOSPI located at Sardar Patel Bhawan, J.P. Building and R.K.Puram.

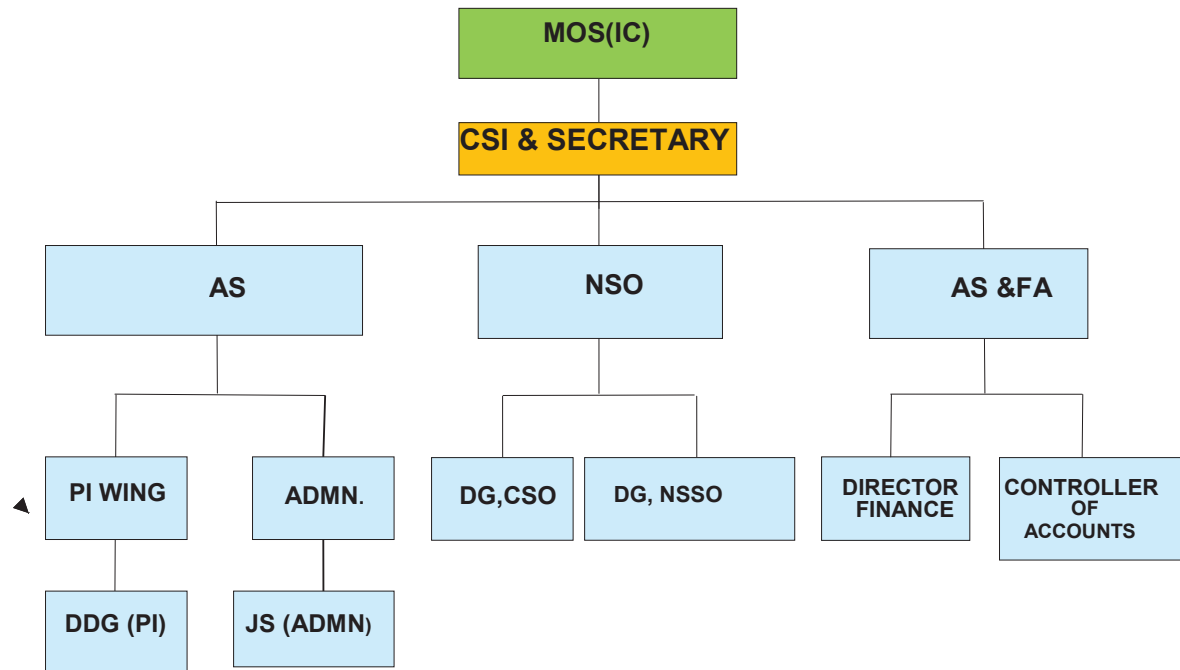
(E) **Possession of GPOA Building at Shahdara by the MOSPI:-** After taking over the possession of GPOA at Shahdara Building from CPWD, it has been decided that all the Offices of National Sample Survey Office(NSSO) located at Delhi may be shifted at CBD, Shahdara. In the first phase the Office of Regional Office and DPC, NSSO have already shifted and the shifting of NSSO Headquarter under progress.

12.16 **E-procurement:-** In terms of the instructions of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry has successfully implemented the E-procurement system. There are more than 20 active users created and assigned the roles of Tender Creator, Tender Publisher, Bid opener and Bid Evaluator for completion of the project.

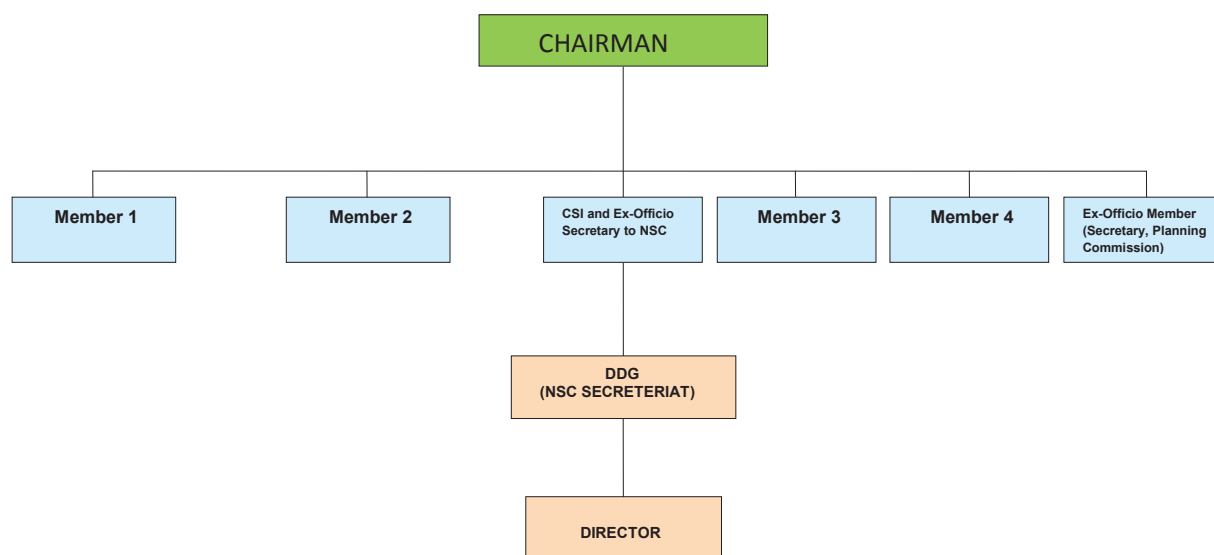
12.17 **E-office project:-** The Ministry has set target date of 31.03.2017 for implementation of E-office project in the Ministry. The following works are involved for implementation of E-office as suggested by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, the Nodal Ministry of the GOI. (a) Infrastructure Gap Analysis;(b) Procurement of High Speed Scanners (c) Procurement of Digital Signature Certificates(DSC);(d) NIC email creation of office staff;(e) Employee Master Data base(EMD);(f) R&I (Receipts & Issue)/ CRU capacity building and upgradation (for receipt digitization);(g) Create an e-office help desk in office (h) Training.

12.18 The above action point have already initiated by the Ministry and work is in progress for timely implementation of E-office project.

ORGANISATION CHART
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



ORGANISATION CHART
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION



NSC NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION
CSI CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF INDIA

ABBREVIATIONS USED

Annexure -IC

AS&FA	ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISER
ASI	ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES
ASTT.DIR	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CSI	CHIEF STATISTIAN OF INDIA
CSO	CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
CPD	COORDINATION & PUBLICATION DIVISION
C&A	COORDINATION & AMINISTRATION
CORD.	COORDINATION
DG& CEO	DIRECTOR GENERAL & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
DIR	DIRECTOR
DDG	DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
DO	DESK OFFICER
DPD	DATA PROCESSING DIVISION
DS	DEPUTY SECRETARY
DY.SECY.	DEPUTY SECRETARY
DY.ADV	DEPUTY ADVISER
DY.C.A.	DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
DY. DIR	DEPUTY DIRECTOR
DY.F.A.	DEPUTY FINANCIAL ADVISER
ESD	ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS DIVISION
FOD	FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION
HOD	HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
HOO	HEAD OF OFFICE
JT. ADV	JOINT ADVISER
JT. DIR.	JOINT DIRECTOR
JCM	JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY
JD	JOINT DIRECTOR
ICT	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION & TRAINING
IPMD	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECT MONITORING DIVISION
ISD	INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS DIVISION
ISI	INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
ISS	INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE
IS WING	INDIAN STATISTICAL WING
IWSU	INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT
MDG	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MPLADS	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
NAD	NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIVISION
NCMP	NATIONAL COMMON MINIMUM PROGRAMME
NSC	NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION
NSSO	NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
OL	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
O & M	ORGANISATION & METHOD
PAO	PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE
PCL	PRICE & COST OF LIVING
PG	PUBLIC GRIENVANCES
R&P	RESEARCH & PUBLICATION
RTI	RIGHT TO INFORMATION
SC/ST	SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE
SDRD	SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION
SSD	SOCIAL STATISTICS DIVISION
TPP	TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
TRG.	TRAINING
US	UNDER SECRETARY
SSS	SUBORDINATE STATISTICAL OFFICER

Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**I STATISTICS WING**

1. Acts as the nodal agency for planning integrated development of the statistical system in the country.
2. Coordination of statistical work with a view to identify gaps in data availability or duplication of statistical work in respect of Departments of the Government of India and the State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs) and to suggest necessary remedial measures.
3. Laying down and maintenance of norms and standards in the field of statistics, evolving concepts, definitions and methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results.
4. Advising the Departments of the Government of India on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data.
5. Preparation of National Accounts as well as publication of Annual Estimates of National Income, Gross/ Net Domestic Product, Government and private final consumption expenditure, capital formation, savings, capital stock and consumption fixed capital, quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product, preparation of National Input-Output Transactions Table, State level estimates of Domestic Product and fixed capital formation of supra-regional sectors, preparation of comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices.
6. Compilation and release of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month in the form of Quick Estimates, conducting Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and providing statistical information, to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing (factories) sector.
7. Development of Environment Statistics, development of methodology, concepts and preparation of National Resource Accounts for India.
8. Organisation and conduct of periodic All India Economic Census and follow-up sample surveys.
9. Conducting nation-wide sample surveys on various socio-economic aspects, such as, employment, consumer expenditure, housing conditions, debt and investment, land and livestock holdings, literacy, education, health, family welfare, un-organised manufacturing and services etc, to provide the database needed for development, research, policy formulation and economic planning.
10. Conducting quality checks and auditing of statistical surveys and data sets through technical scrutiny and sample checks and generate correction factors and alternative estimates, if required.
11. Undertaking the processing of survey data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow up surveys of Economic Census and Annual Survey of Industries by the National Sample Survey Organisation and the Central Statistical Organisation.
12. Dissemination of statistical information through a number of regular or adhoc

publications to Government, semi-Government or private data users/agencies and dissemination of data, on request, to United Nations Agencies like United Nations Statistics Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organisation and other relevant international agencies.

13. Giving grants-in-aid to registered non-governmental organisations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports and finance seminars, workshops or conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.
14. Functioning as the Cadre Controlling Authority and dealing with all aspects of managing the Indian Statistical Service including all matters pertaining to training, career planning and manpower planning.
15. The Indian Statistical Institute and ensuring its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).
16. Compilation and release of monthly Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees.
17. Undertaking methodological studies and pilot surveys for evolving better sampling techniques and estimation procedures including small area estimates.

II PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING

18. Monitoring of Twenty Point Programme.
19. Monitoring of projects of ₹150 crores and above.
20. Monitoring of the performance of Infrastructure Sectors.
21. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).
22. Coordination and policy issues relating to National Common Minimum Programme excluding sectoral policies allocated to other Ministries / Departments.

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

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

No fund was sanctioned during the financial year 2016-17 till date.

Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) –Annual Plan 2016-17
Ministry/Department: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

(₹. Crore)

Sl. No	Scheme	Annual Plan 2016-17 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North East 2016-17 BE
		GBS	IEBR	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Central Sector Schemes (CS)					
1	Capacity Development	170.00	0.00	170.00	14.00
2	Grants-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	80.00	0.00	80.00	16.00
Total (A)		250.00	0.00	250.00	30.00
B. Block Grants					
1	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	3950.00		3950.00	0.00

Annexure-IV-B

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

₹ in lakh

Name of Plan Scheme		Provision for NE during 2015-16			NE States	Expenditure	
		BE	RE	Actual Expenditure			
1		2	3	4	5	6	
1	Support for Statistical Strengthening	600.00	1000.00	948.55	Manipur	359.07	
					Sikkim	589.48	
					Meghalaya	-	
					Mizoram	-	
					Nagaland	-	
	Capacity Development (Total)	1025.00	900.00	682.30	-	-	
2	2(a). Capacity Development (Capacity Development of CSO & Institutional Development & Capacity Building)	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	
					2.(b)Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO - Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	AP	226.01
						Manipur	201.91
						Mizoram	42.57
						Sikkim	40.13
		1025.00	900.00	682.30	Tripura	171.68	
3	6th Economic Census	1000.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	
4	Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata (*)	1400.00	250.00	250.00			
	GRAND TOTAL	4025.00	2150.00	1880.85			

(*) State wise details not received

Annexure-IV-C

**Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2016-17 (BE and RE)
for North-Eastern Region.**

₹ in lakh

Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2016-17			NE States	Expenditure
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Capacity Development (Total)	1400.00	1400.00	1014.44		
(a) Capacity Development (Capacity Development of NSSO - Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER region)	900.00	900.00	514.00	AP	188.60
				Manipur	129.95
				Mizoram	39.60
				Sikkim	23.17
				Tripura	133.12
(b) Support for Statistical Strengthening	900.00	900.00	514.44	Manipur	-
				Sikkim	100.00
				Meghalaya	-
				Mizoram	400.00
				Nagaland	-
2. Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata (*)	1600.00	1600.00	150.00		
GRAND TOTAL	3000.00	3000.00	1164.44		

(*) State wise details not received

Annexure-V

Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006 during the period April 2015 to March 2016					
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S.No	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievements w.r.t the targets
			April 2015 - March 2016	April 2015 - March 2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Employment generated under MGNREGS					
1	No. of job cards issued	000 Number	@	3224	-
2	Employment generated	000 Mandays	@	1957857	-
3	Wages given	Lakh Rupees	@	2644521	-
National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)					
4	Number of SHGs promoted (New and Revived) during the financial year	Number	303086	226536	75
5	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year	Number	157874	188426	119
6	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year	Number	188818	101076	54
Distribution of Wasteland to Landless					
7	Land Distributed	Hectares	@	3868	-
Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour)					
8	No. of Inspections made	Number	@	190063	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	Number	@	23357	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	Number	@	22531	-
11	No. of Claims filed	Number	@	7052	-
12	No. of Claims settled	Number	@	6770	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases pending	Number	@	19369	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	Number	@	1624	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	Number	@	707	-
Food Security : Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)					
16	Food Security: TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	52340432	49594204	95
17	Food Security: TPDS (BPL)	Tonnes	8313303	8759257	105
18	Food Security: TPDS (AAY)	Tonnes	4615715	4772078	103
Food Security: National Food Security Act (NFSA)					
19	Food Security under NFSA - Normal	Tonnes	28354345	25462781	90
20	Food Security under NFSA - Tide Over	Tonnes	591308	508580	86

Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)					
21	No. of Houses constructed	Number	2079146	2080530	100
EWS/LIG Houses Constructed in Urban Areas					
22	No. of Houses constructed	Number	149999	109518	73
National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP)					
23	Partially Covered habitations	Number	47080	54979	117
24	Coverage of water quality affected habitations	Number	10117	7621	75
Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas					
25	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Number	@	12741	-
Institutional Delivery					
26	No. of deliveries in institutions	000 Number	@	16117	-
SC Families Assisted					
27	No. of SC families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	177699	388006	218
28	No. of SC students assisted under post matric scholarship	Number	@	4914716	-
Univeraslisation of ICDS Schemes					
29	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	7075	7029	99
Functional Anganwadis					
30	Anganwadis Functional (Cumulative)	Number	1400000	1347312	96
Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security					
31	No. of Urban poor families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	@	2577045	-
Afforestation					
32	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	000 Hectares	1166	1381	118
33	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Lakh Number	7583	9738	128
Rural Roads - Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)					
34	Length of road constructed	Kms.	26000	30187	116
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)					
35	Villages Electrified	Number	3501	7108	203
Energizing Pumps sets					
36	No. of Pumps sets energized	Number	349954	687248	196
Supply of Electricity					
37	Electricity supplied	Million Units	1096258	1072848	98

@ No targets were fixed

Annexure-VI

Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006 during the period April 2016 to June 2016					
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S. No	Item Name	Units	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievements w.r.t the targets
			April 2016 - June 2016	April 2016 - June 2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Employment generated under MGNREGS					
1	No. of job cards issued	000 Number	@	1067	-
2	Employment generated	000 Mandays	@	908533	-
3	Wages given	Lakh Rupees	@	1655958	-
National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)					
4	Number of SHGs promoted (New and Revived) during the financial year	Number	107525	84509	79
5	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year	Number	59762	22376	37
6	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year	Number	31455	18243	58
Distribution of Wasteland to Landless					
7	Land Distributed	Hectares	@	841	-
Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour)					
8	No. of Inspections made	Number	@	28459	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	Number	@	1320	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	Number	@	929	-
11	No. of Claims filed	Number	@	304	-
12	No. of Claims settled	Number	@	194	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases pending	Number	@	4677	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	Number	@	705	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	Number	@	303	-
Food Security : Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)					
16	Food Security: TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	13375297	12350669	92
17	Food Security: TPDS (BPL)	Tonnes	423423	369272	87
18	Food Security: TPDS (AAY)	Tonnes	263343	276238	105
Food Security: National Food Security Act (NFSA)					
19	Food Security under NFSA - Normal	Tonnes	11821899	10933203	92
20	Food Security under NFSA - Tide Over	Tonnes	284321	280625	99
Rural Housing - Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G)					

21	No. of Houses constructed	Number	815251	283963	35
EWS/LIG Houses Constructed in Urban Areas					
22	No. of Houses constructed	Number	59512	26012	44
National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP)					
23	Partially Covered Habitations	Number	11008	1813	16
24	Coverage of quality affected Habitations	Number	3203	300	9
Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas					
25	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Number	@	2331	-
Institutional Delivery					
26	No. of deliveries in institutions	000 Number	@	3020	-
SC Families Assisted					
27	No. of SC families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	36196	25905	72
28	No. of SC students assisted under post matric scholarship	Number	@	789317	-
Univeraslisation of ICDS Scheme					
29	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	7075	6947	98
Functional Anganwadis					
30	Anganwadis Functional (Cumulative)	Number	1400000	1331812	95
Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security					
31	Urban poor families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	@	420855	-
Afforestation					
32	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	000 Hectares	272	116	42
33	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Lakh Number	1770	1141	65
Rural Roads - Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)					
34	Length of road constructed	Kms.	12203	8755	72
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)					
35	Villages Electrified	Number	2092	1504	72
Energizing Pump sets					
36	No. of Pumps sets energized	Number	107262	121750	114
Supply of electricity					
37	Electricity supplied	Million Units	290603	288069	99

@ No targets were fixed

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR PERFORMANCE										
HIGHLIGHTS										
Growth Achieved during the period April - September 2016										
and during Last Three Years (April - September)										
Sl. No.	Sector	Achievement					Growth percent			
		April - September 2012	April - September 2013	April - September 2014	April - September 2015	April - September 2016	April - September 2013	April - September 2014	April - September 2015	April - September 2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Power (BU)	455.735	482.026	567.098	593.677	632.121	5.77	17.65	4.69	6.48
2	Coal (MT)	240.280	246.350	264.484	275.804	278.736	2.53	7.36	4.28	1.06
3	Steel (Finished Steel) (MT)	42.687	46.253	50.025	50.933	54.175	8.35	8.16	1.82	6.37
4	Cement (MT)	121.15	123.35	136.51	137.64	143.79	1.82	10.67	0.83	4.47
5	Fertilizers (MT)	7.630	7.829	7.926	8.592	8.897	2.61	1.24	8.41	3.54
6	Petroleum :-									
	i) Crude Oil (MT)	19.080	18.835	18.601	18.680	18.064	-1.28	-1.24	0.42	-3.30
	ii) Refinery (MT)	105.683	111.657	108.637	112.601	121.500	5.65	-2.70	3.65	7.90
	iii) Natural Gas (MCM)	21361	17838	16809	16449	15724	-16.49	-5.77	-2.14	-4.41
7	Roads #									
	Widening & Strengthening of Highways									
	i) NHAI (KM)	958.00	786.93	595.00	899.00	985.00	-17.86	-24.39	51.09	9.57
	ii) State PWD & BRO (KM)	592.86	559.20	549.39	545.52	1012.79	-5.68	-1.75	-0.70	85.66
8	Railway Revenue Earning									
	Freight Traffic (MT)	481.35	511.00	532.44	540.99	532.32	6.16	4.20	1.61	-1.60
9	Shipping & Ports									
	i) Cargo Handled at Major Ports (MT)	270.561	276.858	287.735	299.954	315.428	2.33	3.93	4.25	5.16
	ii) Coal handled at Major Ports (MT)	40.786	52.595	56.475	75.920	73.660	28.95	7.38	34.43	-2.98
10	Civil Aviation :-									
	i) Export Cargo handled (Tonnes)	418375	433452	478513	493220	541936	3.60	10.40	3.07	9.88
	ii) Import Cargo handled (Tonnes)	304193	287437	306468	338887	358180	-5.51	6.62	10.58	5.69
	iii) Passengers handled at International Terminals (Lakh)	200.254	224.282	243.970	262.492	287.365	12.00	8.78	7.59	9.48
	iv) Passengers handled at Domestic Terminal (Lakh)	570.542	605.439	668.410	797.001	981.117	6.12	10.40	19.24	23.10
11	Telecommunications :-									
	i) Addition in Switching capacity (Fixed+WLL=GSM) ('000 lines)	849.397	420.364	2597.354	2580.645	2039.822	-	517.88	-0.64	-20.96
	ii) New net Fixed/wired Telephone connections ('000 No.)	-1088.148	-931.344	-1095.353	-640.498	-701.304	-	-	-	-
	iii) New net Cell phone (WLL+ GSM) connections ('000 No.)	-12556.535	2783.444	26026.856	27560.257	129.591	-	835.06	5.89	-99.53
	BU: Billion Units	MCM: Million Cubic Meter								
	MT: Millions Tonnes	KM: Kilometre								
	# : Includes Widening to four/six/eight lanes & two lanes and Strengthening of existing weak pavement only.									

Annexure - VIII

Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during 2016-2017				
Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
	April,2016			
	COAL			
1	KRISHNASHILA (NCL) (4MTY) (NORTHERN COAL FIELDS LIMITED) - [N06000007]	789.88	03/2013	511.19
2	AMLOHRI EPR (NCL) (6 MTY , INCR.) (NORTHERN COAL FIELDS LIMITED) - [N06000010]	1,352.04	03/2016	848.99
	ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS			
3	SILCHAR-UDARBAND (PH. II) HN-54, KM.309 TO KM.275 (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240100207]	157.47	09/2007	238.50
4	KOTA BYPASS,RJ-4, NH-76 (NHAI) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106297]	275.00	10/2008	184.63
5	RAJMARG CHORAHA TO LAKHNANDON,KM 297 TO KM 351, NH-26 (NHAI) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106304]	251.03	10/2008	326.30
6	SILIGURI TO ISLAMPUR (WB-7) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000028]	225.00	07/2008	191.00
7	NALBARI TO BIJNI (AS-8) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000035]	200.00	06/2008	281.60
8	GUWAHATI TO NALBARI (AS-5) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000046]	198.16	04/2008	242.40
9	DHARAMTUL TO SONAPUR (AS-19) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000051]	200.00	06/2008	289.50
10	NH CONNECTIVITY TO ICTT VALLARPADA EU NH - SH (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000107]	557.00	02/2010	932.30
11	KISHANGARH-AJMER-BEAWER PPP (BOT)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000128]	795.00	05/2012	1,512.11
12	CHILKALURIPET-VIJAYWADA 6 LANE (KM 355 TO KM 434.15) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000132]	572.30	10/2011	761.40

Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during 2016-2017				
Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
13	JAIPUR-TONK-DEOLI PPP (BOT)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000135]	792.06	12/2012	1,983.00
14	HAZARIBAGH-RANCHI (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000141]	625.07	01/2013	995.90
15	ARMUR TO KADLOOR YELLAREDDY (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000143]	390.56	02/2012	631.60
16	PANIPAT-ROHTAK (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000151]	807.00	10/2014	1,209.43
17	DEVIHALLI-HASSAN (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000152]	453.00	-	487.90
18	BELGAUM-DHARWAD(NH-4) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000158]	480.00	-	438.00
19	UGRADATION OF HYDERABAD-BANGALORE SECTION (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000160]	680.00	-	188.40
20	2-LANNING OF SHILONG BYPASS (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000181]	226.00	02/2014	282.30
21	BHOPAL-SANCHI (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000192]	209.00	01/2013	11.28
22	PUNE-SHOLAPUR,PKG-II PPP (BOT)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000193]	835.00	01/2014	1,684.00
23	SAMBALPUR-BARGARH-CHHATISGARH/ORISSA BORDER (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000196]	909.00	05/2014	844.10
24	LUCKNOW-RAIBAREILI (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000207]	635.90	07/2012	616.50
25	NAGPUR-WAINGANGA BRIDGE PPP (BOT)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000210]	484.19	10/2014	458.86
26	FOUR LANNING OF WALAYAR-VADAKKANCHERRY SECTION (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000214]	682.00	10/2013	34.81
27	2 LANING WITH PS AGRA ALIGARH (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000220]	250.50	10/2014	65.30

Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during 2016-2017				
Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
28	2 LANING WITH PS KANPUR KABRAI (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000221]	373.47	07/2014	358.30
29	2-LANING WITH PS OF JHALAWAR-RAJASTHAN-MP. BORDER (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000237]	177.32	01/2016	86.50
30	CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW 2-LANE HIGHWAY FROM KM 38/00 TO 71/00 IN MIZORAM TO SUPPORT KALADAN MULTI MOD ITEM RATE(PUBLIC WORKS DEPT OF STATE) - [N24000304]	186.96	-	132.80
31	2-LANING WITH PAVED SHOULDER OF RAEBARELI TO JAUNPUR PPP (ANNUITY)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000428]	569.38	06/2016	737.59
32	PONDICHERRY TO TINDIVANAM SECTION OF NH-66 (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000466]	285.00	01/2008	285.00
	May,2016			
	<u>STEEL</u>			
33	1.2 MTPA PELLET PLANT PROJECT ,DONIMALAI (NMDC) (NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NMDC)) - [N12000072]	572.00	04/2013	451.58
34	7.0 MTPA KUMARASWAMY IRON ORE MINE PROJECT (NMDC) (NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NMDC)) - [N12000073]	898.55	05/2013	379.57
	<u>PETROLEUM</u>			
35	MOUNDED BULLET PROJECT AT CPCL (CHENNAI PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000154]	279.00	12/2014	190.86
	<u>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
36	ACADEMIC CUM RESIDENTIAL CAMPUS AT HARINGHANTA KALYANI WB FOR IISER KOLKATA (CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) - [N28000061]	225.81	06/2012	143.72
37	RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER COMPLEXES FOR THE CAMPUS OF IIT PATNA AT BIHTA (CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT) - [N28000063]	171.10	09/2014	192.24

Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during 2016-2017				
Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
	June,2016			
	<u>ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS</u>			
38	DHOLPUR - MORENA SECTION (INCLUDING CHAMBOL BRIDGE) NH-3 (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000108]	232.45	09/2010	343.71
	July,2016			
	<u>PETROLEUM</u>			
39	ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF VASAI EAST FIELD (OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED) - [N16000183]	2,476.82	12/2018	982.92
	<u>POWER</u>			
40	NORTHERN REGION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME-XIX (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000056]	410.29	02/2012	390.87
41	NORTHERN REGION TRANSMISSION STRENGTHENING SCHEME (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000083]	965.58	11/2012	791.84
42	NORTHERN REGION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME-XXI (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000095]	1,677.57	04/2013	1,487.22
43	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FOR PHASE-1 GENERATION PROJECTS IN JHARKHAND AND WEST BENGAL-PART-A1 (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000104]	558.26	11/2013	629.41
44	TR SYSTEM FOR PHASE-I GENERATION PROJECTS IN JHARKHAND AND WEST BENGAL-PART-A2 (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000113]	2,422.66	08/2014	2,497.86
45	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH KRISHNAPATNAM UMPP-PART B (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000122]	1,927.16	10/2014	1,642.57

Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during 2016-2017				
Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
46	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FOR ULTRA MEGA SOLAR PARK IN ANANTPUR DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH- PART A (PHASE-I) (POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) - [N18000198]	312.94	05/2016	109.00
	<u>RAILWAYS</u>			
47	RAIL-CUM-ROAD BRIDGE AT MUNGER (NL), ECR (EAST CENTRAL RAILWAYS) - [220100307]	921.00	03/2009	1,649.05
48	PATNA GANGA BRIDGE (NL), ECR (EAST CENTRAL RAILWAYS) - [220100308]	624.47	10/2007	3,104.92
49	CONSTRUCTION OF STEEL SUPERSTRUCTURE AND OTHER ANCILLARY WORKS OF RAIL CUM ROAD BRIDGE. FABRICATION (EAST CENTRAL RAILWAYS) - [N22000342]	1,191.31	06/2012	1,296.95
	<u>ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS</u>			
50	GANGA BRIDGE TO RAMDEVI CROSSING PH.II NH-25, KM.75-80.06 (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106221]	155.00	09/2008	248.73
51	4 LANNING OF GODHARA TO GUJARAT/MP BORDER PPP (BOT)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000168]	785.50	08/2013	923.28
52	JAIPUR-REENGUS (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000198]	267.81	02/2013	699.60
53	BEAWAR PALI PINDWARA PPP (BOT)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000199]	2,388.51	06/2014	2,490.61
54	REENGUS SIKAR PPP (ANNUITY)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000227]	333.51	09/2014	226.96
55	2-LANING WITH PS LAMBIA-JAITRAN-RAIPUR (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000238]	158.04	12/2015	129.37
56	4 LANING OF GOMTI CHAURAHA - UDAIPUR EPC(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000455]	914.50	10/2015	1,128.25
57	4-LANING OF ROHTAK - HISSAR SECTION PPP (BOT)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000456]	959.25	06/2016	1,229.40
	August,2016			

Month wise List of Completed Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above during 2016-2017				
Sl. No	Project Name	Original Cost (₹ crore)	Original Date of commissioning	Cumulative Expenditure (₹ crore)
	<u>POWER</u>			
58	TEESTA LOW DAM HEP, STAGE-IV (4X40 MW) (NHPC) (NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION) - [180100243]	1,061.38	09/2009	2,048.42
	<u>RAILWAYS</u>			
59	CUTTACK - BARANG (LD) (RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.) - [220100326]	127.13	-	237.96
	<u>ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS</u>			
60	GUWHATI TO NALBARI (AS-4) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000038]	175.96	04/2008	309.01
61	SIX LANNING OF HOSUR- KRISHNAGRI NH-7 KM.33.130 TO KM.93.00 PPP (BOT)(NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000171]	535.00	12/2013	924.70
	September,2016			
	<u>COAL</u>			
62	ASHOK EXPN OCP CCL (10 MTY) (CENTRAL COAL FIELDS LIMITED) - [060100096]	341.63	03/2011	241.62
	<u>PETROLEUM</u>			
63	PURCHASE OF 2 NOS. OF 2000 HP DRILLING RIG (OIL INDIA LIMITED) - [N16000165]	270.00	06/2012	172.53
	<u>RAILWAYS</u>			
64	BANKURA - DAMODAR (GC) (SER) (SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY) - [220100277]	111.90	03/2005	195.00
	<u>ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS</u>			
65	BIJNI TO ASSAM WB BORDER (NH-31.C)(1)(NHAI) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106290]	195.00	06/2008	294.65
66	FORBESGANJ TO SIMRAHI (NH-57)(NHAI) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [240106294]	332.94	09/2008	518.85
67	NAGAON TO DHARAMTUL (AS-2) (NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) - [N24000042]	264.72	06/2008	322.50

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

A. Twenty Point Programme Division

Sl. No.	Publications	Periodicity	Month/Year
1	Annual Review Report on Twenty Point Programme-2006	Yearly	2014-15
2	Monthly Progress Report on Twenty Point Programme-2006	Quarterly	Four Progress Reports

B. I. National Sample Survey Office

NSS Report No. 574	Health in India
NSS Report No. 575	Education in India
NSS Report No. 576	Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India
NSS Report No. 577	Household Indebtedness in India
NSS Report No. 578	Household Assets and Indebtedness among Social Groups
NSS KI (72/21.1)	Key Indicators Domestic Tourism in India
NSS KI (72/1.5)	Key Indicators of Household Expenditure on

II. Sarvekshana

1. The 101st issue of 'Sarvekshana' was published and also uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

III. A Manual covering all methodological aspects on Pooling Central and State sample data has been released.

C. List of Publications of SSD in 2016-17 (Released upto 30th November 2016)

1. SAARC Social Charter -India Country Report – 2016
2. Elderly In India – 2016
3. Disabled Persons in India -A Statistical Profile 2016

D. Research and Publication Unit

The Research and Publication Unit regularly brings out the following publications:

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

E. National Account Division

S.No.	Publication	Periodicity	Month of release
1.	National Accounts Statistics - 2016	July 2016	e-Publication, Hard Copy
2.	State-wise and Item-Wise Estimates Of Value Of Output From Agriculture And Allied Sectors With New Base Year 2011-2012 (2011-12 To 2013-14) 2016	July 2016	e-Publication
3	Supply and Use Table 2011-12	September 2016	e-Publication
4	Supply and Use Table 2012-13	September 2016	e-Publication

POSITION OF ACTION TAKEN NOTE (ATN) FOR THE YEAR 2015-16					
S. No	Year	No. of Paras / PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC.
1	C&AG's Performance Audit No.31 (civil) of 2010-11 on MPLADS	None	First ATN submitted on 20th Dec,2011 and second ATN on 16th May 2012 and Third ATN on 24th July 2014 (In the ATNs complete replies on 46 paras and part replies on 13 paras have been submitted).	Nil	Nil
2	PAC report No.55 (15 th Lok Sabha) on MPLADS	Vetted comments against all 33 paras has been submitted	ATN on all the 33 paras was submitted on 13 th September 2013	ATN on all the 33 paras were submitted to PAC. Ministry was asked to submit ATNs on 03 additional points.	Comments of MoSPI vetted by DG, Audit in respect of all the 33 Paras were sent to PAC Branch on 13th September and ATNs on additional points were also sent to PAC on 20th April 2015.
3	C&AG report No.18 of 2015 ATN on all 2 paras yet to be submitted	Nil	Nil	2	Nil

