

CHAPTER III

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

3.1 The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) coordinates the statistical activities in the country and evolves statistical standards. Its activities include compilation of National Accounts, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Indices for Urban Non-Manual Employees, Human Development Statistics including Gender Statistics, conduct of Annual Survey of Industries and Economic Census and imparting of training in Official Statistics. The CSO also assists in the development of statistics in the states and Union Territories, and disseminates Energy Statistics, Social and Environment Statistics and prepares the National Industrial Classification.

National Accounts

3.2 The National Accounts Division (NAD) of the CSO is responsible for the preparation of national accounts, which include besides the consolidated accounts of the nation and detailed accounts of the public sector transactions, estimates of national product, government/private final consumption expenditure, capital formation and saving. The Division brings out an annual publication, entitled “National Accounts Statistics”, containing these statistics. Other important activities of the Division are: (i) preparation of quarterly estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) at current and constant prices, (ii) estimation of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital; (iii) estimation of state level domestic product and gross capital formation of supra-regional sectors of railways, communication, banking & insurance, and central government administration, and (iv) preparation of comparable estimates of state domestic product (SDP) at current prices for the use of Finance Commission and Planning Commission.

3.3 During the current year, the Division released the publication, “National Accounts Statistics, 2005”, giving estimates of national /domestic product, private final consumption expenditure, saving, capital formation, capital stock, public sector transactions and consolidated accounts of the nation for the period 1993-94 to 2003-04. This publication also included the estimates of factor incomes for the years 1993-94 to 2002--03. An analytical write-up giving an overview of the economy as observed in the National Accounts Statistics, and advance estimates of national income for the year 2004-05 were also included in the publication. A statement giving the main macro economic aggregates for the years 1950-51 to 2003-04 both at current and constant (1993-94) prices was included in the publication as a special statement. Other special statements giving domestic product from livestock sector separately for the period 1993-94 to 2003-04 and Quarterly Estimates of GDP for the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, were also included in the publication to meet the demand of policy makers and researchers.

3.4 As per the current release policy of the Ministry, the Division releases the Quick Estimates of national income and related aggregates of the previous financial year on 31st January, and the Advance Estimates of national income for the current financial year on 7th February. In addition to these, the Division also releases the quarterly estimates of GDP, both at current and constant prices with a time-lag of 2 months, except the first quarter, which has a time lag of 3 months. In accordance with this release calendar, the NAD released the Quick Estimates of National Income and related aggregates, 2004-05 on 31.1.2006, the Advance

Estimates of national income, 2005-06 on 7.2.2006, the estimates of GDP for the first quarter (April-June) of 2005-06 on 30.9.2005, and those of second quarter (July-September) of 2005-06 on 30.11.2005. The Advance Estimates released on 7.2.2006, place the real GDP growth rate at 8.1 per cent, as against the growth rates of 7.5 per cent in 2004-05 and 8.5 per cent in 2003-04.

3.5 The Division compiles the comparable estimates of gross and net state domestic product (GSDP/NSDP) by economic activities and per capita income estimates, in consultation with the representatives of State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS). These estimates are sent to Finance Commission and Planning Commission for their use. During the year, the Division compiled the comparable estimates of state domestic product for the year 2002-03 in consultation with the State Governments.

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

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

3.8 The country has been witnessing high growth rates of GDP during the last three years, mainly due to significantly higher performance in manufacturing and services sectors. While, the GDP at constant (1999-2000) prices during 2003-04 and 2004-05 registered growth rates of 8.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, it is estimated to register a growth of 8.1 per cent in 2005-06, according to the advance estimates of national income, released by the Ministry on 7.2.2006. During the first 4 years of 10th Plan, the GDP is estimated to have registered an annual average growth rate of 7.0 per cent, as against the 9th Plan growth rate of 5.4 per cent, and 8th Plan growth rate of 6.5 per cent. At current prices, the GDP growth rate during 2005-06 is 12.5 per cent, as against the growth rate of 11.8 per cent, in 2004-05. In absolute terms, the GDP at current and at 1999-2000 prices at factor cost is estimated at Rs. 32,00,611 crore, and Rs.28,43,897 crore, respectively, during 2005-06.

3.9 In terms of broad sectoral groups, the GDP in respect of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing'; 'mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction', and 'services', at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to register growth rates of 2.3 per cent, 9.0 per cent, and 9.8 per cent, respectively in 2005-06, as against the growth rates of 0.7 per cent, 8.6 per cent, and 9.9 per cent, respectively in 2004-05.

3.10 The National Income of the country (which is the net national product at factor cost) during 2005-06 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 28,54,683 crore, and at constant (1999-2000) prices, Rs 23,04,043 crore. Accordingly, the per capita income of the country in 2005-06, stands at Rs. 25,788 at current prices, and at Rs 20,813, at constant (1999-2000) prices, respectively showing growth rates of 11.0 per cent, and 5.9 per cent, respectively.

3.11 During the first two quarters of the current financial year 2005-06, namely Q1 (April-June) and Q2 (July-September), the real GDP registered growth rates of 8.1 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively over the corresponding quarters of previous year.

3.12 The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in GDP at market prices, is estimated at 60.6 per cent in 2004-05 as against 62.4 per cent during the year 2003-04. Within the PFCE, the major items of expenditure are 'food, beverages and tobacco' with a share of 40.6 per cent, 'transport and communication' with a share of 18.2 per cent, 'gross rent, fuel and power', with a share of 12.2 per cent, and 'medical care and health services' with a share of 6.2 per cent.

3.13 The rates of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) and Gross Domestic Capital Formation in 2004-05 are estimated at 29.1 per cent and 30.1 per cent, respectively as compared to 28.9 per cent and 27.2 per cent, respectively in 2003-04. The household sector has a major share in the total gross domestic saving. Its share in 2004-05 is estimated at 75.7 per cent as compared to 85.5 per cent in 1999-2000. The share of private corporate sector is 17.9 per cent in 1999-2000 and 16.6 per cent in 2004-05, whereas the share of public sector is (-) 3.4 per cent in 1999-2000 and 7.6 per cent in 2004-05.

3.14 Gross Domestic Capital Formation at current prices has increased from Rs. 7,52,132 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 9,39,555 crore in 2004-05 and at constant (1999-00) prices, it increased from Rs. 6,43,480 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 7,44,522 crore in 2004-05. The rate of gross capital formation at current prices is 30.1 per cent in 2004-05 as against 27.2 per cent in 2003-04. The rate of gross capital formation at constant (1999-00) prices increased from 26.7 per cent in 2003-04 to 28.5 per cent in 2004-05. The rate of net capital formation at current prices in 2004-05 was 22.8 per cent as against 19.8 per cent in 2003-04.

3.15 In the year 2004-05, the public sector, comprising administrative departments, departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises, contributed 23.6 per cent in the GDP and 26.5 per cent in gross domestic capital formation. In domestic savings, on the other hand, the public sector had a contribution of 7.6 per cent.

3.16 During the year, the Division compiled the domestic product estimates for the year 2002-03 and estimates of gross fixed capital formation for the year 2001-02 for use of State Governments.

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

(1) **Dehradun, Uttarakhand** during 22-26 August, 2005 for newly created States, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh. Madhya Pradesh State also participated in this Workshop.

(2) **Guwahati, Assam** during *19-23 September 2005* for the north-eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

(3) **Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh** during 3-7 October, 2005 for Northern states of, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, and Punjab. Maharashtra State also participated in this Workshop.

(4) Gangtok, Sikkim during 24-28 October 2005, for the Eastern/Central region states of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Sikkim, and Uttar Pradesh.

(5) Goa during 14-18 November 2005 for the western states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadar & Nagar Haveli. Madhya Pradesh State and Chandigarh UT also participated in this Workshop.

(6) Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh during 12-16 December 2005 for southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3.18 The above workshops, with the exception of the first workshop, were fully funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), under the UNDP-Planning Commission project, “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development”. The objectives of the Project include compilation of district income estimates by the States, for which the methodological and training is provided by the National Accounts Division of the CSO.

3.19 The methodological issues relating to the compilation of national accounts are overseen by an Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics, which is presently Chaired by Prof. S.D. Tendulkar. During the year, two meetings of the Committee were held, during 11-12 August, 2005 and on 9.1.2006. The main agenda items discussed were the changes in the new series of national accounts, which was subsequently introduced on 31.1.2006.

3.20 During the year, the CSO revised the base year of national accounts statistics from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. In the new series, the latest available data on various economic activities and the results of long-term surveys/censuses, besides some methodological and procedural improvements, have been incorporated. Major changes made in the new series are listed below:

(i) Latest data series that are used in the new series

- NSS 55th round on employment and unemployment and consumer expenditure.
- NSS 56th round on unorganized manufacturing.
- NSS 57th round on services sectors.
- NSS 58th round on Housing Conditions.
- All India Livestock Census, 2003.
- Population Census, 2001.
- All India Census of Small Scale Industries, 2001-02.

(ii) Improvements made in terms of coverage

- inclusion of production of salt through seawater evaporation.
- production of betel leaf, toddy, goat, buffalo and camel milk, duck eggs, and meat production from unregistered slaughtering in the States where these are presently not covered in the production estimates.
- inclusion of expenditures made on few tree crops during the gestation period and setting up of wind energy systems in construction sector.
- inclusion of a new category of ‘valuables’ (acquisition of precious metals and stones, as a store of value) under capital formation.

- better coverage of economic activities of other communication, renting of machinery and other equipment without operator, computer related activities in unorganized sector, coaching centres, social work with accommodation, recreation and cultural and supporting activities.

(iii) Important procedural changes

- using production data provided by the National Horticulture Board (NHB) for all horticultural crops.
- using the price data provided by the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (State DESs) for all crops.
- introduction of a new basic material, 'fixtures and fittings' under construction sector.
- netting from the property income of mutual funds, the retained reserves and dividends paid for the purpose of estimating the output of banking sector, and using Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for deflating the current price estimates of value added of Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- aligning the estimates of capital formation by industry with the estimates of capital formation by institutions, namely, public and private.
- treating the operating losses of departmental commercial undertakings as imputed subsidies, in line with the practice currently followed for irrigation departments.

3.21 As a result of the revision of the national accounts series, there is an overall increase in the GDP to the extent of 1.7 percent in 1999-2000.

Price Statistics

3.22. **Compilation of Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees:** The CSO has been compiling and publishing Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees [CPI(UNME)] on monthly basis, since 1961. The data on retail prices of goods and services in the consumption basket, used for compilation of CPI(UNME), are collected by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The number of items of various goods and services for which data are collected varies from centre to centre. The smallest number is 146 in the case of Imphal and the largest 345 for Delhi. Data on house rent and off-take in respect of selected commodities are also collected. Based on these data, the CSO compiles and releases the CPI(UNME) on base 1984-85=100. This index is widely used by various agencies for varied purposes including as an input to the wage and salary adjustment process; indexation of pension and superannuation payments, cost inflation index for capital gains, government taxes, charges and contracts; and as a general measure of inflation. During the year 2005-06, monthly indices relating to March, 2005 to December, 2005 have been released upto 25 January, 2006. Brochure giving CPI(UNME) at group and sub-group level for 59 urban centres and all-India, for the period January – June, 2005 has been released and another brochure for the period July, 2005 – December, 2005 is likely to be released during the year. The all-India general and group level CPI(UNME) for the period January, 2003 to December, 2005 is given in the **Table-3.1**. The trends delineated by the movements of all-India CPI(UNME) series at group level, are shown in **Chart-3.1**.

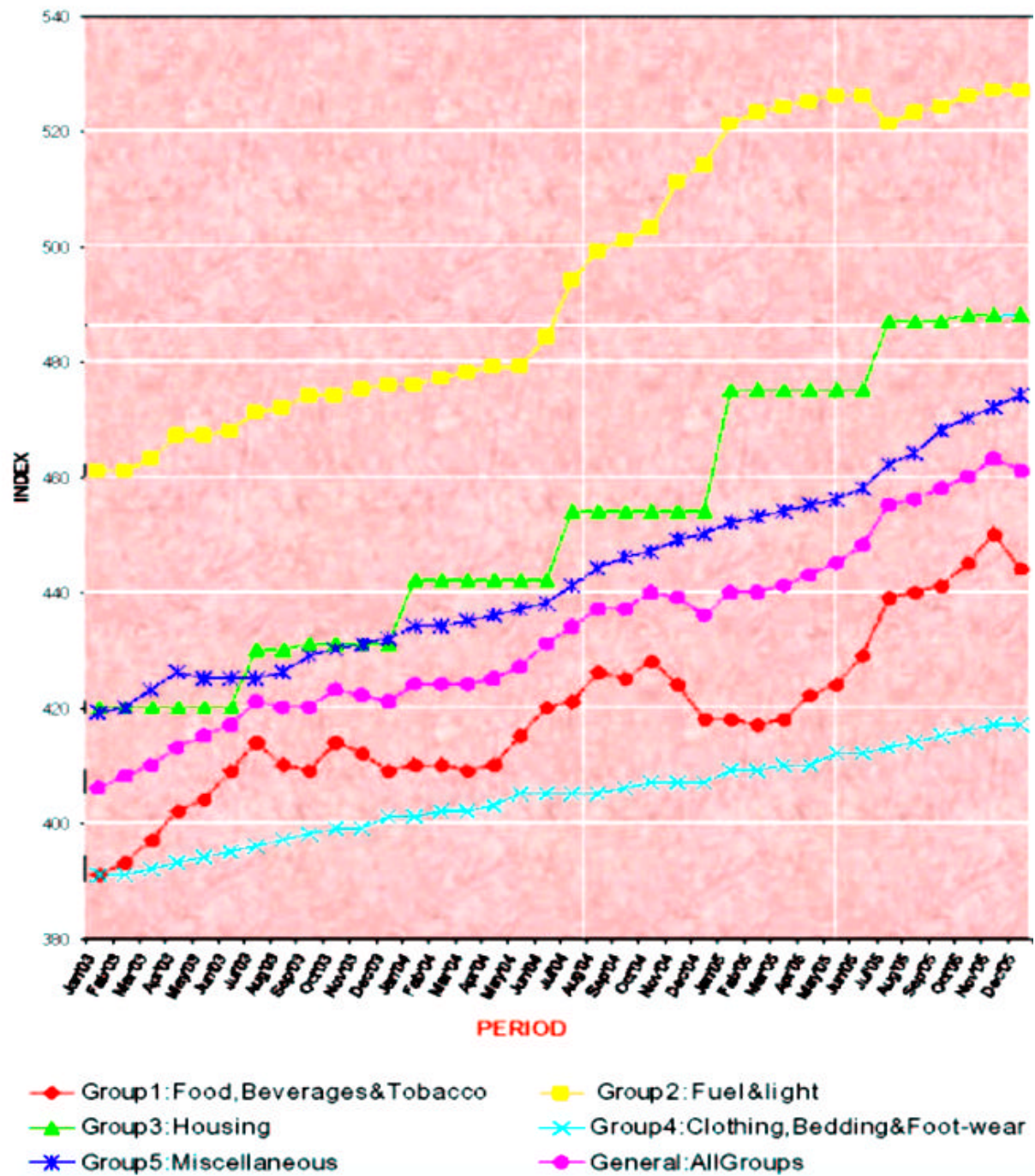
Table- 3.1**All-India general and group level CPI(UNME): January, 2003 to December, 2005**

Year	Month	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	General
2003	Jan	391	461	420	391	419	406
	Feb	393	461	420	391	420	408
	Mar	397	463	420	392	423	410
	Apr	402	467	420	393	426	413
	May	404	467	420	394	425	415
	Jun	409	468	420	395	425	417
	Jul	414	471	430	396	425	421
	Aug	410	472	430	397	426	420
	Sep	409	474	431	398	429	420
	Oct	414	474	431	399	430	423
	Nov	412	475	431	399	431	422
	Dec	409	476	431	401	432	421
2004	Jan	410	476	442	401	434	424
	Feb	410	477	442	402	434	424
	Mar	409	478	442	402	435	424
	Apr	410	479	442	403	436	425
	May	415	479	442	405	437	427
	Jun	420	484	442	405	438	431
	Jul	421	494	454	405	441	434
	Aug	426	499	454	405	444	437
	Sep	425	501	454	406	446	437
	Oct	428	503	454	407	447	440
	Nov	424	511	454	407	449	439
	Dec	418	514	454	407	450	436
2005	Jan	418	521	475	409	452	440
	Feb	417	523	475	409	453	440
	Mar	418	524	475	410	454	441
	Apr	422	525	475	410	455	443
	May	424	526	475	412	456	445
	Jun	429	526	475	412	458	448
	Jul	439	521	487	413	462	455
	Aug	440	523	487	414	464	456
	Sep	441	524	487	415	468	458
	Oct	445	526	488	416	470	460
	Nov	450	527	488	417	472	463
	Dec	444	527	488	418	474	461

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

Chart - 3.1

ALL-INDIACPI(UNME)AT GROUP LEVEL
(January,2003toDecember,2005)



3.23 Collection of price data for compilation of Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers / Rural Labourers: Rural retail price data is collected from 603 selected sample villages along with daily wage rates of 18 major agricultural and non-agricultural occupations every month for Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour for building up Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers / Rural Labourers

3.24 Revision of current series of CPI (UNME) vis a vis compilation of CPI (Urban)

3.24.1 The current series of CPI(UNME) on base 1984-85 is being compiled by the CSO in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. The weighting diagram for the current series of CPI(UNME) was prepared on the basis of the data collected through Family Living Survey for Urban Non-Manual Employees (FLS for UNME) conducted during 1982-83. With the passage of time the consumption pattern of the population in general and urban non-manual population in particular has been affected due to considerable changes in the economy and rapid urbanization and globalization of various economic activities resulting in emergence of new commodities/services on one hand and disappearance of some old items of consumption on the other. As such, the consumption basket of the current series of CPI(UNME) needs to be revised. Thus, the conduct of a fresh FLS for UNME to represent the current consumption pattern on a realistic basis became necessary.

3.24.2 The Governing Council of the NSSO considered the matter in its 91st meeting held on 10.6.2005 and as per its recommendations a Working Group was constituted for giving technical guidance to undertake a fresh Family Living Survey (FLS) for revision of the base of the current series of CPI(UNME). The Working Group inter alia considered the issue of compilation of all India CPI(Urban) and CPI(Rural) vis a vis integration of the same with the existing CPI series. It resolved that in view of limited utility of CPI(UNME), it would be ideal to go in for CPI(Urban) instead of revising the existing series of CPI(UNME). Existing series of CPI(UNME) may be continued without revision for some more time till CPI(Urban) is stabilized. The recommendations of the Working Group were placed before the Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics for Price and Cost of Living in its 44th meeting held on 30.12.2005, which accepted the above recommendations of the Working Group.

3.25 International Comparison Programme

3.25.1 The International Comparison Programme (ICP) developed by the United Nations, facilitates the comparison of macro economic aggregates like GDP, GNP etc. between different countries in a more meaningful way (by using Purchasing Power Parity [PPP] Numbers) than the comparison based on Official Exchange Rates. So far six rounds of ICP (starting from 1970 to 1993) have been conducted and India has participated in all the rounds except the last one. India is participating in the 7th round of ICP with 2005 as the reference year. The role of the participating countries is limited to collection of prices as per the specifications prescribed and furnishing the same along with basic heading weights from GDP expenditure estimates. Actual compilation of PPP numbers will be done by the coordinating agencies in respective regions. At national level, an expert group finalized the scope, coverage and other technical details in respect of price collection surveys for collection of prices of items in ICP basket as also approach for compilation of GDP expenditure weights at basic heading level.

3.25.2 National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operations Division) has been assigned the responsibility of collecting the prices of items identified under ICP. Collection of prices in respect of items pertaining to "Food, Clothing & Footwear" started from March, 2005. Price

collection in respect of other household consumer items started from September, 2005. Officers from CSO, NSSO(FOD) and Computer Center attended different international meetings / workshops in the context of current phase of ICP organized by Asian Development Bank and World Global Office.

Industrial Statistics

3.26 Annual Survey of Industries

3.26.1 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing sector comprising the activities relating to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply and cold storage. The survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The ASI extends to the entire country except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It covers all factories registered under Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 which respectively refer to the factories employing 10 or more workers and using power, and those employing 20 or more workers but not using power. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 employing 10 or more workers and using power, and those employing 20 or more workers but not using power. All the electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) were earlier covered under ASI irrespective of their employment size. This has been discontinued from ASI 1998-99 onwards. Certain services and activities like cold storage, water supply, repair of motor vehicles and other consumer durables like watches, etc. are covered under the survey. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hostels, cafes and computer services and also the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the survey.

3.26.2 The data collected through ASI relate to capital, employment and emoluments, consumption of fuel and lubricants, raw material and other input/output, value added, labour turnover, absenteeism, labour cost, construction of houses by employers for their employees and other characteristics of factories/industrial establishments.

3.26.3 The fieldwork consisting of issue of notices and collection, scrutiny and dispatch of the returns is the responsibility of the Field Operations Division. The fieldwork of ASI 2003-04 in respect of 50356 units, with a net response rate of about 97%, was completed in April 2005. A total of 52960 units will be covered in ASI 2004-05 for which the fieldwork has started in September 2005. The field work will be completed by April 2006.

3.26.4 The processing of the data and bringing out the detailed ASI reports including input and output items according to ASICC – ASI Commodity Classification are undertaken by CSO (IS Wing) every year with effect from ASI 1993-94 and onwards. The work of CSO (IS Wing) has been geared up in order to develop in-house computer software for data processing for generation of all tables and their publications with effect from ASI 1993-94; maintaining the timeliness for release of detailed ASI data annually within six months of data collection; and printing of ASI detailed reports with the help of in-house printing facility.

3.26.5 In the recent past many changes have been made for bringing improvements in the collection, processing and dissemination of ASI data. To reduce the sampling error, sample size has been increased for ASI 2004-2005. As per the decision taken by the Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS), the sampling design for ASI will not be changed for a period of five years starting with ASI 2004-05. The entire processing of data of ASI 1995-96 onwards is being done at CSO (IS Wing), Kolkata. To handle this work properly, CSO (IS Wing) has acquired necessary hardware and software to introduce modern Client-Server architecture and networking. Under the current plan scheme of 'Strengthening ASI Data processing under Institutional Development and capacity building' in CSO (IS Wing), the client server architecture with Oracle as RDBMS engine has been introduced very recently to streamline the large data processing so as to release the reliable data within a very short time span.

3.26.6 The CSO (IS Wing) provides necessary technical support to state governments as well as FOD, especially in respect of computerization of ASI frame, sample selection, data processing as well as analytical works on ASI data. The liaison work with state governments and other organizations / agencies in India and abroad are also undertaken besides dissemination of data for large number of users in India and abroad.

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

3.26.8 **Table-3.2** gives the Principal characteristics for the last three years. The ASI 2002-03 detailed results for factory sector indicate a total 1,27,957 working factories in all States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. This number does not include the electricity units registered with the CEA. These factories together had a total fixed capital worth Rs. 44,475,938 lakhs, working capital Rs. 10,012,110 Lakhs and invested capital Rs. 63,747,308 Lakhs. These factories provided gainful employment to about 7.87 million persons and distributed Rs. 5,515,801 Lakhs as emoluments to employees, consumed inputs of Rs. 91,618,549 Lakhs, produced output of Rs. 113,056,111 Lakhs worth of goods and services valued at ex-factory prices and contributed by way of value added by manufacture Rs. 17,234,004 Lakhs to the national income.

Table- 3.2

Principal Characteristics of ASI (All India - All Industries)

(Value figures in Rs. lakhs and others in Number)

Characteristics	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1. Number of factories	131,268	128,549	127,957
2. Fixed capital	39,960,422	43,196,013	44,475,938
3. Working capital	10,520,839	10,040,585	10,012,110
4. Invested capital	57,179,940	60,591,285	63,747,308

5. Number of workers	6,135,238	5,957,848	6,161,493
6. Number of employees	7,917,810	7,686,654	7,870,529
7. Wages to workers	2,767,074	2,743,824	2,968,905
8. Total emoluments	5,071,873	5,105,957	5,515,801
9. Total inputs	74,855,152	77,922,749	91,618,549
10. Value of output	92,690,185	96,245,663	113,056,111
11. Depreciation	3,472,893	3,892,702	4,203,558
12. Net value added	14,362,141	14,430,212	17,234,004
13. Rent paid	407,862	375,118	379,356
14. Interest paid	4,198,659	4,221,788	3,835,182
15. Net income	9,755,619	9,833,306	13,019,466
16. Net fixed capital formation	1,215,034	3,122,442	541,866
17. Profits	3,569,880	3,488,385	6,185,254

3.26.9 The detailed results of ASI 2002-2003 have been released on electronic media and hard print. The detailed results of ASI 2003-04 are under finalization and are expected to be released by March 2006. The following analytical studies have been undertaken and are in progress:

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

3.27 Index of Industrial Production

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

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

3.27.3 The industrial production registered a growth of 13.0% during 1995-96. Thereafter, the industrial growth declined to 6.1% in 1996-97. However, the growth marginally increased to

6.7% in 1997-98 but again declined to 4.1% in 1998-99. The growth in 1999-2000 improved significantly to 6.7% due to improvement in the industrial performance of manufacturing sector but again declined to 5.0% in 2000-01. In 2001-02 the growth showed a further decline to 2.7% but since the year 2002-03 the growth is improving significantly. The growth rate achieved in the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 were 5.7%, 7.0% and 8.4% respectively. The average annual growth rate in industrial production achieved during the last ten years is 6.6%.

3.27.4 As regards sector-wise growth, the trend in the Manufacturing sector has been almost similar to that of the General index. The Mining sector has witnessed an irregular growth pattern, which fluctuated between 9.7% in 1995-96 and -1.9% in 1996-97. During the last 10 years mining sector grew by average annual growth of 2.7%. In the electricity sector, the growth rate has declined from 8.1% to 4.0% during 1995-97 but subsequently during 1997-2000 the growth remained constant around 6.5% but again declined to 4.0% in 2000-01, 3.1% in 2001-02 and 3.2% in 2002-03. The growth rate then improved significantly to 5.1% in 2003-04 and 5.2% in the year 2004-05. During last 10 years electricity sector grew by an average annual growth of 5.5% as against 7.2% average growth rate achieved by manufacturing sector.

3.27.5 During the first nine months (April-December) of 2005-06, the industrial sector has witnessed a growth of 7.8% as compared to the growth of 8.6% during the same period of last year. At sectoral level, the mining sector witnessed growth rate of 0.4% which is lower than the growth of 5.1% achieved during April- December 2004-05. Manufacturing sector has registered a slightly lower growth during the first nine months of the current year, i.e. 2005-06 as against the performance in the same period of the previous year. During (April- December) of 2005-06 manufacturing and electricity sectors registered respective growth of 8.9% and 4.8% as against growth of 9.2% and 6.4% during corresponding period of the previous year.

3.27.6 The sector-wise annual trends in indices of industrial production during 1995-96 to 2004-2005 and monthly trends during April, 2005 to December, 2005 exhibited by the Manufacturing sector alongwith the General Index of Industrial Production are given in **Table-3.3** and **Charts-3.2** and **3.3** respectively. The sector-wise annual growth rates during 1995-96 to 2004-05 are depicted in **Chart-3.4**.

Table-3.3

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

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

Monthly Indices				
Apr'2005	151.9	214.2	187.0	204.9
May'2005	157.5	222.4	196.4	213.0
Jun'2005	149.2	225.2	189.0	213.6
Jul'2005	144.7	219.5	184.6	208.1
Aug'2005	138.4	225.2	193.4	212.9
Sep'2005	140.8	232.2	180.6	217.4
Oct'2005	151.8	235.6	193.7	222.6
Nov'2005	152.9	227.3	183.3	215.0
Dec' 2005	162.5	245.0	193.0	231.1
Annual Growth (April-March)				
1995-96	9.7	14.1	8.1	13.0
1996-97	-1.9	7.3	4.0	6.1
1997-98	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
1998-99	-0.8	4.4	6.5	4.1
1999-00	1.0	7.1	7.3	6.7
2000-01	2.8	5.3	4.0	5.0
2001-02	1.2	2.9	3.1	2.7
2002-03	5.8	6.0	3.2	5.7
2003-04	5.2	7.4	5.1	7.0
2004-05	4.4	9.2	5.2	8.4
Average Indices (April-December)				
1995-96	116.4	119.5	115.8	118.8
1996-97	114.9	130.4	120.2	127.7
1997-98	122.3	139.4	127.4	136.4
1998-99	122.9	145.1	136.0	141.9
1999-00	123.5	155.2	146.5	151.0
2000-01	127.8	164.5	153.6	159.6
2001-02	128.9	168.9	157.9	163.6
2002-03	136.4	178.5	163.9	172.6
2003-04	142.2	191.3	169.6	184.0
2004-05	149.4	208.9	180.4	199.8
2005-06	150.0	227.4	189.0	215.4
Growth (April-December)				
1995-96	10.5	13.8	8.9	12.9
1996-97	-1.3	9.1	3.8	7.5
1997-98	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.8
1998-99	0.5	4.1	6.8	4.0
1999-00	0.5	7.0	7.7	6.4
2000-01	3.5	6.0	4.8	5.7
2001-02	0.9	2.7	2.8	2.5
2002-03	5.8	5.7	3.8	5.5
2003-04	4.3	7.2	3.5	6.6
2004-05	5.1	9.2	6.4	8.6
2005-06	0.4	8.9	4.8	7.8

Chart-3.2
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
 Base : 1993 - 94
 (Annual Averages)

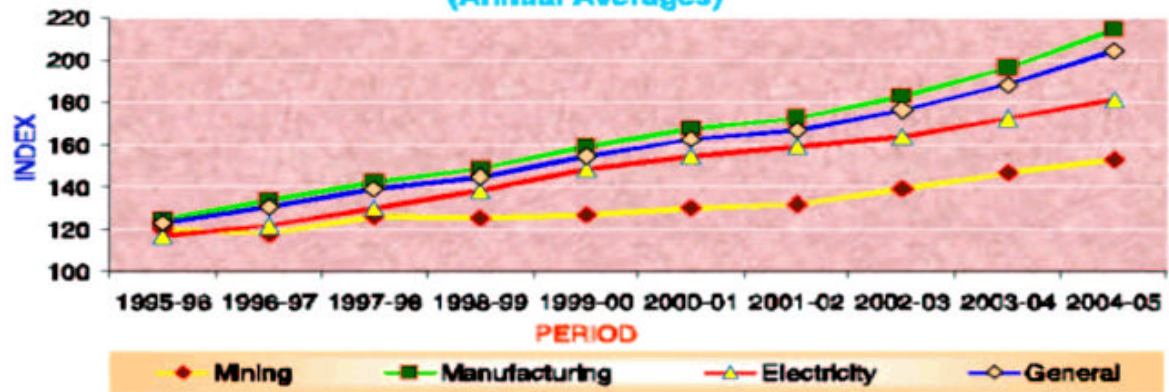


Chart-3.3
MONTHLY INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
 Base : 1993 - 94
 (April' 2005 to December' 2005)

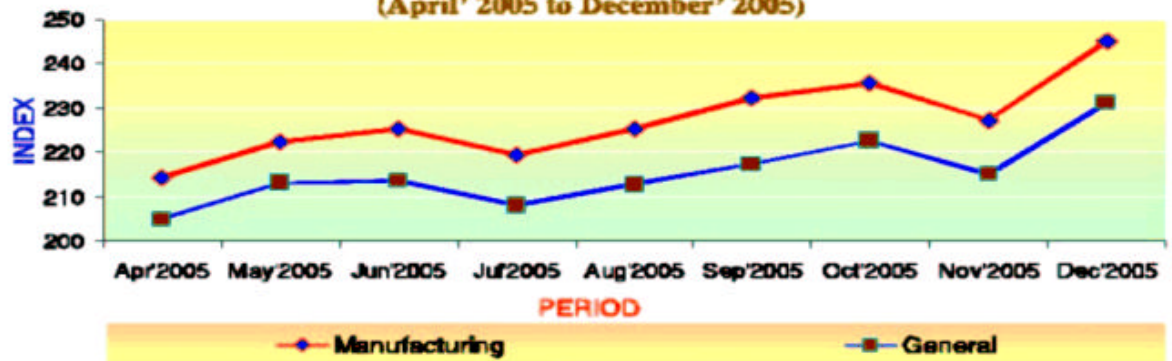
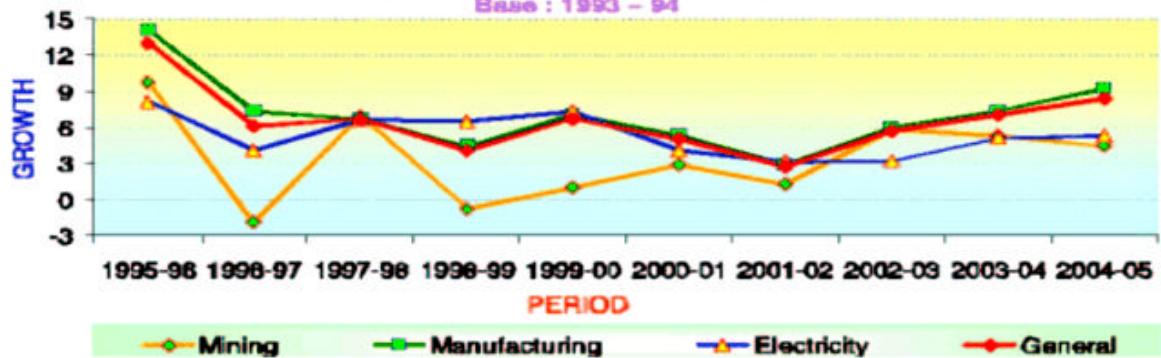


Chart-3.4
INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
 Base : 1993 - 94



3.28 Compilation of State level Indices

3.28.1 In pursuance of the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament in April 1993, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted in June 1995 to examine all the technical aspects relating to Compilation of Comparable State level Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The Committee submitted its report in June 1998. As a part of the implementation of the recommendations of the TAC, a set of revised guidelines on the subject were issued to the State Directorates of Economics & Statistics. The requisite data for identification of item basket and preparation of weighting diagram for compilation of comparable state level IIPs with base 1993-94 was also sent.

3.28.2 As a result of follow up action taken by the Ministry, eight States viz., Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal have already started compiling monthly State level IIPs. Punjab has released annual IIPs for the year 1994-95 to 1997-98 and quarterly indices for the year 1998-99 to 2001-2002. Karnataka and Maharashtra have also released quarterly indices from June, 2002 to December, 2004 and June, 2001 to September, 2002 respectively. Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh have also been releasing annual indices and have been advised to start compiling quarterly/monthly indices.

3.28.3 The CSO has already undertaken the exercise for revision of base year of all-India IIP from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. In order to maintain synchronization with the new base year of all-India IIP, it is proposed to shift the base year of comparative State level indices also to 1999-2000. Necessary guidelines and requisite data for revision of base year of State Level IIPs from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 have already been sent to all States/UTs. Most of the states/UTs have taken up the preparation of item basket and weighting diagram as a part of exercise of revision of base year. The regional workshops are being organized to have face-to-face discussions with the States on this issue.

3.29 Standardizations of Industrial Classification

3.29.1 The National Product Classification (Services Sector) [NPC-2004] has been finalized under the overall guidance and supervision of Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS). As per the recommendation of SCIS, the NPC-2004 is to be tested in the field before its implementation.

3.29.2 A Committee, namely, 'Committee on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) / Central product Classification (CPC) revision related issues' set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.K. Nath, Addl. Director General held its meeting to discuss the responses by various Ministries/Departments/Organizations on CPC questionnaire received from UNSD. Consolidated replies to the questionnaire were also sent to the UNSD.

3.29.3 The representatives of this Ministry have been participating in the meetings convened by Ministry of Labour for the development of National Classification of Occupations (NCO)-2004. CSO also provided expert support to UNSD for revision of ISIC & CPC of UNSD.

3.30 An alphabetic index to National Industrial Classification (NIC-2004) : An alphabetic index to NIC-2004 at 5-digit level giving the various economic activities in alphabetical order is prepared and is being released to facilitate the use of NIC, 2004. This kind of effort has been made for the first time.



Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble former Minister of State (IC) of the Ministry, launched use of ICR technology in Economic Census (22.8.2005).

3.31 **Energy Statistics:** The Industrial Statistics Division of CSO brings out a publication on Energy Statistics containing time series data of different energy sources viz. coal, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity (hydro & nuclear), etc. For the first time in 2000-01, data on installations made under major non-conventional energy programmes at State and All India level were also presented in this publication. The Statistics presented in this publication are based on the latest data supplied by the concerned government departments/organizations viz. Office of Coal Controller; Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas; Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Central Electricity Authority, and Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Efforts are being made for regular updation of this publication. Latest issue 'Energy Statistics, 2003-04' has been published in June, 2005. The collection of data from various sources for inclusion in the next issue of the publication "Energy Statistics, 2004-05" is in progress.

3.32 **Fifth Economic Census:** With a view to develop a frame according to economic activities for taking up follow up enterprise surveys in the unorganized segments of the economy, four economic censuses have been undertaken so far by the CSO. The Fifth Economic Census was carried out in 2005 with the assistance of State Governments. This census covered all economic activities in agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) and non-agricultural sectors of the economy. In this Census, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) Technology has been adopted for processing of data for the first time. An additional schedule for collection of addresses of establishments employing 10 or more workers was canvassed in order to prepare a directory of establishments. The field work was completed in all the States/UTs. The fieldwork in Andaman & Nicobar Islands was delayed due to Tsunami. Provisional results of the Fifth Economic Census are expected to be released in March 2006.

Social Statistics

3.33 The Social Statistics Division is responsible for the coordinated development of social statistics which *inter-alia* covers population, human development, employment, health, education, social justice and women empowerment, etc. For this the Division maintains close liaison with different Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies and shares expertise, with various organizations in the field of social statistics by participating in the meetings of the Expert Groups, Working Groups, Technical Advisory Committees

3.34 A high powered Expert committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen , Member, Planning Commission looked in to the results of the Pilot Studies in nine states (Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Haryana , Kerala, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Tripura) for building up Basic Statistics for Local Level Development and decided to constitute two sub-groups to look into data requirements, frequency of collection of data, redesigning of village schedule and institutional mechanism aspects, required to collect and maintain such data at basic level. The reports of the Sub groups are under preparation.

Gender Statistics

3.35 From 1975 (the International Year of Women), there has been a growing interest in gender statistics. The need for reliable statistical information on gender issues required for understanding the role of women in the society has been felt with increasing urgency. For some areas of interest, like population, mortality, literacy and workforce, gender specific statistics have been in the public domain for quite some time. For the others, the Ministry has taken major steps in creating a database by compiling gender disaggregated statistics from various

sources and brings out a publication "Women and Men in India". The latest issue of this publication pertaining to the year 2004 is also available in the website of the Ministry. The Social Statistics pertaining to gender issues that are included in the latest publication relates to Health, Education, Participation of Woman in the Economic activity and participation of Woman in the decision making

3.36 The Central Statistical Organisation constituted an Expert Committee on Applications of Time Use Statistics (TUS) to review the Classification of Activities used in TUS in the light of experiences gained from the TUS survey and building up a comprehensive and consistent classification of activities for TUS which is comparable with the existing classification as well as that takes care of the specific problems of data collection on time disposition. The Expert Committee submitted the report on National Classification of Activities for Time Use Studies, 2005.

3.37 The maternal mortality rate is a very important indicator to know the health of a mother in a country. The Registrar General of India estimates the MMR through the Sample Registration Scheme. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation financed three pilot studies in Uttaranchal, Kerala and Tripura to estimate the MMR at district levels from record based information available in the Anganwadis. The pilot studies in Uttaranchal and Kerala have been completed and in Tripura it is in Progress.

3.38 In collaboration with UNICEF, the Ministry has developed a CD, which contains data for more than 250 indicators of National interest, and data for 80 indicators of different countries of the world. The software developed for this CD is extremely user friendly for analyzing or for presenting data in different forms (table, map and graph etc). The data can be updated from time to time without any difficulty and incorporation of more indicators is also possible.

3.39 **SAARC Social Charter:** The SAARC Social Charter which was signed by the SAARC Heads of States at the 12th Summit in Islamabad on 4th January 2004, requires a number of actions in the areas of poverty alleviation, health, education, human resource development, status of women, rights and well-being of children, population stabilization, and drug addiction, rehabilitation and reintegration as enumerated in the various Articles of the Charter. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been designated as the nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of SAARC Social Charter in India. A National Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation was constituted on 12th September 2005 with Members from different Ministries/Departments. The first meeting of the National Coordination Committee held on 14th October 2005, took note of the status of implementation of some of the social charters, and subsequently an India Country Report indicating the status of implementation of the Social Charter has been brought out. India is the first country to have brought out such a report, which was circulated in the SAARC Summit, held in Dhaka on 13-14th November, 2005.

3.40 **Environment Statistics :** Environment Statistics is a newly emerging area. There is an increasing emphasis on making available relevant data. CSO has brought out seven editions of the publication "Compendium of Environment Statistics". The latest Compendium is available in Ministry's website www.mospi.nic.in. Environment Statistics Unit organized Fifth National Seminar on 23-24 June, 2005 at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore on 'Statistical Accounting of Water Resources'. The issues deliberated in the Seminar were physical accounting of water resources, physical accounting of water quality, water pollution and measurements, economic accounting of water.

3.41 Natural Resource Accounting : The valuation of natural resources has assumed significance under Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in June, 1992 at Rio de Janeiro. In India studies have been initiated on Natural Resource Accounting (NRA) with the ultimate objective of building up Green GDP for the Country. The first such study was undertaken in 2000 in Goa and covered land use, forests, iron ore, energy and emission from transport and domestic sectors. On the basis of experience gained, the Ministry has commissioned a few more sector-specific projects in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. With a view to developing a long-term framework and methodology, the Ministry has also commissioned Goa phase-II project for sectors other than those covered in phase-I in March, 2004.

3.42 Statistical Research and Studies: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is operating a Scheme on "Payment of professional services in respect of research studies/sample surveys and related activities" to develop methodologies for collection, analysis and processing of data and other research studies on the subjects related to official statistics. The Standing Research Advisory Committee (SRAC) set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation examines the proposals for funding by the Ministry. To invite fresh proposals, the Ministry had given advertisement on the website of the Ministry. The following proposals for studies/seminars/workshops have been approved by the SRAC:

- (i) Collection and Computerization of data on social security net being provided to the Disadvantaged sections of the society in Tripura;
- (ii) Role and Contribution of Irrigation to rural Non-farm Activity – A case of Cauvery Command in Karnataka;
- (iii) Conference on Strategies for Implementation of the recommendation of NSC with special reference to Primary Sector conducted by Indian Statistical Institute, Karnataka;
- (iv) Conducting type studies on State Income Estimates – Improvement of existing Rates and Ratios Used in the estimation of State Domestic Product and Capital Formation;
- (v) Regional Workshop on estimation of District Domestic Product (DDP) in three Regions of Andhra Pradesh for imparting training to District Officers; and
- (vi) Conference on Social Sector Development: from 'Outlays' to 'Outcomes' conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

3.43 Modernization of Statistical System in India: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is implementing a World Bank Project, namely, "India Statistical Strengthening Project" to strengthen the information base for planning and policy formulation. The project is aimed at improving the reliability, credibility, timeliness and coverage of statistical system of the country. The project has been planned in two tiers. During the year following components of tier-I of the project were under implementation:

- (i) Study on identifying specific requirements for strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus;
- (ii) Study for creation and maintenance of Business Register;
- (iii) Study for improvement of Service Sector Statistics;
- (iv) Study for assessing survey capabilities of private sector

3.44 **Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics:** The “Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics” commonly known as the “Delhi Group” was set up in 1997 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India as one of the city Groups of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to address various methodological issues involved in the treatment of the informal sector. Report of the Eighth meeting of the Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group) held at Nadi, Fiji during 29-30 March, 2005 was finalized and placed on the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The subjects discussed in the 8th meeting are:

- (i) Operationalisation of conceptual framework of informal employment / informal economy;
- (ii) Indicators on Informal Sector and Informal Employment;
- (iii) Measuring the links between poverty and informal employment;
- (iv) Inter-Regional Programme of technical co-operation on the Measurement of the Informal Sector and Informal Employment;
- (v) Methods of evaluation of data quality of surveys on the informal sector and informal employment; and
- (vi) Survey Methods and questions for identifying status in employment categories and Revision of ISIC Rev. 4.

3.45 Along with the establishment of the **National Statistical Commission**, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) will be merged into a single entity called the National Statistical Organisation (NSO), which will function as the executive wing of the Government of India in the field of statistics and act according to the policies and priorities as laid down by the NSC. The NSO would be headed by an Officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India, who will be designated as the Chief Statistician of India and he will also function as the Secretary of the Commission. He will discharge the functions of Secretary of the Government of India in the Department of Statistics. There will be two Directors General of Statistics to assist the Chief Statistician of India, viz. one in charge of NSSO and the other in charge of CSO in the rank of Higher Administrative Grade-I (HAG-I) of ISS.

Human Resource Development

3.46 Human Resource Development has an important role to play in any organization and more so, in a technical organization like CSO. Indian Statistical system, being decentralized and CSO entrusted with the responsibility of coordination of statistical activities and overseeing the conceptual uniformity at All India and State levels, it is necessary that the statistical skills be developed both at Centre and in the States in a uniform way. The Human Resource Development has, therefore, been given high importance in the CSO. The Training Division of CSO is headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Director General who is supported by a Deputy Director General and a team of ISS officers.

3.47 In the present scenario, it is necessary to enhance not only the statistical skills within governments, but also the sensitivity and perceptions of statistical personnel towards the socio-economic problems faced by the country. Realising the multifaceted need for Human Resource Development, the Ministry decided to establish a National Academy of Statistical Administration, an institutional complex for enhancing the skills of official statisticians. The



Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble former Minister of State (IC) of this Ministry laid the Foundation Stone of National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA) on 12.1.2006



Shri T.K. Sinha, Architect, CPWD displayed the model of NASA (12.1.2006).

foundation stone of the Academy was laid by Shri Oscar Fernandes, Minister of State (Independent Charge) on 12.1.2006 at Greater Noida. The ceremony was attended by distinguished dignitaries.

3.48 To decide on policies and composition of training programmes of the Ministry, a high level 'Training Programmes Approval Committee', under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has also been created in the Ministry. Different types of training programmes are being organized at present due to varying requirements of different levels of officers. These are listed below :-

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

3.49 **Training Courses conducted/organized during 2005-06:** Thirteen probationers of 2004 (XXVII) batch of ISS are presently undergoing probationary training. Twelve refresher-training programmes covering 161 ISS officers on various topics including Official Statistics, theoretical Statistics, Environment Statistics, Management Development and WTO issues and Information Technology have been organized till December, 2005 for in-service ISS officers. Another 6 refresher courses are to be conducted during the subsequent months of 2005-06. Besides the programmes for the Indian Statistical Service officers, the Training Division planned nine training modules on various topics for Non-ISS statistical personnel of Centre and State departments and PSUs with course duration of about 2-3 weeks. Out of these, five have been organized till December 2005 and in all, 137 state government officials were trained and the other training programmes are to be conducted during the remaining part of the year. A three-week course on "Official Statistics" was conducted for M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute during the period 16th May, 2005 to 3rd June, 2005. A total of 42 students joined the training programme.

3.50 **Induction Training Programme:** Consequent upon developing a Promotee cadre of ISS officers, the Training Division is also entrusted with the responsibility of training about 3700 officials that are likely to be inducted into the service in due course of time. The training module for this newly constructed Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was prepared and to begin with, two programmes were conducted for the Training of Trainers (TOT) involving 38 trainers. Subsequently, thirteen induction programmes covering 285 officials have been conducted till January, 2006. A few more programmes are envisaged during the remaining period of the year. In view of the large number of SSS officials to be trained, this programme is being given due importance.

**Delegates of the first meeting of the heads of Statistical Organisation of
SAARC Member State(26-27 May,2005)**



Standing (from left to right): Dr. S.K. Nath, ADG, India; Dr.R.C.Panda, AS, India; Dr. S.Ray, DG & CEO, India; Dr. P.K. Kapoor, JS, India; Mazhar Hussain Hashmi, DDG, Pakistan; Subash C, Sharma, P.O. SAARC.

Standing (from left to right): Rajiv K. Chander, Director, SAARC; A.K.M. Musa, DG, Bangladesh; Jyamyang Gaylay, CSO, Bhutan; P.S. Rana, Secretary, India; Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble Minister, MoS & P.I., India; Mrs. Blossom Fernandes; Fuwad Thowfeek, Director, Maldives; Tunga S. Bastola, DG, Nepal; Asad Elahi, Secretary, Pakistan; D. Amarsinghe, Director, Sri Lanka



Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation released the Millennium Development Goals India Country Report-2005 on 13th Feb., 2006



Dr. S.K. Nath, Additional Director General receiving the "Commonwealth Bell" from Statistician-General of South Africa on September 9, 2005

3.51 Thematic seminars: To explore the capabilities of the ISS officers for advancement of their academic interest, analytical abilities and their contribution to the Indian Statistical System, the practice of conducting thematic seminars on selected topics was continued during the year. A total of three such topics (7th, 8th and 9th in the series) with presentation of ten technical papers on various areas have been conducted till December, 2005.

3.52 International Training: Training Division imparted the trainings in the field of Official Statistics for international statistical organizations. In pursuance of this, a six week training programme on “Official Statistics and Related Methodology” was conducted during October-November 2005 for the participants of International Statistical Education Centre, Kolkata. A total of 19 participants from Indonesia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, etc. attended the training programme. A team of five statisticians from Iran Government visited this Ministry on study tour to understand the statistical system and use of administrative records during 2-6 May, 2005.

3.53 SAARCSTAT: The Ministry organized the first meeting of the Heads of the Statistical Organizations of SAARC Member States in May 2005 at Kolkata. The conference concluded by forming a body termed as SAARCSTAT that would carry the mandates of enabling cooperation in the field of statistics amongst the SAARC Member States. Amongst the various sub-groups formed by SAARCSTAT, India would act as coordinator on Capacity Building, Informal Sector Statistics and SAARCSTAT Action Plan. Besides, India has taken up a project on “Concepts, Definitions and Standards of Health Statistics” for the SAARC region.

3.54 Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians: Dr. S.K. Nath, Additional Director General and Shri Ramesh Kolli, Deputy Director General attended the 14th Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians held at Cape Town, South Africa, during 3-9 September, 2005 and presented technical papers on Economic Census and implementation of SDDS. Besides, India organized a session of our 4 New Directions in Statistical Processing and Delivery. Dr. S.K. Nath received the “Commonwealth Bell” from the Statistician-General, South Africa in a colourful concluding session and brought the same to India for holding next conference in India in 2010.

3.55 Millennium Development Goals (MDG): The goals set at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 by 189 Heads of States pledged to adopt new measures in the fight against poverty, hunger, illiteracy, gender inequality, diseases and environmental degradation. There are 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators. Shri G.K. Vasan, Minister of State (IC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, released the first Millennium Development Goals – India Country Report for the year 2005 on 13th February, 2006 at New Delhi.

3.56 National Statistical Commission: The Government of India through a resolution dated 1st June, 2005 has decided to set up a National Statistical Commission. The Commission will consist of a part time Chairperson and four part time Members apart from the Secretary, Planning Commission as an ex-officio Member and the Chief Statistician of India as ex-officio Secretary. A Search Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman Planning Commission with three other members and the process of selecting and positioning the Chairperson and the Members of the National Statistical Commission has been initiated.

3.57 Coordination of Statistical Activities: The CSO coordinates statistical activities with Central Government Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and other Statistical agencies. The CSO participates in the inter-departmental meetings of the Working Groups, Technical Advisory Committees, Standing Committees constituted by the Central Ministries/Departments with a view to ensuring statistical standards, to avoid duplication of efforts and for promoting quality and timeliness of data. The CSO also participates in the Committees of the State governments and assists in the statistical data generation and dissemination activities. The CSO holds the Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO). The report of the 13th COCSSO held during 4-6 October, 2004, New Delhi has been prepared and forwarded to all States/UTs, Central Ministries/Departments for implementation of recommendations.

Statistical Intelligence

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

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

3.59 The following achievements have been made by this Unit during April to December, 2005:

- (i) Monthly Abstract of Statistics for the months of January to August, 2005
- (ii) Statistical Pocket Book, 2004 (English)
- (iii) India in Figures-2004 (Bilingual)

3.60 Besides the release of above publications, this unit has sent statistical information to national and international agencies as per their questionnaires for the under mentioned publications in a time bound manner during 01-04-05 to 20-12-05

- (i) UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for the months of May 2004 to January, 2006
- (ii) Statistical Indicators to ESCAP for Quarter ending June and September 2005.
- (iii) Key indicators for yearly publication “Development for Asian and Pacific Countries, 2005 for Asian Development Bank
- (iv) ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2005.

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

Awards

3.62 To encourage independent and high quality research work in the field of applied/official statistics in the country, a plan scheme “Awards and Fellowships for



Second Mahalanobis Award for lifetime contribution in the development of Statistics in developing countries was presented by Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble Minister of this Ministry, to Mr. Ben Kiregyera (extreme right) on 11th April, 2005 at 55th ISI Session at



Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble former Minister of State (IC) of the Ministry, presented National Award in Statistics (young statistician) in honour of Prof. C.R. Rao, for the year 2004-05 to Prof. Probal Chaudhari, ISI, Kolkata on 29th June, 2005.

Outstanding and Meritorious Research Work in Statistics” is being implemented. The components of the scheme are:

- (i) National Award in Statistics;
- (ii) International Award in memory of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis;
- (iii) Research Collaboration between this Ministry and Universities/ Institutes;
- (iv) Travel Grants assistance to Statisticians for presenting their Selected papers and
- (v) Doctoral Fellowship for doing research in the field of statistics.

3.63 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation organized a function on 29th June, 2005 in New Delhi to celebrate the 112th birth anniversary of the great Indian statistician Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis. The National Award in Statistics for young statistician for the year 2004-2005 was conferred on Prof. Probal Chaudhuri of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata by Shri Oscar Fernandes, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Statistics & Programme Implementation in recognition of his outstanding contributions to statistics. On this occasion, Prof. Mahalanobis Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. P. S. L. Prakasa Rao, former Director of Indian Statistical Institute. The Minister also distributed the prizes to the postgraduate students from different Universities who had won the essay competition conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. The presentation of Devinfo, India CD prepared jointly by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and UNICEF, India was also made in the function. The CD contains a software package along with data on a large number of development indicators up to sub-district level.

3.64 The Ministry has instituted a Biennial International Award in memory of the eminent statistician Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis. The award will be granted to a statistician from a developing country (including India), who has made significant contributions to statistical theory and practice as well as promotion of the best statistical practices. The award consists of a cash prize of US\$ 5000. The Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Statistical Institute (ISI), Voorburg, Netherlands for administering the award. The first Mahalanobis Prize was awarded to Prof. C.R. Rao, former Director of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata during the 54th Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) at Berlin on August 18, 2003. The third Mahalanobis Award will be given at the 56th ISI Session in Lisboa, Portugal during August 22-29, 2007.