



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT

2008-09



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,
NEW DELHI - 110001
[http:// www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)



ANNUAL REPORT

2008 – 09

Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Sardar Patel Bhawan
New Delhi - 110001
Website: <http://www.mospi.gov.in>.

CONTENTS

Chapters		Page
	Vision	(i)
	Mission	(ii)
I	Introduction	1
II	Development and Highlights	4
III	National Statistical Commission	10
IV	Central Statistical Organisation	11
V	National Sample Survey Organisation	33
VI	Coordination of Statistical Activities	41
VII	Computer Centre	48
VIII	Statistical Services	52
IX	Indian Statistical Institute	55
X	Twenty Point Programme	62
XI	Infrastructure and Projects Monitoring	73
XII	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	91
XIII	Hindi Promotion	96
XIV	Other Activities	98

Annexes

I	Organisation Charts	
IA	Administration	101
IB	National Statistical Commission	102
IC	Central Statistical Organisation	103
ID	National Sample Survey Organisation	104
IE	Computer Center	105
IF	Programme Implementation Wing	106
IG	Abbreviations used	107
II	Allocation of Business to the Ministry	108
III	Statement of Annual Outlays for the year 2008 – 09	110
IV	Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under TTP – 2006 during 2007-08	112
V	Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under TPP- 2006-during 2008-09	113
VI	Infrastructure Sector Performance during 2007-08 & 2008-09	115
VII	List of completed Projects during 2008-09	116
VIII	List of completed Projects during 2007 – 08	122
IX	Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2007-08 & 2008-09	128
X	List of Publications during 2008 – 09	130
XI	Category-wise break up of Staff Strength of the Ministry (As on 1-1-2009)	131

Tables

4.1	Principal Characteristics of ASI	16
4.2	Sector-wise Index of Industrial Production and Growth Rates1	17
8.1	Number of ISS Posts in 1961 and as on 31-3-09	52
8.2	Position of Grade wise posts in Subordinate Statistical Service	53

	(As on 01.04.2009)	
11.1	Summary of projects during 2007-08 Performance	82
11.2	Summary of Projects during April - October, 2008-09	82
11.3	Sector-wise summary of Mega, Major and Medium Projects (As on 31.3.2009)	84
11.4	Summary of Projects completed during 10 th Plan (April, 2007 - March, 2009)	85
11.5	Sector-wise Analysis of Planned and Balance Expenditure (As on 31.3.2009)	85
11.6	Major Factors for Delay (As on 31.3.2009)	87

Charts

4.1	Index of Industrial Production (Base 1993 - 94)	19
4.2	Monthly Index of Industrial Production (Base 1993 - 94)	19
4.3	Industrial Growth (Base 1993 - 94)	19

Photos

➤	Hon'ble Prime Minister of India addressing the Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Statistics.	8
➤	Hon'ble Ministert of External Affairs, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Govt. of India garlanding the portrait of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis on second Statistics Day at New Delhi.	9
➤	Hon'ble Ministert of External Affairs, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Govt. of India releasing the second Edition of Devinfo India (version 2.0) on Second Statistics Day at New Delhi	24
➤	The visiting Mongolian delegation lead by Chairman, National Statistical Office, Govt. of Mongolian.	24
➤	Inauguration of NASA at Greater Noida.	
➤	Dr. Pranob Sen, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation lighting the lamp during the inaugural function of 16 th COCSSO at Shimla on December, 4, 2008.	31
➤	Prof. Sankar K. Pal, Director, Indian Statistical Institute receiving Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, Govt. of India (Now Hon'ble Finance Minister Govt. of India) at Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi Centre for the Council Meeting held on 29 th October, 2008.	61
➤	Mr. Ali Mohd. Sagar, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development & Panchayat, Govt. of J & K with the official of the Ministry at inaugural session of two days workshop on Project Planning & Management at Jammu.	74
➤	Participants in the two days workshop on Project Planning & Management at Jammu.	74
➤	Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti in Delhi.	97
➤	Meeting of Hindi aryanvyan Samiti in Delhi.	97

VISION

***To be the
Finest and Most Creative
National Statistical System
in the world; and to
Effectively Monitor the
Programmes and Projects for
Ensuring Efficient use of
National Resources.***

(i)

MISSION

- (i) **To make available reliable and timely statistics and to undertake regular assessment of data needs for informed decision making;**
- (ii) **To cater to the emerging data needs in a dynamic socio-economic context, to reduce respondent burden and to avoid unnecessary duplication in data collection and publication;**
- (iii) **To adopt and evolve standards and methodologies for statistics generated by various elements of the National Statistical System and to steer its development for further improvement and bridging data gaps;**
- (iv) **To ensure and strengthen trust and confidence of all stake holders in the National Statistical System by maintaining confidentiality of data providers and promoting integrity and impartiality of all elements of official statistics ;**
- (v) **To provide leadership and coordination to ensure harmonious, efficient and integrated functioning of all the elements of the National Statistical System;**
- (vi) **To continue to assess skill requirement, and develop human resource capacity at all levels of the statistical system;**
- (vii) **To participate and contribute actively in all international initiatives and to support development of Statistical Systems around the world ;**
- (viii) **To facilitate and monitor infrastructure and large central projects to achieve high performance levels through systems improvement, and adoption of best practices; and**
- (ix) **To facilitate and monitor the implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Twenty Point Programme and other programmes and schemes for socio-economic development of the country.**

(ii)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an independent Ministry on 15.10.1999 after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation. The Ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing consists of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the Computer Centre and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The Programme Implementation Wing has three Divisions, namely, (i) Twenty Point Programme (ii) Infrastructure Monitoring and Project Monitoring and (iii) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. Besides these two wings, there is one National Statistical Commission created through a Resolution of Government of India (MOSPI) and one autonomous Institute viz. Indian Statistical Institute declared as an institute of National importance by an Act of Parliament. The organisational chart of the Ministry is at *Annex – IA to IG.*

1.2 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 the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The Commission consists of a part time Chairman, four part time Members and the Secretary, Planning Commission as ex-officio Member. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the Commission. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Centre and State Governments and non-official sources and studies. The surveys conducted by the Ministry are based on scientific sampling methods and are supervised by a steering Committee. 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 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 organizes technical meetings on a regular basis on various topics to assess the data-gaps in the system and the quality of statistics currently released. The CSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organized by international and regional organizations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on statistical compilations and international practices. The Indian statistical system is one of the best systems in the world. The Ministry's officials have been associated with international agencies on the development of methodologies, particularly in the areas of national accounts, informal sector statistics, large-scale sample surveys, conduct of censuses, service sector statistics, non-observed economy, social sector statistics, environmental statistics

and classifications. The contribution of the Ministry's officials in international meetings on these subjects is highly appreciated.

1.4 **Statistics Day:** The Government of India has declared 29th June, coinciding with the birthday of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis, to be celebrated every year as Statistics Day all over the Country. The first Statistics Day was celebrated all over the country on June, 29, 2007, which was inaugurated by the hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. Ministry has instituted two National Award in Statistics in honour of great Indian Statistician Prof. C.R. Rao and in memory of Prof. P.V. Sukhatme. These awards are given away on this occasion. Eleven Awards are also given away on this occasion to PG students in Statistics who participate in 'An Essay Writing Competition.

1.5 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 Organisation and other Central Ministries and Departments;

- (ix) dissemination 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 Organizations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports, and financing seminars, workshops and conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics.

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

- (i) monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme (TPP);
- (ii) monitoring the performance of the country's eleven key infrastructure sectors, viz., Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads and Civil Aviation;
- (iii) monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing Rs.20 crore and above; and
- (iv) monitoring the implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

1.7 The **Administration Division** of the Ministry, inter alia:

- (i) functions as the Cadre Controlling Authority to manage the Indian Statistical Service and Subordinate Statistical Service including matters like training, career and manpower planning; and
- (ii) acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).

1.8 The Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is placed at *Annex - II*. A website (<http://www.mospi.gov.in>) of the Ministry has been designed, created and is being maintained. A large number of Reports of the Ministry have been uploaded for downloading by the users. System of on-line registration has also been introduced for downloading/viewing the reports.

CHAPTER II

DEVELOPMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Some of the important developments and performance highlights in the Ministry, more specifically in the National Statistical Commission, National Accounts, Price Statistics, Industrial and Social Statistics, Sample Survey, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, Project Monitoring and Human Resource Development during 2008-09 are listed below.

1. National Statistical Commission

The National Statistical Commission (NSC) was constituted on 12th July 2006 to serve as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country, to evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and to ensure statistical coordination. The NSC has one part-time Chairman and three part-time Members, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. All the three part-time members of the Commission were in position during the year 2008 -09. The tenure of the present Chairman ceased in February 2009 and steps have been initiated to fill-up the vacancy. Besides, Secretary Planning Commission is an ex-officio Member of the Commission. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to the Commission. The functions of the NSC are laid down in the Government of India Resolution No.85 dated 1st June 2005 published in the Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Part III-Section 4. The Resolution provides for submission of Annual Report on its activities by the Commission for each financial year and its laying before the Parliament or concerned State Legislatures, as the case may be, along with memorandum of action taken on the recommendations therein. A separate report on the working of the Commission would accordingly be laid before the Parliament.

Statistics Wing

2. National Accounts

- The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) released a press note on Quick Estimates of National income, Consumption Expenditure, Savings and Capital Formation for 2007-08 on 30.1.2009 and Advance Estimates of National Income for 2008-09 on 9.2.2009.
- The GDP at factor cost at constant (1999-00) prices in 2008-09 registered 7.1 % growth, against 9.0 % growth in 2007-08. The growth rate of 7.1 % has been achieved due to the growth rates of over 5% in the sectors of construction (6.5 %), trade, hotels, transport & communication (10.3 %), financing, insurance, real estate & business services (8.6 %), and community, social and personal services (9.3 %). Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is likely to show a growth rate of 2.6 % during 2008-09, as against the previous years' growth rate of 4.9 %.
- The GDP at current prices for the year 2008-09 is estimated at Rs.49,89,804 crore, while the National Income is estimated at Rs.43,94,913 crore. The per capita income during 2008-09 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 38,084.
- The Gross Saving Rate is estimated at 37.7 % of GDP at market prices in 2007-08, as against the saving rate of 35.7 % in 2006-07, with household, private corporate and public sectors registering savings rates of 24.3 %, 8.8 % and 4.5 % respectively.
- The rate of Gross Capital Formation has also reached a high level of 39.1 % in 2007-08.

3. Price Statistics

- CSO has taken a new initiative of compilation of CPI(Urban) and CPI(Rural) for all States/UTs and all India by considering all sections of the urban and rural population . These indices would reflect the true picture of price behavior of various goods and services consumed by the urban and rural population.
- For compilation of CPI(Urban),regular price collection in the urban areas has already been started by utilizing the field staff who were earlier engaged in the price collection work for compilation of CPI (urban non-manual employees, UNME). Accordingly, CPI (UNME) has been discontinued with effect from April 2008. As decided by the National Statistical Commission, linked All India CPI (UNME) numbers, linking to CPI for Industrial workers on base 2001=100, are being released from April 2008 onwards for meeting the requirement of users.

4. Industrial Statistics

- The results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2005-06 have already been released.
- The release of results of ASI 2005-06 in electronic media has been done in by March 2009.
- The monthly All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with Base 1993-94 has been released for the respective months from February, 2007 to November, 2008.
- NIC – 2004 has been revised to NIC-2008.
- The Compilation of “Energy Statistics, 2008 is in progress.
- The final results of Economic Census, 2005 have been released.
- The Directory of Establishment employing 10 or more workers has been released.

5. Social Statistics

- On the occasion, of Statistics Day, 2008, a special function was organised in New Delhi. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon’ble Minister of External Affairs inaugurated the function and presented the Prof. P.V.Sukhatme National Award in Statistics for the previous year 2007-08 to Prof.B.L.S.Prakasa Rao, Jawaharlal Nehru Chair Professor, University of Hyderabad.
- On the occasion the second Edition of Devinfo India (version 2.0) prepared in collaboration with UNICEF-India, was released by the Hon’ble Minister of External Affairs.
- The second India country report (2007) on the MDGs was released by Shri G.K. Vasan, Hon’ble Minister of State (IC) of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- Eleven winners of essay writing competition organized by MOS&PI were also given awards during the function.

6. Infrastructure Statistics

- The National Statistical Commission headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan in its Report in 2001, observed that Statistics related to infrastructure are important in determining the availability of inputs that are crucial to a wide variety of productive activities. As noted by the Commission, the infrastructure statistics presently available in the country are of piecemeal nature, which are generated by various line ministries/departments, mostly for their internal use. The Commission have suggested for the compilation of

a publication “Annual Infrastructure Statistics” to be brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & P.I. in collaboration with the line ministries/departments.

- Accordingly CSO is going to release its first publication on Infrastructure Statistics. The objective of the publication is to put in one place the statistics pertaining to various infrastructure sectors.

7. Training

- Twenty two (22) Probationers belonging to XXIX batch of ISS who joined the Service on 04.02.2008 are currently undergoing a two-year probationary training programme.
- The probationary training of the XXVIII batch of ISS has been completed during December 2008 and these officers have been posted to various Ministries/ Departments.
- Out of Thirty One refresher training programmes planned for 2008-09, twenty four such training programmes have been conducted till March, 2009.
- Organized six training programmes for Non-ISS statistical personnel of Central/ States /UTs Govt. Departments and PSUs each of two weeks duration till March, 2009.
- Organized a three-week course on “Official Statistics” was conducted for 47 students of M. Stat. from Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata.
- Twenty two integrated training programmes of 2-week (11 days) duration each on “Official Statistics” have so far been conducted till March, 2009 for in-service and 8 newly recruited Subordinate Statistical Service Officers at various identified training hubs.

8. Computer Centre

- All the latest publications of the ministry have been uploaded in full on the Ministry's website <http://mospi.gov.in>. Any user may download any report or part thereof, after on-line registration free of cost. This facility is available even to the users from outside the country.
- Data sets of (i) Employment & Unemployment, (ii) Consumer Expenditure, (iii) Consumer Price Index (Urban Non-manual Employees), (iv) Agriculture, (v) ASI and (vi) 5th Economic Census-2005 has been uploaded on the National Data Warehouse, a project taken up by Computer Centre.
- Fifteen IT courses on various modules were conducted for 241 trainees at the Centre during April 2008 – March 2009. Pilot project for establishing Ministry wide Intranet has been taken up in the Computer Centre. The portal for National Data Bank of Socio-religious categories has been developed and data available through NSSO surveys has been uploaded.

9. National Sample Survey Organisation

- NSSO brought out 4 reports containing the results of the survey on ‘Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises and Household Consumer Expenditure’ covered in NSS 62nd round. One Reports on NSS 63rd Round survey on ‘Households and Un-organised Services Sector Enterprises (excluding trade)’ has also been brought out.
- A National Seminar on the survey results of the NSS 62nd round on Unorganised Manufacturing Sector, Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment was organized on 25th - 26th September 2008 at New Delhi.
- 92nd issue of ‘Sarvekshana’ was brought out during the year.

Programme Implementation Wing

10 Infrastructure Performance

The overall performance in the infrastructure sector during 2008-2009 (April-March) has shown continuous growth. Power generation, production of coal, steel, cement, refinery production, natural gas, railway revenue earning freight traffic, cargo handled at major ports, export cargo handled at international airports and passenger traffic handled at international terminal of airports, addition of switching capacity of telephone exchanges, provision of wired and cell telephone connections and road have recorded positive growth.

- Production of coal, switching capacity added to the telephone exchanges, cell phone connections and upgradation of highways by NH (O) & BRDB recorded higher growth over the performance of the corresponding period of the previous year.
- As compared to the targets set for the period, all sectors lagged behind except highway upgradation by NH (O) & BRDB.
- Production of fertilizers, crude oil, import cargo handled at international airports and passengers handled at domestic terminals of international airports recorded negative growth.

11. Project Implementation

- During the year 2007-08, 116 projects involving an investment of Rs.44182.14 crore spread over 10 sectors namely Civil Aviation (8), Coal (7), Steel (10) Petroleum (8), Power (15), Railways (25), Road Transport and Highways (14), Shipping & Ports (8) Telecommunications (14) and Urban Development (7) were completed.
- During the year 2008-09 upto the end of March, 2009 a total of 124 projects involving a cost of Rs.32436 crore were completed in 11 different sectors. These include Atomic Energy (1), Civil Aviation (8), Coal (6), Petroleum (8), Steel (9), Power (13), Railways (18), Road Transport and Highways (27), Shipping & Ports (2), Telecommunications (29) and Urban Development (3).

12. Twenty Point Programme

- During the year 2007-08 Rajasthan secured 1st rank on the basis of its performance under the targetable monthly monitored items of TPP-2006. Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat stood 2nd and 3rd respectively.
- During the year 2008-09 (upto February, 2009) Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh have secured 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th rank respectively on the basis of their performance under the targetable monthly monitored items of TPP-2006.

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

- Rs 19425.75 crore has been released since the inception of the scheme up to 31.03.2009.
- As reported from the districts, an expenditure of Rs 18057.91 crore has been incurred under the scheme upto 31.03.2009. The percentage of utilization over release is 92.96.
- Rs. 1470.55 crore was released in 2007-08 and Rs. 1580.00 crore has been released in the financial year 2008-09.
- The Guidelines of the Scheme have been comprehensively revised in November 2005.

- Remarkable improvement in scheme performance has been made since April 2004, as shown below:-
 - Improved utilization of funds :- Percentage of utilization over release has increased from 82.18 as on 31.3.2004 to 92.96 as on 31.03.2009.
 - Faster completion of works: - Percentage of works completed to sanction has increased from **80.14** as on 31.3.2004 to **90.39** as on 31.03.2009.
- Data-entry in respect of **1959 MPs from 420 nodal districts** has been entered in the **software for online monitoring of works under MPLADS**.
- 57 works to the tune of Rs. 2189.30 lakh consented by Lok Sabha MPs and 130 works to the tune of Rs. 3134.30 lakh consented by MPs of the Rajya Sabha have been authorized in the Tsunami affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondichery and A&N Islands. As per the latest report received 49 Lok Sabha works and 110 Rajya Sabha works have been completed.
- Hon'ble Minister has reviewed the implementation of MPLADS in the States of Bihar and West Bengal.
- Eight Secretary level meetings, (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) with all States/UTs to monitor the progress and sort out problems have been held.
- **Financial and technical assistance** is being provided to States/UTs to conduct training programmes for district officials for better implementation of the scheme.



Honorable Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh addressing the Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Statistics



Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, Government of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, garlanding the portrait of Prof P.C. Mahalanobis on Second Statistics Day at New Delhi

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION

3.1 The Government of India, through a Resolution dated 1st June, 2005 decided to set up a National Statistical Commission (NSC). The setting up of the NSC followed the decision of the Cabinet to accept the recommendation of Rangarajan Commission, which reviewed the Indian Statistical System in 2001. The Commission consists of a part time Chairman and four part time Members and Secretary Planning Commission as ex-officio Member. The Chief Statistician of India is Secretary to the Commission.

3.2 The National Statistical Commission has been mandated to, among others, serves as the nodal agency and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country: identify the areas of core statistics which are of national importance; evolve national policies and priorities relating to the statistical system; evolve national strategies for the collection, tabulation and dissemination of core statistics apart from evolving standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies in different areas of statistics; exercise statistical coordination as well as statistical audit to ensure quality and integrity of statistical products.

3.3 The Commission constituted first on 12th July, 2006 and consisted of:

- (i) Prof. Suresh Tendulkar, Chairman
- (ii) Dr. Amitabh Kundu, Member
- (iii) Dr. Surjit S. Bhalla, Member
- (iv) Dr. Padam Singh, Member
- (v) Prof. Bikas Sinha, Member

3.4 All the four part-time members of the Commission were in position during the year 2008 -09. The tenure of the present Chairman ceased in February 2009 and steps initiated to fill-up the vacancy.

3.5 The Resolution dated 1.6.2005 provides for submission of Annual Report on its activities by the Commission for each financial year and its laying before the Parliament or concerned State Legislatures, as the case may be, along with memorandum of action taken on the recommendations therein. A separate report on the working of the Commission would accordingly be laid before the Parliament.

3.6 During the first Statistics Day Speech on 29th June 2007, the Prime Minister stressed on the two important mandates given to the Commission by the Government. He said, "The first is to evolve and lay down national quality standards in different fields of statistics; and the second is to exercise statistical coordination between central Ministries, Departments as well as State Government". I appeal to all concerned to extend fullest possible cooperation to the National Statistical Commission and to actively seek its assistance in improving our statistical data bases.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

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

National Accounts

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

4.3 During the current year, the Division released the publication, “National Accounts Statistics, 2008”, giving estimates of the national /domestic product, private final consumption expenditure, savings, capital formation, capital stock, public sector transactions and consolidated accounts of the nation for the period 1999-2000 to 2006-07. This publication also included the estimates of factor incomes for the years 1999-2000 to 2005-06. 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 2007-08 were also included in the publication. Special statements giving domestic product from livestock sector separately for the period 1999-2000 to 2006-07 and Quarterly Estimates of GDP for the period 1999-2000 to 2007-08, were also included to meet the demand of policy makers and researchers.

4.4 As per the current release policy of the Ministry, the Division releases the Quick Estimates of national income and related aggregates of the previous financial year on 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. In accordance with this release calendar, the NAD released the Quick Estimates of National Income and related aggregates, 2007-08 on 30.1.2009, the Advance Estimates of national income, 2008-09 on 9.2.2009, the estimates of GDP for the first quarter (April-June) of 2008-09 on 29.8.2008, the second quarter (July-September) of 2008-09 on 28.11.2008 and the third quarter (October-December) of 2008-09 on 27.02.2009. The Advance Estimates released on 9.2.2009, place the real GDP growth rate at 7.1 per cent in 2008-09, as against the growth rate of 9.0 per cent in 2007-08.

4.5 The Division compiles the comparable estimates of gross and net state domestic product (GSDP/NSDP) by economic activities and per capita estimates, in consultation with

the representatives of State/UT Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS). These estimates are sent to the Finance Commission and Planning Commission for their use.

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

4.7 The GDP at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2008-09 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 33,51,653 crore, as against the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2007-08 of Rs. 31,29,717 crore, released on 30th January 2009. The growth in GDP during 2008-09 is estimated at 7.1 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 9.0 per cent in 2007-08. The growth rate of 7.1 % has been achieved due to the growth rates of over 5% in the sectors of construction (6.5 %), trade, hotels, transport & communication (10.3 %), financing, insurance, real estate & business services (8.6 %), and community, social and personal services (9.3 %). At current prices, the GDP growth rate during 2008-09 is 15.5 percent, as against the growth rate of 14.3 per cent, in 2007-08. In absolute terms, the GDP at current and at 1999-2000 prices, is estimated at Rs. 49,89,804 crore and Rs.33,51,653 crore, respectively, during 2008-09.

4.8 In terms of broad sectoral groups, the GDP in respect of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing'; 'mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction', and 'services', at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to register growth rates of 2.6 per cent, 4.8 per cent, and 9.6 per cent, respectively in 2008-09, as against the growth rates of 4.9 per cent, 8.1 per cent, and 10.9 per cent, respectively in 2007-08.

4.9 The National Income of the country (which is the net national product at factor cost) during 2008-09 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 43,94,913 crore, and at constant (1999-2000) prices, at Rs.29,61,249 crore. Accordingly, the per capita income of the country in 2008-09, stands at Rs.38,084 at current prices, and at Rs.25,661, at constant (1999-2000) prices. At constant (1999-2000) prices, the National Income and per capita income has shown growth rates of 7.1 % per cent, and 5.6 % per cent respectively.

4.10 During the first two quarters of the current financial year 2008-09, namely Q1 (April-June) and Q2 (July-September), the real GDP registered growth rates of 7.9 per cent, and 7.6 per cent respectively over the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

4.11 The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in the domestic market in GDP at market prices is estimated at 55.2 per cent in 2007-08 as against 56.2 per cent during the year 2006-07. Within the PFCE, the major items of expenditure are 'food, beverages and tobacco' with a share of 23.3 per cent, 'transport and communication' with a share of 9.4 per cent, 'gross rent, fuel and power', with a share of 6.1 per cent, 'miscellaneous good & services', with a share of 6.3 per cent and 'medical care and health services' with a share of 3.2 per cent.

4.12 The rates of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) and Gross Domestic Capital Formation in 2007-08 are estimated at 37.7 per cent and 39.1 per cent, respectively as compared to 35.7 per cent and 36.9 per cent in 2006-07. The household sector has a major share in the total gross domestic saving. Its share in 2007-08 is estimated at 64.6 per cent as compared to 85.2 per cent in 1999-2000. The share of the private corporate sector was 18.0 per cent in 1999-2000 and 23.4 per cent in 2007-08, whereas the share of the public sector was (-) 3.2 per cent in 1999-2000 and 11.9 per cent in 2007-08.

4.13 Gross Domestic Capital Formation at current prices has increased from Rs. 15,21,805 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 18,45,513 crore in 2007-08 and at constant (1999-00) prices, it increased from Rs. 10,73,783 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 12,31,244 crore in 2007-08. The rate of gross capital formation at current prices is 39.1 per cent in 2007-08 as against 36.9 per cent in 2006-07. The rate of gross capital formation at constant (1999-00) prices increased from 34.4 per cent in 2006-

07 to 36.2 per cent in 2007-08. The rate of net capital formation at current prices in 2007-08 was 28.9 per cent as against 27.0 per cent in 2006-07.

4.14 In the year 2007-08, the public sector, comprising administrative departments, departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises, contributed 20.5 per cent in the GDP and 24.2 per cent in gross domestic capital formation. In domestic savings, on the other hand, the public sector had a contribution of 11.9 per cent.

4.15 During the year, the Division prepared comparable estimates of state domestic product for the year 2005-06 in consultation with the State Governments. The estimates of gross fixed capital formation were prepared for the year 2004-05 for use of State/UT Governments.

4.16 The NAD conducts regional training-cum-workshops on the topics of state income and related aggregates, every year in accordance with the recommendations of the NSC, for the benefit of State/UT DES officials. The NAD organised the following regional workshops during the year at:

- (i) **Panaji, Goa** during *4-8 August, 2008* for the states/UT's of Gujarat, Goa, Lakshadweep, West Bengal, Haryana and Orissa.
- (ii) **Agartala, Tripura** during *1-5 September, 2008* for the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Assam.
- (iii) **Palampur, Himachal Pradesh** during *13-17 October, 2008* for the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh.
- (iv) **Raipur, Chattisgarh** during *10-14 November, 2008* for the states of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttrachal, and Uttar Pradesh.
- (v) **Mysore, Karnataka** during *1-5 December, 2008* for the states/UT's of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Maharashtra and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4.17 The above workshops were fully funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), under the UNDP-Planning Commission project, "Strengthening State Plans for Human Development".

4.18 The second phase of the study/survey on Non-profit Institutions in India was started in February-March 2009. Four regional workshops were held during this period to discuss the schedule of inquiry and time-plan for each of the states.

4.19 During the year a meeting of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts was held on 20th August 2008 under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. Sundaram. The Committee mainly discussed on Workforce Estimates for 2004-05 and proposed changes in the new series of National Accounts Statistics with 2004-05 as the Base Year.

Price Statistics

4.20 Compilation of Consumer Price Index for Urban areas:

For compilation of CPI(urban), the Market Survey work has been completed in all the 310 towns selected at all India level covering all States/UTs. The weighting diagrams based on Consumer Expenditure Survey data of NSS 61st round(2004-05) have been prepared for all States/UTs. The work of price collection started from May, 2008. Retail price data are being collected by the field staff of NSSO (FOD) every month for finalization of base year prices.

Compilation of Consumer Price Index for Rural areas:

4.21 The work of CPI (Rural) is a new activity, which is to be taken up. So far, State/UT – wise weighting diagrams based on NSS 61st round of Consumer Expenditure Survey data have been prepared. A sample of 1183 villages covering all States/UTs has been drawn for

collection of monthly rural price data. The Ministry could not take up regular price collection in the rural areas due to shortage of manpower resources in NSSO (FOD). On the Ministry's request, the Department of Posts has agreed to undertake the Market Survey and regular price collection work for CSO under the supervision of NSSO (FOD).

International Comparison Programme

4.22 The International Comparison Programme (ICP) facilitates comparison of macro economic aggregates like GDP, GNP etc. between different countries in a more meaningful way (by using Purchasing Power Parity [PPP] numbers) than the comparison based on the Official Exchange Rates. India participated in the 7th round of ICP which had 2005 as the reference year. The role of the participating countries was limited to the collection of prices as per the specifications prescribed and furnishing the same along with basic heading weights from GDP expenditure estimates. Actual compilation of PPP numbers was done by the coordinating agencies in respective regions. The final results of the 7th round of ICP undertaken during 2005 giving PPPs of the currencies of participating economies of the Asia-Pacific region have been released by the Asian Development Bank, the Coordinating agency for this region. The final global results of the 7th round of ICP undertaken during 2005 have also been released by the World Bank.

Industrial Statistics

Annual Survey of Industries

4.23 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the change in the growth, composition and structure of the organised manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission etc. of electricity, gas and water supply and cold storage. The survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The ASI extends to the entire country except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It covers all factories registered under Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. All the electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authorities (CEAs) 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 & 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.

4.24 The data collected through ASI relates to capital, employment and emoluments, consumption of fuel and lubricants, raw materials and other input/output, value added, labour turnover, absenteeism, labour cost, construction of houses by employers for their employees and other characteristics of factories/industrial establishments. Fieldwork is carried out by the Field Operations Division of NSSO. The CSO processes the data and publishes the results.

4.25 **Release of Results:** The final results of ASI 2004-2005 have been released in e-media. The ASI 2004-2005 Vol-I (Print Copy) & Vol-II (CD) have been released. The field survey for 2006-2007 has been started and release of results of ASI 2005-2006 in e-media has been done.

4.26 **State Participation in ASI:** Some State Directorates of Economic & Statistics (DESS) process the ASI data for their States on the basis of duplicate copies of ASI returns received from NSSO (FOD). State DESS have been advised to modify their action plan in ASI in the light of the new sampling design and to avoid the duplication of work in ASI at the State level. The State DESS have been given necessary technical assistance for the purposes of ASI participation. The participating States along with other interested States have been provided residual frame to take part in ASI survey work.

4.27 Introduction of a new plan scheme entitled “Streamlining of ASI Data Processing and Strengthening of Analytical Capabilities of ASI Unit” during the Eighth Plan (renamed as “Strengthening ASI Data Processing Under Institutional Development & Capacity Building” in the Eleventh plan) followed by restructuring the system of work at CSO (I.S. Wing) has boosted the momentum in the processing of work. The detailed ASI reports are being prepared in CSO (I.S.Wing) every year with effect from 1993 - 94 onwards. The work of CSO (I.S.Wing) has been geared up in order to (i) develop in-house computer software for data processing for generation of all tables and their publications with effect from 1993 - 94; (ii) reduce the time lag in processing of ASI (detailed) data annually instead of quinquennial basis; and (iii) print ASI detailed reports with the help of in-house printing facility.

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

4.29 Over the last few decades there has been a spurt in the growth of the number of registered factories and consequently in the number of units from whom data are to be collected and analysed annually. Manpower resources available to the Department of Statistics could not be increased due to financial constraints. Thus, collection and compilation of data from a large number of units (approximately 60,000 in number) in a very lengthy schedule have not only led to undue delay in the availability of results but also involve non-sampling errors. The process of changing the scenario started from 1997-98, which involved modification of sampling design as well as the schedule. The present sampling design is for the Sample sector of ASI, which ensures reliable estimates of various parameters of industrial sector at the all India as well State level. However, the present sampling design is not suited for district level estimates, which suggests that the sample size needs to be increased for the sample sector of the ASI. According to the new sample design about 44,611 units have been surveyed through ASI 2001-2002, 44,595 units under ASI 2002-2003 and 59655 units under ASI 2003-2004. The sampling design has further been modified and it was decided by Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) that in next five years entire frame will be surveyed. Accordingly, in ASI 2004-05, ASI 2005-06 and ASI 2006-07 the 52960, 60971 and 70652 units have been surveyed respectively. The sampling design has further been modified looking into operational constraint of FOD for ASI 2007-08 in which 60794 units will be covered.

4.30 The entire processing of data of ASI 1995-96 onwards is being done at CSO (I.S.Wing), Kolkata. To handle this work properly CSO (I.S. Wing) has acquired necessary hardware and software to introduce modern Client-Server architecture and networking. Under the current plan scheme in CSO (IS Wing), the client server architecture on RISC servers with redundancy & RDBMS as oracle engine has been introduced recently to streamline the large data processing so as to release the reliable data within a very short time span. A proposal for ICR Technology implementation is included in the Plan scheme to reduce the data entry time & errors

4.31 An action plan is drawn every year to reduce the time lag in releasing the ASI results. With effect from ASI 1998 - 99, the release of provisional result has been discontinued and detailed results (in two volumes) are being released in time. The ASI results are available to users on electronic media on payment basis. Final results are released in two volumes.

4.32 As regards information technology, CSO (IS Wing) is responsible to provide necessary technical support to state governments as well as FOD, especially in respect of

computerization of ASI frame, fully computerized sample selection, fully computerized data processing as well as analytical works on ASI data. The liaison with state governments and other organizations/agencies in India and abroad is also being directly taken up by IS Wing. Under the current Indian statistical system, data dissemination has become a very important function of CSO (IS Wing) for the large number of users in India and abroad.

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

Glimpses of the ASI Results

4.34 The latest ASI 2005-06 detailed and final results for factory sector indicate a total of 1,40,160 factories in all States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. As indicated earlier this number does not include the electricity units registered with the CEA. These factories together had a total fixed capital worth Rs. 6,06,94,028 Lakhs, productive capital Rs. 7,91,40,288 Lakhs and invested capital Rs. 9,01,57,861 Lakhs. These factories provided gainful employment to about 9.11 million persons and distributed Rs. 88,70,371 Lakhs as emoluments to employees, consumed inputs worth Rs. 15,43,65,843 Lakhs, produced Rs. 19,08,35,548 Lakhs worth of goods and services valued at ex-factory prices and contributed by way of value added by manufacture Rs. 3,11,86,419 Lakhs to the national income. The gross fixed capital formation during the period was of the order of Rs 1,26,07,674 Lakhs.

4.35 The ASI 2004-05 results for factory sector indicate a total of 136353 nos. of factories in all States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. As indicated earlier this number does not include the electricity units. These factories provided gainful employment to about 8.45 million persons, consumed inputs worth Rs. 136294133 Lakhs, produced Rs. 167256142 Lakhs worth of goods and services valued at ex-factory prices and contributed by way of value added by manufacture Rs. 25990686 Lakhs to the national income. The gross fixed capital formation during the period was of the order of Rs. 75,25,046 Lakhs. *Table-4.1* shows the principal characteristics for last three ASI years.

Table- 4.1: Principal Characteristics

Characteristics	Unit	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-20006
Factories	Number	129074	136353	140160
Fixed capital	Rs. Lakhs	47333140	51306925	60694028
Productive capital	Rs. Lakhs	59256241	67312321	7,91,40,288
Invested Capital	Rs. Lakhs	67959853	75941770	90157861
Workers	Number	6086908	6599298	7136097
Employees	Number	7870081	8453624	9111680
Wages to Workers	Rs. Lakhs	3047777	3363505	3766366
Emoluments	Rs. Lakhs	7245434	7831282	8870371
Total input	Rs. Lakhs	103962377	136294133	154365843
Output	Rs. Lakhs	128738002	167256142	190835548
Depreciation	Rs. Lakhs	4482349	4971324	5283286
Net value added	Rs. Lakhs	20293276	25990686	31186419

NFCF	Rs. Lakhs	1271031	2553722	7324388
Net Income	Rs. Lakhs	16479964	22291481	27316670
Rent paid	Rs. Lakhs	416084	453845	529948
Interest paid	Rs. Lakhs	3397229	3245360	3339801
Profit	Rs. Lakhs	9234531	14460199	18446298

4.36 **Physical achievements up to March 2009:** (i) Printing of hard copy for Vol-I of ASI 2004-05 and Vol-II of ASI 2004-05 in CD are released. (ii) The results of ASI 2005-06 (Vol.I) released in e-media. (iii) The monthly All India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with Base 1993-94 has been released for the month of February, 2008 to January, 2009. (iv) NIC-2004 has been revised to NIC-2008 which has been printed. (v) The compilation of “Energy Statistics, 2008” is in progress. (vi) The final results of Economics Census, 2005 have been released. (vii) The Directory of Establishment employing 10 or more workers has been released.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

4.37 The current series of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 1993-94 prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) 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 Commerce and Industry, which supplies data for 209 item groups contributing 52.0% weight in the overall IIP.

4.38 In order to capture the structural changes in the Industrial Sector, the Ministry has undertaken an exercise to revise the base year of all-India IIP from 1993-94 to 2004-2005 under the overall guidance of Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS).

4.39 The industrial production registered an average annual growth rate of 5% during the ninth plan (1997-2002) and the same was 8.2% during the tenth plan (2002-2007). During the first two years (2007-08 & 2008-09) of the eleventh plan (2007-2012) industrial sector has registered an average growth of 5.5%.

4.40 The sector-wise annual indices of industrial production during 1995-96 to 2008-2009 and monthly indices during April, 2008 to March, 2009 exhibited by the Manufacturing sector along with the General Index of Industrial Production are given in *Table 4.2* and *Charts 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3* respectively. The sector-wise annual growth rates during 1995-96 to 2008-09 are depicted in *Chart 4.3*.

Table – 4.2

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
2005-06	154.9	234.2	190.9	221.5
2006-07	163.2	263.5	204.7	247.1
2007-08	171.6	287.2	217.7	268.0
2008-09	175.6	293.8	223.7	274.3
Monthly Indices				
Apr'2008	171.1	285.0	218.2	266.3
May'2008	177.4	293.1	230.1	274.6
Jun'2008	158.8	290.4	217.1	269.2
Jul'2008	161.4	291.6	225.9	271.3
Aug'2008	160.4	284.0	221.6	264.7
Sep'2008	162.9	298.4	219.3	276.2
Oct'2008	175.1	278.6	231.2	262.9
Nov'2008	175.4	286.3	216.4	267.6
Dec'2008	188.1	304.5	223.1	284.0
Jan'2009	187.4	302.7	227.9	283.0
Feb'2009	182.2	294.2	212.7	274.2
Mar'2009	206.7	317.2	241.3	297.9
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
2005-06	1.0	9.1	5.2	8.2
2006-07	5.4	12.5	7.2	11.6
2007-08	5.1	9.0	6.4	8.5
2008-09	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.4

Chart – 4.1

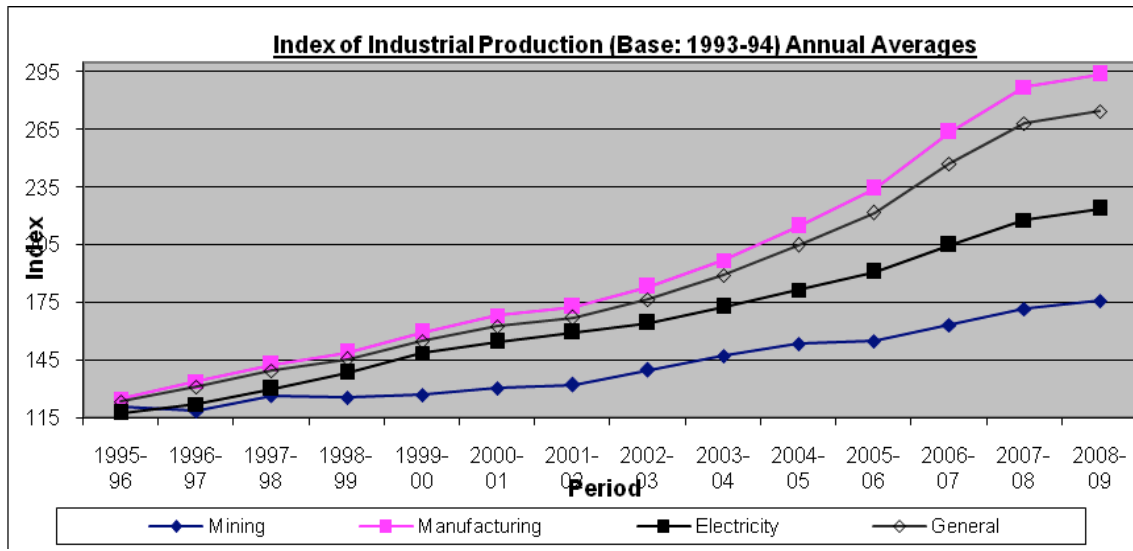


Chart – 4.2

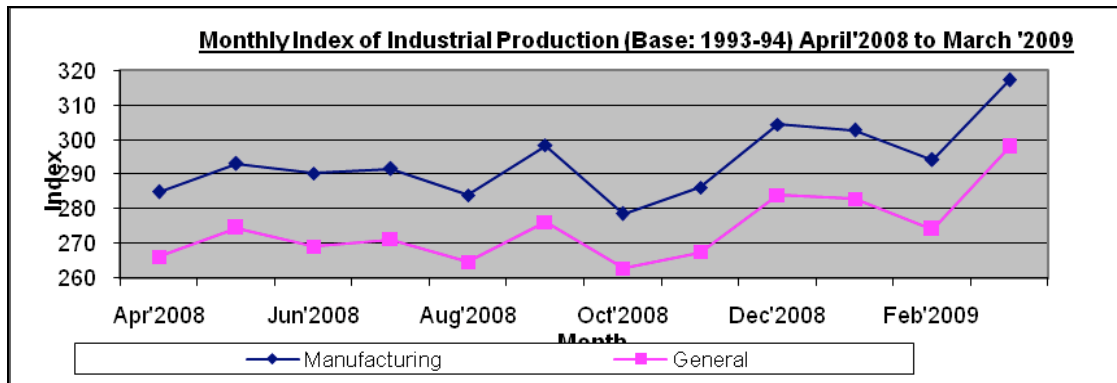
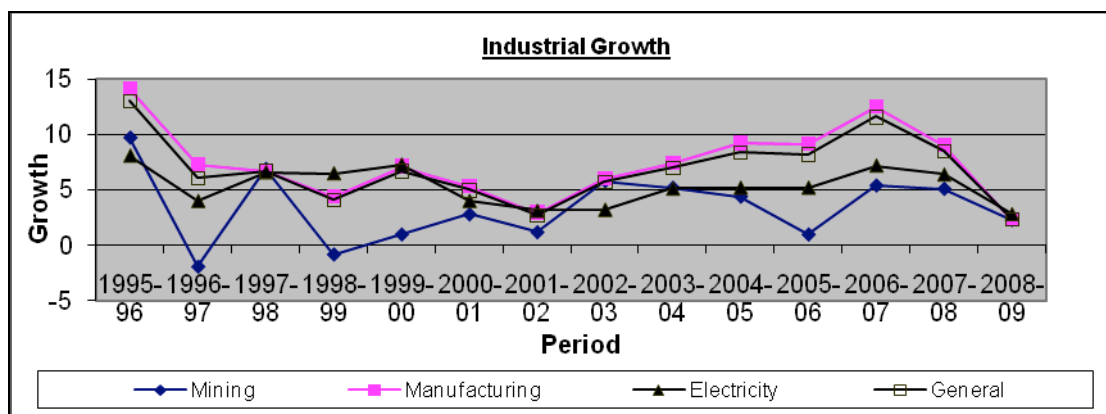


Chart – 4.3



Energy Statistics

4.41 The Economic Statistics Division of CSO brings out a publication on Energy Statistics containing time series data of different energy sources viz. coal, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity (hydro & nuclear), etc. The Statistics presented in this publication are based on the latest data supplied by the concerned government departments/organizations viz. Office of

Coal Controller; Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas; Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources. The “Energy Statistics 2008” publication is going to be released soon.

Fifth Economic Census

4.42 With a view to prepare a frame for collection of basic information relating to enterprises and for taking up follow up enterprise surveys in the unorganised segments of the economy, five economic censuses have been undertaken so far by the Central Statistical Organisation. The First Economic Census was conducted in 1977 and subsequently in the years 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005. On the basis of the frame provided by first four censuses, follow-up surveys on specific subjects were carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The results of these censuses and surveys have provided basic data relating to various parameters associated with the enterprises.

4.43 The Fifth Economic Census the latest in the series has been carried out during March, 2005 - March, 2006 with the assistance of State Governments for which necessary funds were provided under Central Plan Scheme. The total expenditure involved in this Census was of the order of Rs. 95 Crore, where as the overall responsibility for organisation and conduct of Economic Census rested with the CSO, the DESs of States and UTs were made responsible for conducting the field work and preparing the report concerning their states.

4.44 The data collected by the States and UTs was scanned by fifteen regional Data Processing Centres of RGI, located at different places of the country. The data processing work was done using the Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) Technology for the first time. The all-India report of the Economic Census-2005 giving final results was released in May 2008. State-wise Directory of establishments having ten or more workers has been prepared for States/UTs. Efforts are being made to make the image files of the collected basic data part of the Data Warehousing at Computer Centre, MoS & PI. On the basis of field results from the Census, States/UTs have either brought out or in the process of bringing out their state level Reports.

4.45 As per the Economic Census - 2005 results compiled on the basis of the data received from State/UTs, there were 418.3 lakh entrepreneurial units in the country engaged in different activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of these 255.4 lakh (61.05 per cent) were in the rural areas while the remaining 162.9 lakh (38.95 per cent) were in the urban areas. Tamil Nadu has reported the largest number of entrepreneurial units (44.33 lakh) followed by Maharashtra (42.25 lakh), West Bengal (42.04 lakh) and Uttar Pradesh (40.2 lakh).

4.46 The total number of persons engaged in all the enterprises captured was of the order of 1009 lakh, of which 520.7 lakh (51.6%) were in the rural areas and 488.3 lakh (48.4%) in the urban areas. At all-India level, the total number of hired workers were of the order of 543.8 lakh which works out to be around 53.89% of the total employment. The annual average growth of employment in the country comes to about 2.78 per cent during 1998 - 2005 and these figures for rural and urban areas are 3.88% and 1.7% respectively. The above results are also available in the Ministry's website <http://www.mospi.gov.in>.

Sixth Economic Census

4.47 CSO has plans to conduct next economic census during 2010-11 in association with State / UTs Directorates for which preparatory work has been started.

Index of Service Production

4.48 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had constituted a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for development of methodology for compilation of Index of Service Production (ISP) in India vide OM dated 14.07.2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.P. Chandrasekhar, JNU, New Delhi and members from Economic Ministries, RBI, Planning Commission and CSO. Till date three meetings of the committee have been held. The committee had discussed provisional indices for three subsectors viz., Railways, Ports and Civil Aviation prepared by CSO. It has also been decided to constitute two sub-committees for in depth study of Banking and Telecommunication Sectors.

Infrastructure Statistics

4.49 The National Statistical Commission headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan in its Report in 2001, observed that Statistics related to infrastructure are important in determining the availability of inputs that are crucial to a wide variety of productive activities. As noted by the Commission, the infrastructure statistics presently available in the country are of piecemeal nature, which are generated by various line ministries/departments, mostly for their internal use. The Commission have suggested for the compilation of a publication “Annual Infrastructure Statistics” to be brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & P.I. in collaboration with the line ministries/departments. Accordingly CSO is going to release shortly its first publication on Infrastructure Statistics. The objective of the publication is to put in one place the statistics pertaining to various infrastructure sectors.

Social Statistics

4.50 The Social Statistics Division is entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating development of social statistics which inter-alia covers population, human development, employment, health, education, social justice, women empowerment, gender statistics, disability, environment, and statistical monitoring of Millennium Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter Goals in addition to implementation of India Statistical Strengthening Project, the scheme for collection of Basic Statistics for Local Level Development and Awards and fellowships for outstanding and meritorious research work in statistics under the scheme of Capacity Development of CSO.

Home-based worker

4.51 An Independent Group on Home based Workers headed by former DG&CEO, NSSO with active association of members from the CSO and the NSSO and some of the major stakeholders including the UNIFEM has submitted its report to the Ministry. The report, dwelling upon the existing data sources and the problems in collecting data, has suggested a workable definition of home-based workers in the Indian context and the modifications required in the existing NSS mechanism to capture data related to home-based workers as part of the broad spectrum of employment-unemployment data. At present, the NSSO is engaged in reviewing its survey instruments to introduce the suggested changes to make available the hitherto invisible data on home-based work, which is a major field of employment in India, particularly for women. To start with the Employment Unemployment Survey schedule for the 66th Round Survey to be conducted with July 2009 to June 2010 as reference period has been revised to reflect a new location of workplace classification for rural and urban areas, which will facilitate identification of home based workers and generation of separate tabulation for data related to such categories of workers.

Gender Statistics

4.52 The statistical profile of Gender situation of India based on the latest statistics from different sources has been brought out in the Eleventh issue of publication of the CSO: “Women and Men in India 2007”. Director General, CSO chaired the meeting of the Advisory Group on Gender Statistics Training & Curricula held in Accra, Ghana on 29th January, 2009, which provided a road map for national and international agencies to develop training programs and curricula for gender statistics.

4.53 A number of action points for improving scope and coverage of Gender Statistics in India and to focus on important Gender issues have been identified in the 16th Meeting of the COCSSO held in December, 2008. Of the action points the important ones relate to (a) reviewing the system of crime record statistics, in general and for data flow in regard to violence against women, in particular, for bringing about improvements in data quality; (b) collecting data on new dimensions of gender related issues, particularly through integration of “House listing Schedule” and “Household Schedule” of 2011 Population Census of India and (c) making the National Academy Statistical Administration a repository of training materials and as a facility to provide training on Gender related statistical matters.

MDGs Tracking

4.54 CSO is the nodal agency in statistical tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The second India Country Report (2007) on the MDGs has been officially released on the occasion of the Statistics Day, 2008. The report portrays the country situation towards achieving the Goals, presented and analyzed through quantitative assessment of the prescribed statistical indicators. A Summary Report along with a DVD of the full report of the CSO had been prepared in connection with Hon’ble PM’s attending the General Debate of the 63rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 27th September 2008.

Child Statistics

4.55 As an outcome of the resolution adopted in the 15th Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) held in Gandhinagar on 7-8 February 2008, the Central Statistical Organisation decided to establish a Forum on Child Statistics represented by various concerned stakeholders, including international agencies and NGOs to foster coordination and collaboration, and to improve the scope, content, quality, consistency and reporting of data on children keeping National Plan of Action for Children 2005 as the basis. The process for constitution of the forum as an institutional mechanism of Public-Private partnership for addressing issues related to child statistics has been initiated. A consultation meeting with various stakeholders was held in January 2009. The meeting considered a draft memorandum of Association prepared for the participation of different Government and Non-Government Agencies in the forum. The formation of the forum with participation of the MoS&PI and other line Ministries, State Government Departments, UN Agencies and NGOs will be formalized through further consultation meetings during 2009-10. A new publication titled “Children in India” is being brought out by the CSO as a statistical profile of India’s children. This publication, a first of its kind, portrays a statistical journey giving our commitments and responsibilities for children and considers all areas – health, education, protection and exploitation.

SAARC Social Charter

4.56 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation as the designated nodal Ministry for coordination and monitoring of implementation of the SAARC Social Charter objectives facilitated successful completion of all the short-term capacity development projects identified under the thematically listed areas of regional cooperation taken up by various institutions under the Government of India with participation of the member countries of the SAARC. A delegation led by Additional Director General (SSD), CSO participated in the third meeting of the Heads of National Coordination Committees of member countries for implementation of the SAARC Social Charter, held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 4-5 November 2008. The National Action Plan to implement the SAARC Social Charter in India has been prepared. India hosted the 3rd Meeting of SAARC Secretaries on Poverty Alleviation in New Delhi during 19-21 March, 2009. As a commitment made by India in this meeting, a draft framework for SAARC Development Goals (SDGS) Report has been prepared and sent to the SAARC Secretariat.

Devinfo India

4.57 The second Edition of Devinfo India (version 2.0) prepared in collaboration with UNICEF-India, has been released officially on the occasion of the Statistics Day, 2008. This Web-enabled version contains the latest statistics available from some of the major surveys in the country such as National Family Health Survey III, District Level Health Survey, the latest (61st) round of National Sample Survey, in addition to other administrative data from various ministries and statistical organizations. This user friendly version is meant to support production of evidence-based presentations of development statistics for varied kinds of stakeholders.



Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, Government of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, releasing the second Edition of Devinfo India (version 2.0) on Second Statistics Day at New Delhi

Statistical Collaboration

4.58 The Cabinet has approved a proposal of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for bi-lateral co-operation in the field of official statistics between the Government of India and the Government of Mongolia. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is proposed to be signed by India and Mongolia to cover cooperation in the areas of (i) Information Exchange related to Statistics, (ii) Personnel Exchange and Training, and (iii) Technical Collaboration.



The visiting Mongolian delegation lead by Chairman, National Statistical Office, Government Of Mongolian

Basic Statistics for Local level Development

4.59 The Planning Commission (PC) has given 'In-principle approval' for the scheme Basic Statistics for Local Level Development. Under the Scheme, village level statistics at the

Gram Panchayat level is to be compiled in a village schedule by the Panchayat Secretary from the existing village level registers and with the help of village level functionaries such as Aganwari workers, ANM, Chowkidar, village Pradhan, revenue officials, Patwari, etc. However, the funds required for implementation of the Scheme in the Eleventh Plan, amounting to Rs.95.3 Crores, has not been provided. A budget allocation of Rs. 5 Crore has been made for the scheme in the Annual Plan 2008-09, to identify data sources for compilation of information on basic statistics for local level development. The village schedules for compilation of information and the instruction manual were finalized in a Workshop organized on 21-11-2008. The workshop was attended by Director of the State's Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DES), one District Statistical Officer and one Block Development Officer from all the States/UTs. DESs had conducted training for the field staff and check data quality and pilot is going on in 32 States/UTs across the country by covering approximately 500 Panchayats in each State/UT. Processing of data and further extension of field-work will be taken up in 2009-10.

Statistical Standards

4.60 The Ministry has initiated work relating to preparation of Manuals on various Statistical Indicators/Statistics, with the objective to document the processes, procedures and standard practices in vogue in regard to the compilation of statistical indicators in the country and to bring about uniformity in the standards and concepts to be followed. The following 8 manuals have been finalized and placed in the Ministry's website.

1.	Manual on Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
2.	Manual on Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)
3.	Manual on Compilation of Wholesale Price Index (WPI)
4.	Manual on Financial and Banking Statistics
5.	National Accounts Statistics: Estimation of State and District Income-2008
6.	Manual on Cost of Cultivation Surveys.
7.	Manual on Crop Area and Production Statistics
8.	Manual on Agricultural Prices and Marketing.

Statistics on Disabilities

4.61 As a sequel to the SAARCSTAT Meeting of the heads of SAARCSTAT held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on 17th April 2008, a status paper on 'Disability Statistics' was prepared and sent to Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan.

Disaster Statistics

4.62 The CSO had constituted a Disaster Statistics Committee to examine the status of available statistics on disasters and to develop a comprehensive database on disasters at National and Sub-national level. The Committee finalized a report entitled 'Framework for Disaster Statistics' which has been sent to all State Directorates of Economics & Statistics for initiating necessary action for compilation of database on disaster statistics.

Environment Statistics and National Resource Accounting

4.63 CSO published the ninth issue of the Compendium of Environment Statistics 2007 which provides a glimpse of the present scenario of the environment degradation, its causes and reasons for concern. The Compendium consists of important statistical information under

five chapters on Biodiversity, Atmosphere, Land/ Soil, Water and Human Settlements. CSO participated in Global Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics held at Oslo, Norway during April, 2008. A paper on 'Role of Official Statistics in measurement of the impacts of Climate Change: Indian experience' was presented in the conference. The CSO had earlier commissioned eight pilot studies on Natural Resource Accounting. A Technical Monitoring Committee (TMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Member, NSC and Dean of Centre for Social Studies, JNU reviewed the progress of these projects. The reports of these Studies are now available. These reports are being studied to develop sector specific framework for natural resource accounting for the States covered under the above studies. Based on these reports, two Technical papers on Forestry sector were prepared and discussed in the Technical Monitoring Committee held on 27th February, 2009.

Awards, Fellowships and Research Studies in Statistics

4.64 The Social Statistics Division implements a scheme 'Awards and Fellowships for Outstanding and Meritorious Research Work in Statistics' to encourage independent and high quality research work in the field of Applied Statistics particularly on issues and problems relating to the Official Statistical System in the Country. Besides, financial assistance is provided to research institutions /organizations /NGO's for surveys/studies in official statistics. An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India and Secretary of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation assisted by a Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of DG (CSO) approves the proposals for Research Studies/Travel Grants and nomination of awards. During the year, Travel Grant Assistance was provided to six statisticians to enable them to present their papers in international conferences/seminars/workshops etc. One research proposal namely 'Nutritional Status of Pregnant Women In The Low Socio Economic Areas in Kamrup District of Assam' by Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, Assam has been commissioned. Reports of two projects have been finalized in the Ministry and draft reports have been received in respect of another 10 ongoing projects. During the year, financial assistance was provided for organizing 4 National/ International Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops.

4.65 On the occasion of Statistics Day, 2008 celebrated on 29th June, 2008, Prof. P.V. Sukhatme National Award in Statistics for the year 2007-08 was conferred on Prof. B.L.S. Prakasa Rao, Jawaharlal Nehru Chair Professor, University of Hyderabad. Eleven winners of essay writing competition organized by MOS&PI were also given awards on the occasion.

Improving the quality of statistics students for recruitment for ISS/SSS:

4.66 CSO convened a consultative meeting of Heads of Department of Statistics of selected universities to discuss various issues relating to declining trend of the availability of quality statistics students for recruitment for Indian Statistical Service and Subordinate Statistics Service.

India Statistical Strengthening Project. (ISSP)

4.67 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is processing the proposal for implementing a World Bank assisted project known as "India Statistical Strengthening Project" (ISSP) for strengthening of Indian Statistical System. Under this project a Synthesis Report based on 35 fairly detailed and comprehensive State/UT-Specific Study Reports on "Identifying the Specific Requirements for Strengthening of the State Statistical Bureaus", has been prepared during the year.

4.68 MOSPI is, at present, working on the required process of approvals for undertaking the active and systematic implementation of the ISSP Project, which focuses on the Strengthening of the State/UT level Statistical Systems. Concurrently, some of the preparatory activities are also being taken-up. These include the formulation of the State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs) by the States/UTs participating in the project. Based on extensive consultations amongst concerned stakeholders, a nationally endorsed National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP), which is a Medium Term 'Vision, policy and Strategic Framework' document, has been formulated and was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India at New Delhi on September 9, 2008. The Ministry has received formal Letters Of Participation (LOPs) for participation in this project from 22 States/Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand and West Bengal.

4.69 Detailed State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) Guidelines have been formulated for the preparation of SSSPs. The States/UTs participating in the ISSP are being assisted by Government of India to formulate their SSSPs. A National Level Sensitization Workshop on SSSP guidelines held in New Delhi during January 2009

City Group (DELHI GROUP) on Informal Sector Statistics

4.70 The "Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics" (Delhi Group) was set up in 1997 as one of the city groups of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to address various methodological issues involved in the treatment of the informal sector. The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India is the Chairman of the Delhi Group. since its inception in 1997. Ten meetings of the Group have been taken place so far. The reports of the Group are available on the web-site of the ministry. The Draft Manual on Informal Sector and Informal Employment, which is being prepared by a team of experts with ILO as lead agency, will be deliberated upon at the next meeting of the Group for finalisation.

Human Resource Development

4.71 Human Resource Development (HRD) is a major thrust area in improving any system of a country and training is the crucial component of HRD. The Training Division of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is mandated with the task of training of statistical personnel belonging to Central and State/UTs Government and Public Sector Undertakings in the country. Training Division also organizes need based training in the official statistics and related disciplines to trainees nominated from SAARC region as a part of SAARCSTAT objectives, and other Asian /African Countries. With a view to meet the increasing challenges faced by the Statistical Systems and to equip the statistical personnel with newer practices in the official statistics, latest techniques of data management.

4.72 The Training Division, CSO is headed by an Additional Director General, who is assisted by one Deputy Director General and other officers and staff. The objective of the Training Division, CSO is to organize/conduct need-based training, in-house or outside in the area of Official Statistics, Theoretical & Applied Statistics, Data Management Techniques, Management, Information Technology and other related subjects such as Management, Communication & Presentation skills, Financial Management, etc. for the statistical personnel of the country including about 800 Indian Statistical Service (ISS) officers and about 3800 Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officers. It also organizes customized training courses for statistical officers of State/UT Governments and Public Sector Undertakings and International participants as well.

4.73 The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOS&PI), based on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission has set-up a national academy for training in the field of official statistics and related disciplines, statistical administration and research in **National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA)**, at Greater Noida, UP. It is being operationalised this year with the state-of-the-art facilities to act as a potent hub for imparting training on official statistics & related aspects. NASA, besides being envisaged to be a centre of excellence in imparting training will also take up research/project studies sponsored by Governments and their national/international entities, including those from neighbouring countries.

4.74 The NASA with the state-of-the-art facilities consists of three Blocks, namely Residential, Academic and Hostel. The facilities constructed inter-alia include Conference Hall for conducting workshops/seminars, Auditorium, Lecture/Training Halls, E-enabled library well equipped with IT facilities, Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Room, Hostel consisting of 40 Single Bedded and 30 Double Bedded Rooms and Recreation/Indoor Games facilities. Consequent upon operationalisation of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation's own academy, all the training activities, seminars/ workshops/ conferences are envisaged to be held in NASA. The NASA will function under the administrative control of the MOS&PI and under the technical supervision of DG (CSO) with administrative and financial powers delegated to the ADG/ DDG for its smooth functioning.

4.75 A high level body –“Training Programmes Approval Committee” (TPAC) under the chairmanship of DG (CSO) comprising senior officers from Central Statistical Organisation and MOSPI acts as an advisory body in assessing and designing the need-based training programmes and also periodically reviews, inter alia, the syllabi, duration and training methodology for various courses for ISS officers and other statistical personnel in the country conducted by the Training Division. Presently, most of the courses are conducted within the Training Division while some of the specialized courses are outsourced to reputed institutes/organizations in Delhi or outside.

4.76 **Training Programmes/Activities** The training programmes offered by the Training Division, CSO inter-alia include: (i) Two year probationary training for the officers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS); (ii) Refresher Training Courses for the in-service ISS officers and senior officers from the States/UTs, officers/officials of Central Ministries/ Departments, State/UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics & other Line Departments and officers from PSUs; (iii) Induction and in-service training for the Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) officials including training of Trainers (TOTs) for these courses; (iv). Training programmes for Non-ISS officers/officials of the Central/State/UTs and Public Sector Undertakings. (v) Training Programme for M.Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institutes; (vi) Training programme for participants of the International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), Kolkata; (vii) National and International Conferences, Seminars and Workshops on emerging areas of Official Statistics; (viii) Short term training programmes and study visits for the participants from countries from SAARC, Asia & Pacific, Africa and other countries; (ix) Regular Training programmes for Statisticians of SAARC countries; and (x) Specialized training programmes in new emerging areas such as on Newer development in Micro and Macro economics, official statistical systems, data management, sample surveys, latest management techniques on leadership, total quality management, human and natural resources etc., through outsourcing to national universities and institutions

Training Courses conducted /Organized during 2008-09

4.77 Twenty two (22) Probationers belonging to XXIX batch of ISS who joined the Service on 04.02.2008 are undergoing a two-year probationary training programme. This training being extremely well conceived of its domain encompasses variety of subjects beside official statistics.

4.78 The probationary training of the XXVIII batch of ISS has been completed during 2008 - 09 and these officers have been posted to various Ministries/Departments.

- Out of the Thirty One refresher training programmes planned for 2008-09, sixteen such training programmes on various topics viz “Poverty Estimation & Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes”, “Administration and Financial Management”, “Environment Statistics”, “Financial Management”, “Application of Information Technology”, “Gender Issues”, “Geographical Information System (2 Trainings)”, “Right to Information” and “Cyber Security (2 Trainings)” have been conducted till now. The remaining programmes are to be conducted during the remaining part of 2008-09.
- As per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, training programmes for Non-ISS statistical personnel of Central/ State/UTs Govt. Departments and PSUs have been restructured into short courses of two weeks duration. During 2008-09, nine training modules on various topics have been planned out of which five have been organized by now. The remaining training programmes are to be conducted during the remaining part of the year 2008-09. In addition, requests for two training programmes on Official Statistics have been received from DES Uttarakhand and DES U/T from Andaman Nicobar Island. These training programmes are also likely to be undertaken during Jan-Mar 2009.
- A three-week course on “Official Statistics” was conducted for M. Stat. Students of Indian Statistical Institute during May - June 2008. A total of 47 students attended the training programme.
- Six integrated training programmes of 2-week (11 days) duration each on “Official Statistics” have so far been conducted for in-service Subordinate Statistical Service Officers at various training hubs. More training programmes will be conducted during the remaining part of 2008-09 at various training hubs.
- A total of fifteen Training Programmes on Module (A) viz; - Orientation and Office Procedures, Module (B) viz; - Statistical Techniques and Official Statistics, Module (C) viz; - Sample Survey Techniques (each of 2 weeks duration) are to be organized during 2008-09 for newly recruited officials of Subordinate Statistical Service out of which eight trainings have been completed by now. The remaining seven programmes would be organized during remaining part of the year 2008-09. Training programmes on Module (D) viz; - Basics of Computer Applications to be conducted for newly recruited SSS personnel are also being planned during the year 2008-09.
- One TOT programme is to be organized during the year 2008-09.
- All the five Trainings on Module III viz; - “Basic of Computer Applications” for in-service officers of Subordinate Statistical Service have been completed during 2008-09.

4.79 **International Coordination and Training (ICT)**

A five-week training programme on “Official Statistics and Related Methodology” was organized for Maldives delegates during the period 28th April 2008 to 30th May 2008. A total of 14 participants attended this training programme.

- a. A two-week training programme on “National Accounts Statistics” was organized for delegates from Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal during the period 02 -13 June, 2008 for sharing Indian experience on Annual Survey of Industries, Economic Census and Enterprise Survey. A total of eight participants attended this training programme.
- b. A three-day study visit was organized for Indonesian delegates consisting of seven participants during 15 -17 July, 2008 on “National Accounts Statistics”.

- c. A four-day training programme was organized for Ethiopian delegates consisting of five participants during 15 -19 December 2008.
- d. A six-week training programme in “Official Statistics and Related Methodology” for the participants of International Statistical Education Center (ISEC), Kolkata was conducted during 6th October 2008 to 14th November 2008. A total of 19 participants from Asia Pacific Region and African Countries attended the training programme.
- e. A one-day study visit was organized for Vietnamese delegates on 22nd October 2008 on “Sample Survey & National Accounts Statistics”. A total of eight delegates attended the programme.

4.80 Thematic Seminars: In order to explore the capabilities of the ISS officers for advancement of their academic interest, analytical abilities and their contributions to the Indian Statistical System, thematic seminar on selected topics are conducted. A total of ten such seminars have so far been conducted since inception and the papers received in the 7 to 10th seminars are being processed for publication.

4.81 **Regional Training/ Workshops:** With a view to assess the precise training needs /requirements of statisticians working at offices of the DES of States and UTs in India and in order to keep abreast them with the latest developments in the field of “Official Statistics & Related Methodologies”, the fifth and the last Regional Workshop was conducted at Shillong during July 2008 for the North Eastern States.

National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA)

4.82 The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOS&PI), based on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission has set-up a national academy for training in the field of official statistics and related disciplines, statistical administration and research in National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), at Greater Noida, UP. It is being operationalised this year with the state-of-the-art facilities to act as a potent hub for imparting training on official statistics & related aspects. NASA, besides being envisaged to be a centre of excellence in imparting training will also take up research/project studies sponsored by Governments and their national/international entities, including those from neighbouring countries.

Research and Publication

4.83 The Research and Publication Unit is engaged in collection, compilation and updation of socio-economic data on various aspects and its dissemination to national and international agencies including UNSD, ESCAP, ILO, SAARC and ADB. The following publications are being 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)

4.84 The following publications were released by the unit. These publications have been hosted on Ministry’s web-site:

- (i) Monthly Abstract of Statistics(MAS) Volume 60 for the months of October 2007 to December 2007 and Monthly Abstract of Statistics(MAS) Volume 61 for the months of January 2008 to September 2008. Statistical Abstract India 2007. Statistical Abstract India 2008 is likely to be released by the end of this financial year.
- (ii) Statistical Pocket Book 2008 is likely to be released by the end of this financial year.
- (iii) India in Figures- 2008.



(Inauguration of NASA at Greater Noida)



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

- (i) India 2009-A reference Annual to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (ii) United Nation Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for the months of April, 2008 to January, 2009.
- (iii) Statistical Indicators to UN-ESCAP for quarter ending December, 2008.
- (iv) Database profile on Macroeconomic and HRD indicators in the SAARC Region up to the year 2006. Statistical Year Book of South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation.
- (v) Posters of landmark achievements by India for the exhibition on Statistical achievements of Asia-pacific.

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

CHAPTER V

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

Organisation and Functions

5.1 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is the sample survey conducting agency of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Primary data is collected regularly through nation-wide household surveys on various Socio Economic subjects, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) under the Collection of Statistics Act and Enterprise surveys as a follow up of the Economic Census. Besides these surveys, NSSO collects data on rural and urban prices, plays a significant role in the improvement of crop statistics through supervision of the area enumeration and crop estimation surveys of the State agencies. It also maintains a frame of urban area units for use in sample surveys in urban areas. The Organisation functions under the overall direction of Steering Committee of NSS. NSSO functions with requisite autonomy in matters relating to data collection, processing and publication. Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG & CEO) is responsible for coordinating and supervising all activities of the organization and is assisted by three Additional Director Generals and 41 Deputy Director Generals after the Cadre Review of Indian Statistical Service.

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

Steering Committee

5.3 The sixth meeting of the Steering Committee was held on 27 - 28 January 2009. The following points were discussed:

- Status Paper on NSS 66th round (July 2009 – June 2010).
- Methodology for Pooling of Central and State Sample data.
- Reconstitution of Working Group to suggest appropriate reference period for non-food items.
- Feasibility of providing absolute estimates in Household surveys with special reference to employment and unemployment indicators.
- Optimum sample size for North Eastern States.
- Subject Coverage and Working Group for NSS 67 round (July 2010 - June 2011).
- Requests from various Ministries/ Departments for conducting New Surveys.
- Composition of Editorial Advisory Board (EAB) of Sarvekshana.
- Release of Reports on Enterprises based on NSS 63rd round.

- Report on listing schedule, NSS 54th round.
- Publicity during NSS 66th round.

Working Groups

5.4 The second and last meeting of the Working Group on NSS 65th round was held at New Delhi on 12th February 2008 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Mukherjee. The tabulation plan and estimation procedure for the survey were discussed and finalized for the approval of the steering committee.

5.5 As per the recommendations of the Steering Committee in its fifth meeting held on 13-14th February 2008, Working Group on NSS 66th round (July 2009- June 2010): Quinquennial survey on Employment & Unemployment and Consumer Expenditure was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, on 28th May 2008. The Group met on 22nd August 2008 at Kolkata, 7th November 2008 at New Delhi, 29th December 2008 at Kolkata and 12th January, 2009 at New Delhi to discuss and finalize the (1) Subject Coverage (2) Sample Design (3) Schedule of Enquiry and (4) Tabulation Plan.

Socio-Economic Surveys - Ongoing Rounds

NSS 63rd round

5.6 The 63rd round of NSS (July 2006-June 2007) focused on ‘Unorganised Services Enterprises (excluding trade)’. Apart from this main topic, the annual survey on Household Consumer Expenditure was also carried out in a thin sample of households. In this survey, the areal frame of first stage units were used in conjunction with a list frame of large unregistered service sector enterprises. Report No. 527: Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07 and Report No. 528: Unorganised Service Sector Enterprises in India 2006-07 - Characteristics of Enterprises has already been released and Report No. 529: Unorganised Service Sector Enterprises in India, 2006-07 - Salient Features is expected to be released soon.

5.7 Entry and validation of the data contained in different Schedules have been completed at different Data Processing Centers of the DPD. The entire range of the software generation for data entry, validation, multiplier calculation and table generation has been managed by the officers of the software group of DPD (HQ) at Kolkata. Unit level data on household consumer expenditure (Schedule 1.0) has also been released. Preparation of unit level data for the service sector Enterprises (Schedule 2.345) is going on. Work on user friendly interface in disseminating data CD is under progress.

NSS 64th round

5.8 The field work of 64th round of NSS (July, 2007 - June, 2008), devoted to survey on Education, Employment and Migration along with the annual survey on Household Consumer Expenditure was completed in time. The total first stage units (FSUs) in the survey were 12688 sample villages/ blocks. Data validation of the schedules is completed. The software required for data entry, validation, multiplier calculation and table generation are developed at DPD (HQ) at Kolkata. About 50% work on Development of tabulation software was completed by the end of March 2009.

NSS 65th round

5.9 The 65th round of NSS (July, 2008 - June, 2009) is devoted to survey on “Domestic Tourism and Housing Conditions, Urban Slums, Civic Amenities and other facilities”. The

total first stage units to be covered are 12928 sample villages/blocks. The field work of the survey is in progress. A total of 9660 sample FSUs were covered by the end of March 2009. Software for data entry and other instruments for validation have been finalized. Primary checking and data entry for Sub Rounds I & II are underway. An all India Training workshop for trainers on processing of NSS 65th Round data was held at Bangalore during 16th-17th October 2008. Data processing training programs on processing of 65th round data were held in different data processing centres of DPD. Similar training workshop for officials of State Directorates of Economics and Statistics associated with the processing of State Sample Data were organized by the DP Centres. A separate training workshop for the North-Eastern States was also held on 4-5th March 2009.

NSS 66th round

5.10 The 66th round of NSS (July 2009-June 2010) will be devoted to quinquennial survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment Un-Employment'.

Sarvekshana

5.11 92nd issue of the journal 'Sarvekshana' containing the integrated summaries on NSS 59th and 60th rounds survey results on Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, All India Debt and Investment Survey, Morbidity, Health Care & Condition of the Aged was released during November, 2008. It also contained three technical papers. The 93rd issue is under print.

Agricultural Statistics

5.12 In order to improve the quality of Agricultural Statistics a scheme called "Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)" is in operation since 1973. The salient feature of the ICS scheme is to locate deficiencies in the State system of collection of Crop Statistics through joint efforts of Central and State agencies and to suggest suitable remedial measures. Under the scheme, sample check on the primary field work relating to area enumeration and area aggregation in approximately 5000 villages in an agriculture season and supervision of about 16000 crop cutting experiments in each agricultural year are undertaken by NSSO(FOD). The States are also participating in this programme of sample check on matching basis. In addition, sample check on aggregation of area figures above the village level i.e. at Tehsil, District and State levels are also undertaken in 16 Land Record States spread over 34 Regions of NSSO as a part of ICS programme since 1980-81.

5.13 The work relating to sample check on area enumeration was carried out in 1270, 4949, 4649 and 3587 villages during Early Kharif, Kharif, Rabi and Summer season of 2007-08 respectively. Sample Check on Aggregation of Area was carried out in 628, 3596, 3769 and 2760 villages during these seasons respectively. Progress for Sample Check on Aggregation of Area during Kharif, Rabi & Summer was less due to non-completion of primary work by the State primary workers. Further, 15746 crop cutting experiments were supervised during 2007-08.

5.14 During the agricultural Year 2008-09, sample checks on area enumeration has been completed in 1270, 4949, 3844 and 168 villages during Early Kharif, Kharif, Rabi and Summer season respectively against the allotment of 1270, 4949, 4649 and 3995 villages up to March 2009. Work relating to Sample check on area aggregation has been completed in 2764 villages during Early Kharif and Kharif up to March, 2009 as against 4913 villages planned for 2008-09. For sample check on crop cutting experiments, 896 experiments have been supervised during Early Kharif, 8480 experiments during Kharif and 2654 experiments during Rabi & Summer, 2008-09 up to March, 2009 as against 930, 8818 and 5984 experiments planned respectively.

5.15 The data collected through the supervision of crop cutting experiments at harvest stage are also utilised to compute the estimates of yield rate of specified crops for the States covered under ICS. Estimates of yield rate for as many as 180 Crops pertaining to these States for the year 2007-08 and 80 Crops for the year 2008-09 were prepared and forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi as per the pre-decided time schedule.

5.16 The findings of ICS are brought out in the form of reports "Review of Crop Statistics System in States through Scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics". The State wise reports are brought out for Kharif and Rabi seasons of each Agricultural Year. A consolidated All India report "Review of Crop Statistics System in India through Scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics" is prepared annually. The report was published for 2006-07 and is under progress for 2007-08. Upto March, 2009, State wise Reports have been brought out for Rabi, 2006-07 and Kharif, 2007-08 for all 22 States/UTs. Further the State wise Reports are brought out for Rabi, 2007-08 for 8 States/UTs. These Reports have been sent to DES, M/O Agriculture, the respective State Government and other agencies for necessary action.

5.17 A report titled "Consolidated Results of Crop Estimation Surveys on Principal Crops" based on the information of Crop Estimation Surveys conducted in the States for arriving at yield statistics is brought out every year. This report was published for 2004-05 and is under printing for 2005-06.

5.18 High Level Coordination Committees (HLCCs) have been constituted in the States to resolve various technical and administrative issues for the improvement in quality of Agricultural Statistics. During the year 2008-09, up to October, the meetings of HLCC have been held in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Gujrat and Kerala States.

5.19 In addition to HLCC, District Level Committees (DLCs) are also functioning at lower level. These committees are entrusted with the task of examining the reasons, for large variations or no variations at all in the entries recorded by the Patwaris and as observed by Central/State supervisors during sample check on area enumeration work. The functioning of the committee goes a long way in effecting improvements in the State system of crop statistics. The performance of DLCs during 2008-09 up to March, 2009 is quite satisfactory.

Urban Frame Survey:

5.20 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is conducted on continuing basis to provide an updated frame of First Stage Units (FSUs) for conducting Socio-Economic survey in Urban Areas. The UFS Blocks are updated once in five year period. Each city/town is divided into mutually exclusive compact areas (known as UFS Blocks) with Natural/ Permanent clear cut identifiable boundaries and permanent land marks having 80 to 200 households. The maps prepared during updation along with block information of UFS are also made available to users in Government Department and Private Institutions. During the phase 2002-07, 4507 Towns comprising of 445934 blocks were formed/ updated. The work of new phase 2007-12 was started in the month of July, 2008 under revised Guidelines. During the current phase, 806 Towns consisting of 71903 blocks have been formed/ updated till March, 2009.

Annual Survey of Industries

5.21 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the regular programme of CSO. The field work consisting of issue of notices and collection, scrutiny and dispatch of the returns to CSO is the responsibility of FOD. The Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) is the apex body to decide on various issues of ASI including sampling design, criterion for Census unit and finalization of ASI schedule etc. For ASI 2006-07 the gross allotment was 70653 and net allotment 58699 units. For ASI 2007-08 the gross allotment was 60794 and net allotment

48593 units. The field work of ASI 2007-08 was completed in May, 2009 with a net response rate of about 87.6%.

Plan Schemes

5.22 During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, all the plan schemes of various Divisions of NSSO & CSO have been merged under a single plan scheme 'Capacity Development'.

5.23 One of the Components of the Plan Scheme, "Strengthening of Survey Design and Research Capabilities of SDRD" is being implemented by SDRD. The main achievements under the scheme are as follows:

- (i) Prof. Arijit Chaudhuri, Emeritus Professor of ISI delivered a talk on 'Network Sampling' in relation to Pilot Survey on Drug Abuse on 25th April'08 at Mahalanobis Bhavan.
- (ii) Digitisation of Survey Documents and NSS Reports are under progress.
- (iii) Hard copies of the reports are published in-house here and are disseminated in the form of both hard and soft copies.
- (iv) As part of e-governance, Automation of Office Procedure has been started by preparation of Pay Bill / Pay Slip / GPF Statement etc. through computerised system. E-registrar has been created for despatch for easy tracking and recording purpose.

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

(a) **Construction of Hostel Building for NSSO at Kolkata**

A hostel building at Mahalanobis Bhavan, 164 G.L.T. Road, Kolkata was approved with the project cost of Rs.4.28 crores for civil and electrical work by CPWD. The work started in the month of July 2006 with the plan of constructing G+4 floors with 44 rooms and 5 lounges in the building. Civil and electrical work of the same is almost completed. Exterior and interior furnishing is under progress. It is expected to be completed by June 2009.

(b) **Upgradation of existing computer system for reducing time-lag in data processing and data warehouse**

This is a critical on-going scheme being implemented since 1992-93 for regular upgradation of the processing system and IT application equipments of Data Processing Centers to achieve the following objectives:

Ensure maximum efficiency in processing and tabulation of survey data thereby minimizing the processing / tabulation time;

Develop appropriate data archival system for NSS data under RDBMS;

Assist the States/UT Governments in the processing/tabulation of NSS matching state sample data.

5.25 The Data Processing Division, with its HQ at Kolkata and Data Processing Centers at Kolkata, Nagpur, Delhi, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Giridih, is responsible for data entry, processing and tabulation of Data from schedules of enquiry canvassed in various socio-economic surveys of NSSO. Since the work in DPD involves computer intensive technology, there is a need for continuous review of the requirements (in terms of the system as also the computer equipments) in order to keep pace with fast technological development all over the world.

5.26 During 2007-08, 230 PCs, 10 Laptops and 45 printers were commissioned at Data Processing Division, with its headquarters at Kolkata and Data Processing Centres at Kolkata,

Nagpur, Delhi, Bangalore, Ahmedabad & Giridih DP centres. Procurement of New RISC and Xeon servers for DPD (HQ) office is under active process.

5.27 The Plan Scheme Implementation Committee of DPD under the Chairmanship of Sh. K. N. Unni, DDG recommended the following work for DPD:

- (i) LAN with structured cabling (redundancy enabled) using CAT5e data cables and Network switches for DPD (HQ) and each Data Processing Centers;
- (ii) Data one Broadband line with 75 GB or higher download for internet connectivity and WAN;
- (ii) Registration of domain name “**dpdnssso.gov.in**” with NIC;
- (iii) Purchase of high-end quad-core dual CPU servers (with redundancy) for all Data Processing Centers;
- (iv) To undertake a pilot project for Oracle based data processing through open tendering process.
- (v) Action has been initiated to implement the recommendations, especially on the points (iii) and (iv).
- (vi) Rationalisation of Data Processing Facilities, Description and Objectives

5.28 In order to accelerate the data processing of socio economic surveys undertaken by NSSO, to facilitate complete data entry of listing schedules and handling of additional workload (arising out of doubling the no. of households for annual consumer expenditure survey) two Data Processing Centers were established at Ahmedabad and Bangalore during Eighth Plan under the scheme “Rationalization of data processing facilities”. Improvement of quality and timeliness of data processing was thus the primary objectives of the scheme.

Physical Progress

5.29 With the creation of the two new DP centers, the time lag in data processing of survey schedules has been reduced from 2 years to 6 months. A total of 136 posts were sanctioned for smooth functioning of these two DP centres. Of these, 12 posts of the ISS have already been converted to Non-Plan as a result of cadre review of ISS this year. Out of the remaining 124 posts, 116 posts have been allowed to continue for the full plan period i.e. up to 2012. Ministry has accepted the recommendations of the SIU study conducted in DPD during 2004. As per its recommendation, all the posts in the two DP centers viz, Ahmedabad and Bangalore are to be converted to Non-Plan considering the proven improvement in the data quality and timeliness.

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

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

5.31 Under these components, during the year 2008-09, the infrastructure in field offices and head quarters of FOD has been further developed and strengthened. Sanction of Rs.382.08 lakhs has been received from MOSPI for construction of boundary wall and civil work at SRO, Meerut, providing steel grills in the hostel at Lucknow, electrical work in SRO Jodhpur, construction of approach road for Nagpur hostel, construction of office cum residential

complex for RO, Kohima, electrical work for Lucknow, construction of parking shade at R.O. Aurangabad, purchase of land for SRO, Mysore, construction of 1st floor on the building of SRO, Udaipur, construction of parking shade and fixation of interlock tiles work in SRO, Mangalore and Flooring of Hall of RO, Bhopal. To extend the use of Information technology in the field offices/Headquarters of FOD, NSSO, 41 computers have been purchased and proposal for purchase of 108 computers is being processed. Publicity through advertisement in newspapers and distribution of pamphlets about the conduct of the Socio-economic survey (65th round) and ASI 2007-08 has been made through newspapers. Various publicity materials such as calendars, diaries, clocks, key rings, badges etc. have been distributed among the field offices to provide the same to respondents, village panchayats, investigators etc. The hoardings have been erected at strategic places in the areas. Logo of NSSO has been prepared and incorporated in all the official and publicity materials. Audio visual spots about NSSO and its surveys have been produced by FOD through DAVP, which are being broadcasted/ telecasted on various Channels. A committee under the chairmanship of ADG (FOD) has been set up for redefining the jurisdiction of field offices.

5.32 The CPD is operating the component 'Grants-in-aid' to specified North Eastern States for carrying out the NSS fieldwork. During 2008-09, Grants-in-aid of Rs. 249 Lakhs has so far been released in 2 installments. The first installment of Rs.142.50 Lakhs was released in June 2008 and the second installment of Rs. 106.50 Lakhs was released in December 2008 under this Scheme.

Seminars and Trainings

5.33 The National Seminar on the Survey Results of NSS 62nd round (Unorganised manufacturing Sector, Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment) was organized during 25-26th September 2008 at New Delhi. Twenty-one technical papers were presented in the Seminar. Eminent academicians and statisticians attended the Seminar. A compilation of the papers presented in the seminar is being brought out in form of a booklet for wider dissemination and record.

5.34 Training of staff and officers as an area of priority is being undertaken in the NSSO. All the ISS officers of NSSO are regularly deputed to attend the in-service training courses organized by the Training Division of CSO. The knowledge and skills of the field staff are upgraded through organization of regular refresher courses through the training centers set up in each of the six zones of FOD. These Training Centers conduct different types of in-service training programmes for different categories of staff as per the functional requirement of the field staff on a regular basis. Three Orientation programmes were conducted in 2008-09 for all ISS Officers posted in FOD. Two modules namely Module 'A'-"Orientation and Office procedures" and Module 'B'-"Statistical technique and Official Statistics" were conducted for 204 SSS (new recruits) during 2008-09 in 4 zonal centers of FOD. Similarly, induction programmes on behalf of CSO as well as other programmes for FOD staff were held for SSS (in service officers) during 2008-09. For month of May 2009, 102 SSS Officers were imparted training in 4 zonal centres of FOD.

5.35 All India Training Workshop on processing of NSS 65th round data for DPD officers was organized at Data Processing Centre, Bangalore during 16-17 October, 2008.

5.36 Training Workshop for all DES / SSB officials for State sample data processing is completed. The same for NE States was held at Guwahati on 4-5 March, 2009.

5.37 Induction Training Programme (ITP-1) for SSS officials was held at NSSO, DPD, Kolkata on behalf of CSO (Training Division) during 10-21 November 2008.

5.38 Sri Supriya Mukherjee, Director, DPD(HQ), Kolkata, attended a workshop on ‘Strengthening Capacity for Disability Measurement Across South Asia’ organized by the World Bank at Bangkok, Thailand, during 2nd to 4th April, 2008.

5.39 Dr. Bandana Sen, Joint Director, attended the group Training Course on “Analysis, Interpretation and Dissemination of Official Statistics at the United Nations Statistical Institute of Asia and the Pacific, Chiba, Japan, during 14th July to 12th September 2008, and got the ‘Kawai’ prize for her outstanding performance.

New Initiatives

5.40 In addition to the normal and routine work of NSS rounds, the following had been accomplished:

- a. Website of NSSO was accomplished by SDRD in collaboration with all the divisions of NSSO. The CSI & Secretary, MOS&PI launched Website of NSSO on 7th August, 2008. Shri P. K. Ray, DG & CEO, NSSO, Dr. Rajiv Mehta, ADG (SDRD), Shri S Chaudhuri, Director & Smt. N. Gupta, Director made a presentation of the website before the Honorable Minister on 7th August, 2008.
- b. An abridged schedule (Sch. 10.3) for the survey on NREGP has been prepared with the focus on objective to measure employment generated through NREGP to facilitate the requirement of Ministry of Rural Development.
- c. The report on Grameen Dak Sewa (GDS), a survey undertaken on the request of Department of Posts was finalized and submitted in October, 2008.

Other Achievements

5.41 SDRD participated in ‘Kolkata Book Mela (Book Fair)’ held at Salt Lake, Kolkata during 1-10 March, 2008 and displayed the NSS as well as MOS&PI publications. The Chief Statistician of India & Secretary, MOS&PI delivered a public address on ‘Statistics & Information Technology - Challenges of the Information Age’ at Kolkata Book Fair on 8th March 2008.

5.42 The ‘Statistics Day’ was celebrated on 29th June’08 at Kolkata. The celebration was inaugurated by Dr. Asim Dasgupta, Finance Minister, Govt. of West Bengal in the presence of DG & CEO, NSSO. An exhibition on ‘India in Graphs and Charts’ was also organized at Gaganendra Pradarshasala, Kolkata for three days open to public. This was the first exhibition of its kind in the country and was widely appreciated. Coverage of this exhibition was telecast by Doordarshan Channel DD Bangla on 16th July 2008.

5.43 SDRD coordinated the work of the Committee to suggest appropriate survey methodology for undertaking a pilot survey on drug abuse under the Chairmanship of Prof. Arijit Chaudhuri, Ex-Prof. ISI, Kolkata.

CHAPTER VI

COORDINATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

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

6.2 The Graphic Section of the Division remained engaged through out the year in preparation of cover page designs, graphs, charts, maps etc. for inclusion in various publications of this Ministry.

A. Coordination of Statistical Activities

6.3 As a part of the mechanism set up by the Government for coordinating the activities in the field of statistics in different States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments, the Ministry organizes Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) every year. This is a major forum for coordination between the Central and State statistical agencies with the objective of putting in coordinated efforts for making available reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for objective decision making.



Dr. Pranob Sen, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation lighting the lamp during the inaugural function of 16th COCSSO at Shimla on December, 4, 2008.

6.4 The 16th Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) was organized during 4 – 5th December, 2008 at Shimla. Following major recommendations were made in the Conference.

(i) Environment Statistics

The Conference felt that there were a large number of parameters that affected environment, and analysis of all parameters together was a complex and difficult task. There was a need to identify key parameters to capture climatic changes effectively. Further, the need for making statistical officers understand the technicalities of various components comprising environment statistics was also felt. The COCSSO, thus, made the following recommendations:

- For collection of statistics, to capture climate change effectively, an Expert Committee should be set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation with members drawn from concerned Ministries, State Departments, Research Organizations and outside experts to identify the parameters that affect environment.
- Technical Workshop(s) for collection of environmental statistics be organized by the Ministry of Statistics & PI and M/o Environment and Forests. Different subjects should be dealt in detail by involving subject experts from various organizations, to make statistical officers understand the technicalities of various components comprising environment statistics and clarify the concepts, apart from educating officers in the interpretation of data from general user's point of view.
- To ensure that adequate and quality data on environment is available to assess its impact, there is a need to deploy skilled manpower and analytical resources for collection of statistics for environment management and climate change implications. For this purpose, Environment Statistics Cell should be created in DESs and/or concerned Departments, both at Centre and States.

(ii) Gender Statistics

The Conference noted the present status of gender statistics in the country, on the basis of presentations by O/o RGI and CSO, MOSPI, as also by the States, and felt the need for having agreed monitorable targets, and a proper mechanism for collection of data on indicators. The COCSSO recommended the following:

- The State / UT DESs should facilitate line departments in the States / UTs in collection of gender related data and make efforts to improve the quality of data collected by the line departments.
- The number of female field level Investigators need to be increased to facilitate collection of gender sensitive statistics.
- Highest priority should be accorded to tracking and monitoring gender specific issues that are relevant to the achievement of MDG.
- As a part of international commitment made by India in United Nations Inter Agency Expert Group (UN-IAEG) on Gender Statistics, National Akademi of Statistical Administration(NASA) should be made repository of training materials, and as a facility to provide training on gender related statistical matters.
- In the forthcoming Population Census, 2011, CSO should take up with RGI to collect data on new dimensions of gender related issues, particularly through integration of "House listing Schedule" and "Household Schedule".
- CSO should sponsor special studies and research work to develop methodology for providing gender specific poverty estimates.
- CSO should review the system of crime record statistics in general and data flow in regard to violence against women in particular for suggesting / bringing improvements in data quality.

(iii) Data Requirements for Planning in States

The conference emphasised the need for making available timely, reliable and credible data covering certain key areas such as physical infrastructure, social sector programmes and State Domestic Product not only for planning and effective management / monitoring but also for private Investors and general Public in the changed scenario of economic liberalization. The Conference noted the need for making available data at the Sub-State levels for planning, and made the following recommendations.

- The Planning Department should make a realistic assessment of data and indicators required for sub State level planning process, and convey them to DES so that areas needing attention vis-à-vis availability in terms of periodicity and timeliness are identified for necessary actions.
- The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) need to actively promote their role as nodal agency by effectively demonstrating the utility of data compiled from multiple sources, for informed planning and policy applications, and produce reports/ studies in important areas of policy making.
- The State Planning Departments should develop effective mechanism for collection & collation of the regular flow of data available from administrative records and these should be duly supplemented with the data produced by periodical censuses and sample surveys.
- Mechanism also needs to be evolved for effective validation, storage, retrieval, transmission and processing of the administrative data using modern tools of Information and Communication Technology.
- Recourse could also be taken to established methods of Small Area Estimation to arrive at estimates at district and sub-district levels from survey data.
- The States / UTs should effectively use Planning Commission's programme for strengthening planning machinery (including manpower) at district level, and the coordination between line departments and DESs.
- The DESs should study the data available in the system which can be used for planning at sub-district level, and make it available to Planners in the States/UT.

(iv) Manpower Shortages and Ways to Manage

The Conference noted the rising requirements for data at Sub-State level as also emerging areas in the era of decentralized planning, and; the serious constrains on the availability of statistical manpower. After due consideration of alternatives suggested in the papers presented in the conference, the Conference noted the urgent need for tackling the manpower shortages & skills which are affecting the delivery of statistical products, and recommended that:

- In view of manpower shortages, there is need to rationalize the responsibilities for data collection in tune with the manpower availability. The DESs may effectively coordinate with the line departments for compilation of statistics available at different levels within the State Administration.
- An Expert Group may be constituted by MOSPI to assess the training requirements of various levels of statistical personnel within the Central Government as well State Governments so as to increase the efficiency.
- Ways and means should be explored on priority basis to amend and simplify the recruitment rules for filling up of vacant posts on regular basis. With regard to the emerging areas for which there are demands for data purposes, recruitment of Contract Investigators for data collection may be explored.

- A strategy for human resource development should be framed by NASA with a view to enhancing the skill development and capacity building of the statistical personnel at different levels at Centre and States.
- Use of IT tools for data collection, analysis and presentation may be explored at least for the shorter schedules of enquiry.
- The NSC may take up the matter of manpower shortage at the highest level of administration in this regard, both at the Centre and States.

6.5 During the year 2008-09, as a follow up of the recommendations of the 15th COCSSO held during February 7-8, 2008 at Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat a conference of Ministers in-charge of Statistics of States/UTs was organized on 9th September 2008 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. The conference was convened to discuss the following agenda requiring executive decision at the highest level in order to impart due importance to the State Statistical System in the state public administration and in the scheme of good governance:

- i. Need to impart independence and impartiality in official statistics by establishing state level autonomous statistical commissions consisting of professional experts;
- ii. Institutional strengthening of the state statistical system and the need to establish high level inter-departmental committees to ensure horizontal and vertical coordination of statistical activities across departments;
- iii. Need to empower the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics as nodal agencies responsible for official statistics;
- iv. Need to evolve stronger centre-state coordination mechanism for statistical activities and clarify the facilitating role of statistical advisors in the state capitals as and when required by the State/UT governments;
- v. Implementation of the recommendations of Dr. Rangarajan Commission especially those relating to correcting existing weaknesses in primary reporting;
- vi. Development of local panchayat raj level statistics and its integration with the State Statistical System;
- vii. Manpower issues like common cadre for statistical personnel in the State, exchange of statistical personnel between Centre and States

6.6 The Conference was a success and major recommendations made in Conference were as follows:

- a. There was unanimity on the importance of the issues listed in the agenda and that steps required to be taken for improving the state statistical system along the lines suggested in the agenda
- b. There was broad agreement on providing autonomy to the state statistical system through apex level commission/committee. These already existed in a few states. However this need not be on the model of the National Statistical Commission. There were slightly different views from smaller States/UTs, who felt that they did not require a full-fledged Commission.
- c. The need for making DES as the nodal agency and as a separate department was accepted. Though DES had been declared as a nodal agency in most States/UTs, the meaning and implications of being a nodal agency needed to be clarified with greater specificity along with the concomitant requirement for their effectiveness.
- d. For Local Area statistics, generally there is a system for collection of village level statistics in most states. Many states already have a system like the village index cards, family registers etc to record the basic statistics at village level. However more resources are required for its expansion, timely compilation and its

integration with the district level statistics. It was also felt that the DES should be involved in the process of generating local area development statistics.

- e. Statistics for Urban areas was deficient in many ways that this should be taken up as a new area for improvement.
- f. On manpower issues there was unanimity of views that additional manpower needed to be provided for statistical activities especially at the primary level. Some suggestions that came up were to utilize the services of local educated persons to assist in primary reporting by paying honorarium for their services.
- g. All States/UTs agreed that ISSP was crucial for the development of State Statistical Systems and welcomed the scheme.
- h. Each state should formulate its own State Strategic Statistical Plans, independent of the NSSP.
- i. The role of statistical advisors was generally welcomed by the States/ UTs. North-eastern States specifically agreed that such expertise would be very useful to them.
- j. Most states have common statistical cadre at least in respect of key departments. There was complete agreement that having a common cadre was essential to generate quality statistics and improve statistical coordination. All States agreed to work for common statistical cadre covering statistical units in all departments.
- k. There was no general agreement on exchange of statistical personnel between Centre and States and this required more consultations on its scope and procedures.
- l. All States agreed to continue the task of implementing the NSC recommendations especially those regarding primary reporting. However most states reported resource constraints to improve primary level data reporting.
- m. Most states were of the view that the reach of DES should be extended to lower levels like Taluk/Block and even Panchayat level.
- n. There was a suggestion to have regional level meetings of the Ministers. However it was felt that the proper thing would be to have meetings of group of states according to the degree or level of functioning rather than geographical groupings.

A. Plan Coordination and Review

6.7 The Coordination and Administration Division (CAD) coordinates the formulation of Five Year and Annual Plan activities of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and submit it to the Planning Commission. For the Annual Plan 2008 - 09, the Division had prepared a consolidated Annual Plan Proposal in respect of various schemes being operated by MOS&PI and an amount of Rs. 129 crores was approved for seven central sector and centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry excluding MPLADS, for which Rs. 1580 crores had been allocated.

6.8 During the year 2008-09, the plan activities of the Ministry were reviewed twice by Planning Commission at Member Planning Commission's level, and necessary directions were given.

6.9 The Annual Plan 2009 - 10 proposals were formulated during the year, and an outlay of Rs. 129.00 crores for the Ministry, excluding the MPLADS, has been approved by the Planning Commission.

B. Outcome Budget

6.10 The Division is also responsible for bringing out the Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. This Division after obtaining inputs from different Divisions/ Units of the Ministry prepares the Outcome Budget. The Outcome Budget 2008-09 of the Ministry was brought on time and copies of which were presented to both the Houses of Parliament. The work on preparation of Outcome Budget for 2009-10 has already started.

C. Annual Action Plan

6.11 The Annual Action Plan (AAP) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is prepared by the 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:

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

6.12 Annual Action Plan 2008-09 was prepared during the year which contained the pending activities of previous year to be undertaken during the year, new initiatives proposed to be taken in 2008-09 and routine items of the respective Divisions. In Annual Action Plan 2008-09 each individual distinguishable activity with financial and physical targets giving the total workload was enumerated and against each target, work load involved was meaningfully quantified to facilitate effective monitoring of progress.

6.13 During the year till March 2009, the progress made by various Division of Ministry during the first quarter (April-June 08), second quarter (July-September 08) and third quarter (October- December 08) was reviewed in the senior officers meeting at Secretary (S&PI)'s level, and further directions/ guidance were given.

D. Administrative/ Financial Approval of Scheme

6.14 The Coordination and Administration Division was entrusted with the responsibility of seeking the approval of the amalgamated scheme 'Capacity Development' of the Ministry to be operated by various Divisions of CSO and NSSO, for its implementation during the 11th Plan period (2007-12). For this, a Note had been formulated and circulated to Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. The observations of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance were examined in the Ministry and incorporated in the EFC Note along with comments of MOS&PI. The scheme has since been approved for implementation during the 11th Plan 2007-12.

E. Revision of Vision, Mission and Citizens' Charter

6.15 The CAD has been entrusted with the responsibility of drafting/revising the existing Citizens' Charter including Mission and Vision Statements, of the Ministry. Towards this end a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary (S&PI) was constituted. Based on the suggestions given by the Members of the Task Force, a draft revised Citizens' Charter was prepared which was subsequently taken up for discussion in the Senior Officers Meetings and a draft "Charter" prepared. The revised Citizens' Charter of MOS&PI is at various states of finalisation.

H. Publication Activities

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

6.17 The Research and Publication Unit of the Division is engaged in collection, compilation and up-dation of socio-economic data on various aspects and disseminate to National and International agencies like UNSD, ESCAP, SAARC, ADB, OECD, ILO etc. The Research and Publication unit regularly brings out the following publications:

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

6.18 The following publications were released by the unit. These publications are hosted on Ministry's web-site:

- (i) Monthly Abstract of Statistics(MAS) Volume 60 for the months of October 2007 to December 2007 and Monthly Abstract of Statistics(MAS) Volume 61 for the months of January 2008 to December 2008.
- (ii) Statistical Abstract India 2007.
- (iii) Statistical Pocket 2008.
- (iv) India in Figures- 2008.

6.19 Besides the release of above publications, this unit also supplied statistical information to various National and International agencies as and when asked for in a time bound manner. Some of the prominent publications for which Indian Statistical information was sent are:

- (i) India 2009-A reference Annual to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (ii) United Nation Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for the months of April, 2008 to May, 2009.
- (iii) Statistical Indicators to UN-ESCAP for quarter ending December, 2008.
- (iv) Database profile on Macroeconomic and HRD indicators in the SAARC Region upto the year 2006. Statistical Year Book of South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation.
- (v) Posters of landmark achievements by India for the exhibition on Statistical achievements of Asia-pacific.

CHAPTER VII

COMPUTER CENTRE

Introduction

7.1 Computer Centre was set up in 1967 under the then Department of Statistics under the Cabinet Secretariat with 3 Honeywell-400 Computer System to meet the data processing needs of various Government Ministries/Departments/Organisations and Public Sector Undertakings located in and around Delhi. The Honeywell-400 Systems were replaced in 1981 by a more powerful third generation Burroughs-3845 mainframe Computer System. After about a decade, the Burroughs-3845 Computer System was replaced in May, 1992 by a latest 4th generation mainframe Computer System DPS 7000/240. The Centre has now installed a sophisticated PC-based computer system under Client/Server Architecture using WINDOWS 2000/NT as the operating system and ORACLE 9i as data base software alongwith software tools Developer and Designer 2000. Now Centre is equipped with three servers i.e. Wipro server, HCL server and Sun Microsystems web server. Sun Microsystems web server has been installed recently exclusively for the National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics.

Main Activities of the Computer Centre

7.2 The main activities of the Centre include; (i) Data preparation and Dissemination (ii) Analysis and Design for data processing applications (iii) Establishment of the Computerized System and implementation (iv) Documentation of Computerized Applications for current and future references and use (v) Training on Electronic Data Processing, Software Engineering and Information Technology (vi) Preservation of data and results on computer media for dissemination and use (vii) Creation and maintenance of website for the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation which is hosted by the NIC (viii) Creation and Maintenance of National Data Warehouse of official statistics, (ix) Development and designing of software for finalization CPI-New Series., (x) Uploading and maintenance of National Data Bank depending on data received from other sources of Socio-Religious Categories

Data Preservation and Dissemination

7.3 As per the "National policy on dissemination of statistical data", Computer Centre has preserved a large volume of data generated through various socio-economic surveys, Enterprise Survey, Economic Censuses, Annual Survey of Industries and price data on CD-ROMs. These data are being disseminated regularly to a large number of national and international users. Technical guidance for the use of basic data and their processing is also provided to the users both within and outside the country, on request. The Centre has disseminated unit-level data to 211 users during April, 2008 to March 2009, and revenue realized was Rs. 32.86 lakh , US \$ 84,562 and UK £ 2223 .

Training Activity

7.4 Training is one of the main activity of the Centre and it conducted IT courses for various States/UTs and Central government departments. The Centre has conducted Information Technology (IT) courses for the participants of level I, II and III training programme for the officials of Central/State/PSU's. Specialized courses on Software packages for middle level ISS officers 'Software Engineering' course for ISS Probationers and in-house training courses, were conducted during the year. Training on specific modules such as; SPSS, Data warehouse tools, C⁺⁺, Visual Basic, Internet, Web-Designing & Networking have also been organized.

- Organized in house training course for the officers of Computer Centre on publication and Lotus Domino /Lotus designer
- Training programme on 'Computer Level-I' Foundation Course on information Technology, Data Technology , Data Analysis & presentation Skills for Non ISS officers. From 23.6.2008 to 04.07.2008
- Training programme on 'Computer Level-II Electronic Data Processing under windows' for Non-ISS officers from 14.07.2008 to 25.07.2008 for Non-ISS Officers.
- Training programme on 'Computer Level-III Advanced IT Technology on Networking & RDBMS' for Non –ISS officers from 11.08.2008 to 22.08.2008
- ISS Probationers (Batch – XXIX) training programme '**Software Engineering - IT Advanced**' Module (15 Weeks) from 25th August, 2008 – 5th December, 2008 was completed successfully.
- Training programme for one week on 'Basics of Computers' Module-III for SSS officers was conducted in 4 batches.
- 3 BE students of Delhi College of Engineering , Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Bawana Road, Delhi have started a project on 'Training Management System' from 26th December, 2008 for 8 weeks in Computer Centre.
- Training programme on 'Website Design' for ISS officers and senior officers of States/Uts from 19th – 23rd January 2009 was conducted successfully.
- Training programme on '**SPSS 17.0**' for Computer Centre Officers from 10th – 12th February, 2009 was successfully conducted.
- Training programme on Cognos suit-8.4 for officers of Computer centre from 16th February to 27th February was conducted successfully .
- Training programme on '**SPSS**' for **ISS officers and senior officers of States / UTs** from 2nd – 6th March, 2009 was successfully conducted.
- Half -a-day training programme for 19 participants of **ISEC** (International Statistical Education Centre) was conducted successfully.
- Half -a-day programme for four delegates of BPS-Indonesia Statistics with a brief presentation on Activities performed by Computer Centre, Introduction to ICP (International Comparison Program) and Introduction to Data Warehouse.
- As per the direction of the Parliamentary Committee on Raj Bhasha, Introduction to Computers, MS Word, MS Power Point, MS Excel module got prepared in Hindi. C⁺⁺ and Internet modules are in progress.
- Provided guidance in System Analysis and Designing for an application software to 3 students from Indra Prastha University, Delhi and 2 ISS Probationers batch XXVIII in completion of their projects on Information Technology.
- Two officers of the Centre were nominated to participate a training programme on Cyber Security at National Institute of Finance Management, Faridabad, Ministry of Finance.

National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics

7.5 The Cabinet has approved creation of a 'Data Warehouse of official statistics' in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to enable the data users and general public to have an easy access to the published as well as un-published validated data from one source. The development of this data warehouse has been entrusted to Computer Centre. A

Direction Committee under the chairmanship of Director General and CEO, NSSO with technical experts has been constituted to advise the Computer Centre on all aspects of setting up of Data-warehouse including determination of appropriate configuration of hardware, selection of software, consultant and training of officers of the Computer Centre. Under the guidance of the Direction Committee, Computer Centre has procured COGNOS Data Warehouse tools on which National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics would be set up. This comprises of applications and technologies for collecting, managing, processing and presenting multidimensional data for analysis. It will allow users to navigate data by drilling down to lower level details, drilling up to higher-level details, and pivoting. It will enable client applications to efficiently access the data in the warehouse through web. The design and development for the pilot projects are in progress.

Achievements during 2008-09:

- Data warehouse Optimized. Access to the selected users would be provided soon
- Updation of web portal of Data Warehouse.
- Successfully developed and published power-cube on IIP base 19993-94=100
- Data Marts completed for 58th & 61st Rounds of Slums, Employment-Unemployment, Consumer Expenditure of Slums
- Renewal of ATS for COGNOS finalized
- Data received from Ministry of Agriculture & Labour Bureau has been updated
- Oracle Enterprise Server (S/W) for Sun System has been Procured
- The audit of the COGNOS was got completed as a pre requisite for finalizing TOR for system consultancy.

Updation and Maintenance of Web-site of MOS & PI

7.6 The Web-site of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been designed and developed indigenously and is being maintained by the Computer Centre. To provide better access to the users, the Centre has hired consultant to make improvements in the web-site. The address of the website is <http://mospi.gov.in>

Achievements during 2008-09:

- Monitoring work of consultant for Redesigning of Web Site is in process
- Training on redesigning of web site is completed.
- Demo of the new web site given to Senior officers of the Ministry
- Maintenance / updation of Existing /New Web Site is a regular activity

Intranet and Audio Visual Conferencing

- Hardware/Software installed for the Pilot Project.
- Training on Lotus Domino /Lotus designer given to the officers of the Computer Centre.
- RFP is being prepared

National Data Bank of Socio –Religion Categories

- Data Structure will be discussed in the meeting of Assessment Monitoring Authority set

- Tables & statements of 7 rounds of NSSO Surveys on religious categories have been identified and are uploaded on the web.

New Price Series (CPI-Market Survey 2006)

- Updation, Processing and Printing of Schedules of Market Survey is completed with respect to schedules received from CSO
- Market Survey Database was bifurcated Region wise, CDs prepared and sent to the respective regions for modifications
- Software developed for the following:
 - a. Report Printing program for Price data of Price Schedules , House Rent Schedules and PDS
 - b. Generating the Price Scrutiny.
 - c. Finding the duplicate schedules.

Economic Census

- ☪ Completed unit level data processing of Enterprises Schedule 53, 54 alongwith the Auto-corrected data of Address Slip in Excel format with the table in PDF format and sent to respective States/UTs/ DES for their comments.
- Prepared 1000 e-publication CDs and State wise leaflets for releasing in the symposia of Fifth Economic Census - 2005 held on 29th May, 2008 alongwith the All India Report.
 - State wise Generation of final tables on Address Slip Schedule were completed and sent to respective State/UTs for their comments/ suggestions
 - Finalized and generated the Directories of Establishments based on Address Slip Schedule 57 and sent to States/UTs
 - Three tables were generated for Enterprises Schedule 53, 54 showing distribution of number of Trading Establishment at 3 digit level of NIC by size class of Numbers of Workers
 - Final table produced for Lakshadweep on House List Schedule 51,52.

Cyber Security Guidelines

7.7 Cyber Security Policy for the Ministry has been prepared and circulated to all divisional heads for implementation.

CHAPTER VIII

STATISTICAL SERVICES

I Indian Statistical Service

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

Table - 8.1

Grade	As on 1.11.1961	As on 31.3.2009
Higher Administrative Grade(HAG)	----	12
Senior Administrative Grade(SAG)	----	208 (81+127@@)
Junior Administrative Grade(JAG)	15	92 (219# -127@@)
Senior Time Scale (STS)	54	207
Junior Time Scale (JTS)	116	281*
Total	185	800

@@ 127 posts of NFSG upgraded to SAG vide Ministry's Order No. 11015/2/2008-ISS dated 1.9.2008

156 posts (30% senior duty posts) operated in NFSG scale of Rs.14300-18300.

* includes 50 leave, deputation and training reserve.

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

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

8.4 The first examination for direct recruitment to JTS of the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. Till date, 29 batches of direct recruits have joined the service. The 30th batch of direct recruits is likely to join shortly.

8.5 The During the period January 2008 – 31.3.2009, the Ministry has issued promotion orders in respect of:

- (i) 34 Officers from feeder grade (i.e. SSS) to JTS (12-Regular and 22-Adhoc)

- (ii) 30 officers of JTS to STS (On adhoc basis).
- (iii) 30 officers of STS to JAG (on adhoc basis).
- (iv) 6 officers of SAG to HAG - II.
- (v) 3 officers of HAG-II to HAG-I

8.6 The edition of Civil List 2008 of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) giving basic information of the officers of ISS which is useful for general information and guidance was brought out by the Ministry in April 2008.

II Subordinate Statistical Service

8.7 In the post 6th CPC scenario, SSS has two grades of Statistical function posts in various Offices/Organizations scattered all over India. The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position in SSS Cadre in these two grades as on 1.04.2009 is given in *Table 8.2*.

Table 8.2
Grade wise posts and incumbents in Subordinate Statistical Service
(As on 01.04.2009)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Number of incumbents in Position
1.	Statistical Investigator Grade-I	1568	1534
2.	Statistical Investigator Grade-II	2339	1439
3.	Total Strength	3907	2973

8.8. Statistical Investigator Grade-I is having Grade Pay of Rs. 4600 in the pay band of Rs. 9300-34800 whereas Grade-II is having Grade Pay of Rs. 4200 in the same pay band.

8.9. The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was constituted in 2002 on the basis of 5th Central Pay Commission recommendations and operationalised w.e.f. 01-04-2004. There are about 45 participating Ministries and Departments of the Government of India in the service.

8.10 The following are the achievements during the year 2008-09:

- New Statistical Investigators in Grade II on the basis of SSC 2007 examination have been appointed. Out of 227 appointees, 154 have Joined and the candidature of rest of the candidates have been cancelled on account of various reasons.
- Intensive Training Programme (ITP) for Statistical Investigators of SSS Cadre has been conducted in 3 batches by CSO and Data Processing Divisions of Kolkata. A Total of About 40 Candidates have attended the training.
- During this year, 522 Statistical Investigators of Grade II have been promoted on Adhoc basis to S.I Grade I with Pay Band of Rs.4600.
- Civil List 2009 of SSS officials:** The **Fifth Edition** of the Civil List (2009) giving basic particulars of the officials of SSS has been compiled and updated and has been sent to Press for publication. The same will be distributed to the level of individuals after receiving the printed copies from Government of India press, Faridabad, and also be uploaded on Ministry's website.
- Work relating to the development of uniform ACR Proforma for evaluating the performance of SSS Personnel posted in various Ministries/Departments/Organizations

has been taken up with Management Development Institute, Gurgaon. It is expected that the revised format will be finalized during the year.

- A cadre management information system (CMIS) has been developed and tested, which will provide complete information on SSS Officials. The software shall be operationalised shortly, after the latest profile information of all the officials has been received.

CHAPTER IX

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

9.1 The Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata was established on 17th December, 1931 and was registered as a non-profit learned society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28th April, 1932 and subsequently came under the purview of the West Bengal Societies Registration Act (XXVI of 1961) which was amended in 1964. For its substantial contribution to the quality of theoretical and applied statistical work, the Institute was recognised as an “Institute of national importance” by “The Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, No.57 of 1959” of the Parliament on 24th December, 1959. By virtue of this Act, the Institute was empowered to award degrees and diplomas in statistics. As a result, Bachelor of Statistics {B.Stat. (Hons.)}, Master of Statistics (M.Stat.) and Ph.D. programmes started in July, 1960. Scope was further enlarged by the “Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, No.38 of 1995” of the Parliament, when 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. The Institute is engaged in an integrated programme of research, training & practical application of statistics through several projects in close collaboration with the Govt. of India, maintaining a very high standard as a centre of excellence which has resulted in earning several national/international recognitions over the years.

9.2. The objectives of the Institute are:

- (i) to promote the study and dissemination of knowledge of statistics, to develop statistical theory and methods, and their use in research and practical applications generally with special reference to problems of planning of national development and social welfare.
- (ii) to undertake research in various fields of natural and social sciences, with a view to the mutual development of statistics and these sciences.
- (iii) to provide for and undertake the collection of information, investigations, projects and operational research for purposes of planning and the improvement of efficiency of management and production.
- (iv) to undertake any other ancillary activities in fulfillment of the objectives (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

9.3. The Institute has its Headquarters in Kolkata, with three other centres at Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and a branch at Giridih. The third Centre of the Institute at Chennai was inaugurated on 26th July, 2008 by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, Govt. of India and Chairman of the Council of the Institute. The Institute has also a network of service units of Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Division across the country at Vadodara, Mumbai, Pune, Coimbatore, Chennai and Hyderabad apart from Kolkata, Delhi and Bangalore.

9.4. As envisaged in the “Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, No. 57 of 1959”, the Institute is fully funded by the Government of India. The major amount of internal receipts comes from the sale of prospectus, realisation from staff on account of licence fee, share of overhead charges from externally funded projects, fees from consultancy rendered by the Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research Division etc. This internal receipts is around 6.78% of its total expenditure.

9.5. The accounts of the Institute for 2008 - 2009 will be audited by M/S L. B. Jha & Co., Chartered Accountants, Kolkata who were appointed by the Institute for the purpose after their selection by the Govt. of India. In consultation with the Controller & Auditor General, India

and the Institute, as per provision contained in Section 6 (1) of the “Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, No. 57 of 1959”.

9.6. The programme of work in a particular year, the financial estimates thereof and quantum of grants to be given by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the purpose, are decided in the light of the recommendations of a committee set up by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation under Section 8 (1) of the “Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, No. 57 of 1959”. The composition of the committee includes distinguished economists and scientists as well as representatives from the Govt. of India, namely the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and Ministry of Finance. The programme of work and the expenditure estimates/grants for 2008 - 2009 were accordingly worked out on the basis of the recommendations of the aforesaid committee. During 2008 – 2009, the amount of grants given to the Institute by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation totaled Rs. 8144.58 lakhs (Rs. 7890.21 lakhs as Non-Plan and Rs. 2530.94 lakhs as Plan). The grants-in-aid given to the Institute are inclusive of funds required for construction of building, purchase of equipments and hiring manpower etc.

9.7. During the year the Institute continued to conduct its regular and professional courses for students leading to award degrees in B.Stat. (Hons.); B. Math. (Hons.); M.Stat. (M-Stream and S-stream); Master of Science (M.S.) in Quantitative Economics; M.Tech. in Computer Science; M.Tech. in Quality, Reliability & Operations Research (QROR); MS in Library and Information Science; Research Fellowship in Statics, Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Sciences, Biological Anthropology, Physics and Applied Mathematics, Sociology, Geology, Agricultural and Ecology, Psychology, Human Genetics, Demography and Library & Information Science.

9.8. The Institute runs an International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC) in Kolkata, in conjunction with the International Statistical Institute, under the auspices of the UNESCO and the Government of India. The centre provides training in theoretical and applied statistics at various levels to selected participants from the countries in the Middle-East, South and South-East Asia, the Far-East and the Commonwealth countries in Africa. Major training programme of the centre is a 10-month regular course in Statistics leading to Statistical Training Diploma. In addition, special courses of varying duration are an organized. Facilities also exist for research work and advanced studies by senior statisticians from abroad. During the year, ISEC successfully completed its training program of 62nd term of the Regular Courses with 19 trainees from different countries like Afghanistan, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Uganda, Gambia, Grenada, Uzbekistan and Seychelles awarded Statistical Training Diploma.

9.9. The Annual Report for the year 2008 - 2009 indicates the details of research work carried out by the Institute during the year in Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics Division; Applied Statistics Division; Computer and Communication Sciences Division; Physics and Earth Sciences Division; Biological Sciences Division; Social Sciences Division; Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research (SQC & OR) Division; and Library, Documentation & Information Sciences Division. The composition of each Division is given below:

- Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics Division: Stat-Math Unit at Kolkata, Delhi and Bangalore.
- Applied Statistics Division: Applied Statistics Unit and Bayesian & Interdisciplinary Research Unit.
- Computer and Communication Sciences Division: Advanced Computing & Microelectronics Unit, Computer Vision & Pattern Recognition Unit, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Electronics & Communication Sciences Unit and Machine Intelligence Unit.
- Physics & Earth Sciences Division: Geological Studies Unit and Physics & Applied Mathematics Unit.

- Biological Sciences Division: Agricultural and Ecological Research Unit, Biological Anthropology Unit and Human Genetics Unit.
- Social Sciences Division: Economic Research Unit, Economic Analysis Unit at Bangalore, Linguistic Research Unit, Planning Unit at Delhi, Population Studies Unit, Psychology Research Unit and Sociological Research Unit.
- Statistical Quality Control & Operations Research (SQC & OR) Division: Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune and Vadodara and a Central SQC (CSQC) Office at Kolkata.
- Library, Documentation & Information Sciences Division: Central Library at Kolkata, Delhi and Bangalore.

Apart from the above, there is a Center for Soft Computing Research: A National Facility which was established in 2004 by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India under its IRHPA (Intensification of Research in High Priority Areas) scheme with the following features:

- Conducting a six-month value addition Certificate Course on Machine Intelligence and Soft Computing for postgraduate degree holders in order to enable them to join IT related research or teaching institutes or industries.
- Nurturing and upgrading soft computing community in the country by conducting collaborating projects.
- Evaluating project proposals from National Institutes for funding them and monitoring their progress on behalf DST.
- Providing fellowships to faculty and scholars from less endowed institutions in the country to work at the center for quality improvement.

9.10 There is also a Computer and Statistical Services Centre (CSSC) which manages the central computing facilities of ISI, Kolkata. It serves approximately 700 users. Software packages available at the center are Oracle, Arc GIS, BMDP, Mathematica, SAS, SHAZAM, S-Plus and TSP. The center manages the campus-wide network and Internet facilities at ISI, Kolkata. The center also manages the inventory of computers in consultation with the Computer Purchase Committee. The center provides statistical and numerical consultancy services to scientists and research scholars, including non-ISI scientists. The center occasionally conducts workshops for training ISI officials on use of computers. The center organizes courses for North-eastern states of India. Members of CSSC took part in teaching different courses of the institute and supervise project work of non-ISI students studying MCA, B-Tech.

Externally Funded Project

9.11 Apart from theoretical and experimental plan research, the Institute also undertook a variety of about sixty-two Externally funded projects from different Government and non-Government organizations like DBT; INSA; Wheels India Ltd., Chennai; JSW Steel, Salem; HCL-BPO, Chennai; Lucas-TVS Limited, Chennai; Rane Institute of Employee Development, Chennai; e-next Financials Pvt. Ltd.; Patni Computer Systems Ltd.; Nicco Corporation Limited; Infosys Technologies Ltd.; DIC India Ltd.; East India Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.; Tata Communications Ltd.; National Aluminum Co. Ltd.; Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.; Larsen Toubro Ltd.; ICICI Bank; HDFC Standard Life Insurance; Enercon India Pvt. Ltd.; Adventity BPO Ltd.; Reliance Industries Ltd.; ARAI, Pune; Ispat Industries Ltd., Dolvi; UNDP-GOI; SINP; MOSPI-GOI; Steel Authority of India; Department of Science and Technology; CSIR; BARC, Mumbai; Department of Atomic Energy, GOI; Department of Biotechnology; Indian Council of Medical Research; Ministry of Environment and Forest; Fogarty International Center; NIH-USA; University of Western Sydney-Australia; East-West Center-USA; West Bengal State

Council of Science and Technology; DST; Department of Biotechnology, New Delhi; MOSPI (GOI);

Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, Symposiums etc. organized

9.12 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:

- Seminar on “Probability and Stochastic Process III”, November 20 – 24, 2008, at Stat-Math, ISI, Kolkata.
- Workshop on “Topology and Geometry of Foliations”, November 24 – December 6, 2008, at Stat-Math, ISI, Kolkata.
- Seminar on “Brownian web and poisson trees”, on May 14, 2008 at Stat-Math Unit, ISI, New Delhi.
- Seminar on “Chernoff-type inequalities: Origin, Evolution and Recent Developments”, September 3, 2008 at Stat-Math Unit, ISI, New Delhi.
- Workshop on “Group Theory”, May 12 – 31, 2008 at Stat- Math Unit, ISI Bangalore.
- Two week program on “Advanced Training in Mathematics for Lecturers (ATML) in Functional Analysis” funded by the NBHM, June 2 – 14, 2008 at Stat- Math Unit, ISI Bangalore.
- Seminar on “Approximation algorithms for Geometric Clustering in Arbitrary Dimensions”, October 17, 2008 at ASU, ISI, Kolkata.
- Seminar on “Meta Analysis of Soil Ingestion Intake for Childhood Risk Assessment”, October 31, 2008 at ASU, ISI, Kolkata.
- Workshop on “Nano-Science and Bio-chips”, February 16 – 17, 2009, at ACMU, ISI, Kolkata.
- Workshop on “Algorithms and Computation (WALCOM 2009)”, February 18 – 20, 2009, at ACMU, ISI, Kolkata.
- North-East workshop on “Language and Signal Processing”, February 4 – 8, 2009, organized by CVPRU, ISI, Kolkata, at Tripura University, Surymaninagar, Tripura.
- Workshop on “Forum for Information Retrieval (FIRE – 2008)”, December 12- 14, 2008, at CVPRU, ISI, Kolkata.
- North-East workshop on “Computational Information Processing”, September 23-25, 2008, at ECSU, ISI, Kolkata.
- Seventh International Conference on “Advances in Pattern Recognition (ICAPR 2009)”, February 4-6, 2009, at ECSU, ISI, Kolkata.
- North-East winter school on “Image Processing and vision”, March 9 – 13, 2009, jointly organized by MIU, ISI, Kolkata and Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, at SMIT, Sikkim.
- Workshop on “Data Mining and Data Warehousing (DmDw’08)”, September 15-20, 2008 at CSCR, ISI, Kolkata.
- Seminar on “Corporate Governance Information Production and Collusion”, August 13, 2008 at ERU, ISI, Kolkata.
- Workshop on “Econophys Kolkata IV”, March 9 – 13, 2009, at ERU, ISI, Kolkata.

- Seminar on “Teaching Bengali to Foreign Learners: From a Foreigner’s Perspective”, June 13, 2008 at LRU, ISI, Kolkata.
- Seminar on “A Theory of Share Cropping: The Role of Price Behaviour and Imperfect Competition”, August 11, 2008 at Planning Unit, ISI, Delhi.
- Seminar on “Aid and Tax Revenue: Signs of a Positive Effect Since the 1980s”, September 05, 2008 at Planning Unit, ISI, Delhi.
- Workshop on “Statistical Challenges in Demography”, July 4, 2008 at PSU, ISI, Kolkata.
- Indo-Japanese Workshop on “Studying Village Economics in India: A Colloquium on Methodology”, December 21 – 24, 2008 organized by SRU, ISI, Kolkata at Sikkim.

Publication

9.13 The internationally acclaimed journal, Sankhya was founded by Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in 1933 and began publication under his editorship. It is devoted to original research articles in Applied Statistics, Mathematical Statistics and Probability. Reviews and discussion articles in areas of current research activity are also published. Many seminal articles in the above areas are also appeared in Sankhya and these include contributions from scientists within the Institute as well as outside. Sankhya receives articles from all over the world and publishes only those which pass the rigorous peer review process. The Editorial Board of Sankhya includes internationally reputed scholars in relevant areas from all over the world. From 2008 Sankhya is being published in a two series, Series A and Series B. Series A covers Theoretical Statistics and Probability while Series B the Applied and Interdisciplinary Statistics. Series A publishes two issues per year, in February and August, and Series B publishes two issues per year, in May and November, respectively.

Scientific Papers and Publications

9.14 During the year about 495 scientific papers were published for publication in different journals of national and international importance.

Scientific Assignments Abroad

9.15 About seventy-four 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 China, Spain, USA, Canada, Japan, South Korea, UK, Brazil, Argentina, Italy, etc.

Visiting Scientists

9.16 About ninety-two scientists from Portugal, Italy, Finland, Iran, Canada, South Korea, USA, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Thailand, Netherland, France, Spain, Belgium, Mexico, Philippines, Ireland, China, Bangladesh, Australia, Taiwan, Japan, Malaysia, Germany, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Argentina, and India visited the Institute to attend various Workshop, Conferences, Seminars etc. and also to participate in collaborative research, teaching and other scientific activities of the Institute.

Recognition to ISI Scientists

9.17 In appreciation and recognition to the high standard of research and scientific excellence maintained by the researchers of the Institute, several faculty members received

laurels in the forms of Awards, Fellowship from organizations of national and international importance like DST, IEEE, INSA, etc. Several faculty 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 board etc. Among those, some of the most notable recognitions earned by the faculty members are indicated below: -

- Prof. Probal Chaudhuri has been elected Fellow of Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi for his outstanding contributions to mathematical statistics and application of statistics.
- Prof. Susmita Mitra has been elected a Fellow of Indian National Science Academy, India.
- Prof. Ayanandranath Basu has been elected a Fellow of Indian National Science Academy, India.
- Prof. Bhabatosh Chanda has been elected Fellow of International Association of Pattern Recognition for contribution to the field of digital image processing and analysis.
- Dr. Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay has been awarded the Swarnajayanti Fellowship in Engineering Sciences by DST, Govt. of India.
- Dr. Pradipta Maji, Dr. Antar Bandyopadhyay, Dr. Krishnu Maulik and Dr. Sourav Bhattacharya have received the Microsoft Research Young Faculty award given by Microsoft Research Lab., India.
- Prof. Bhargab B. Bhattacharya has received the TechnoMentor Award for 2008 from the India Semiconductor Association.
- U. Garain has awarded “Google Guest” from Google Inc., for to attend and present contributory paper at ACM SIGIR 2008.
- Dr. D. Dutta Roy has received Psychometric Educational Services Award by Pondicherry Psychology Association for valuable services and contributions to the Human Resource Development.
- Dr. Siva Athreya has been selected for Scopus young scientist award.



Council Meeting of the Institute held at New Delhi

CHAPTER X

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

Twenty Point Programme (TPP) - 2006

10.1 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 1st April, 2007.

10.2 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006 originally contained 20 Points and 66 items which were being monitored individually by different Central Nodal Ministries concerned. Out of these 66 items, 25 items were for monthly monitoring, while the rest were to be monitored on annual basis by this Ministry. The monthly information in respect of 21 items was collected from various States/UTs and for the remaining 4 items, the information was collected from the concerned Central Nodal Ministries. The monitoring mechanism for TPP-2006 has been widened by including Block level monitoring in addition to the existing Central, State and District level monitoring. A majority of the States/UTs have constituted the State, District and Block level monitoring committees.

10.3 TPP-2006 monitoring has completed more than one year. During the operationalisation of TPP-2006, items to be monitored, monitorable parameters, item nomenclature, etc. have undergone changes. 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 1st April, 2008, and therefore, SGRY has been dropped from the list of 66 items under TPP-2006. Out of the remaining 65 items, 20 items are now being monitored on monthly basis. The monthly information in respect of 16 items is collected from various States/UTs and for the remaining 4 items, the information is collected from concerned Central Nodal Ministries.

10.4 Some schemes/programmes which were not in operation at the time of the commencement of TPP-2006, have also started during the last one year or so. These items are:

- (i) Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
- (ii) Rehabilitation of Scavengers
- (iii) Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce
- (iv) Reservation of OBCs in education
- (v) Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
- (vi) IT enabled e-Governance for Panchayats and Municipalities

10.5 The part item ‘Dry land farming’ of the item ‘Water shed development and Dry land farming’ under the Point “Kisan Mitra (Support to farmers)” has been merged with ‘Rainfed Area Development Programme’ as informed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Schemes/programmes concerning the following two items of TPP-2006 are yet to be operationalised :

- (i) Quick and Inexpensive Justice-Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats
- (ii) Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour

10.6 Based on the above developments and suggestions with respect to parameters/indicators/frequency of monitoring, etc. offered by Central Nodal Ministries and

State /UT Governments, the Guidelines on TPP - 2006 have been suitably revised and intimated to the users.

Monitoring Mechanism

10.7 The primary responsibility of implementation and monitoring of the programme lies with the agencies entrusted with the execution of the programme, in this case the State Governments/UT administrations and the Central Nodal Ministries. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the programme in totality.

Formation of Monitoring Committees

10.8 The 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 in 29 States/UTs. Other States are in the process of constituting the same.

Interactive meetings with State Governments on implementation of TPP - 2006

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

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

- (i) **Monthly Progress Report (MPR)** brings out information for 20 items (33 monitorable parameters) under TPP-2006, out of which information on Physical Targets, Cumulative Targets and their achievements in respect of 15 items (18 monitorable parameters) are monitored on monthly basis. This monitoring is done on the basis of data furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations on their performance for 14 parameters and by the Central Nodal Ministries in respect of 4 parameters. On the basis of performance of States for selected monthly monitored items, a ranking table of States is prepared. The ranking enables the States to compare their performance with that of other States. The MPR is sent to the State/UT Governments and Nodal Ministries concerned for taking appropriate measures in the areas of concern.
- (ii) **The Annual Review Report on TPP - 2006** for the first year of the operation of TPP-2006 would cover all the items (except the items which are not operational) under the Programme. The information on these items is being provided by the respective Central Nodal Ministries and State/UT Governments. The first issue of the Annual Review Report for the period April 2007 to March 2008 is under finalization.

Monitoring and Impact Assessment of Twenty Point Programme - 2006

10.11 As per the mandate given by the Cabinet, this Ministry initiated an exercise to conduct Monitoring and Impact Assessment studies at the State and National level for selected items under TPP - 2006. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati has been awarded a study to assess the impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for selected three districts of the North-East India namely Saiha (Mizoram), Mon (Nagaland) and Dhalai (Tripura).

Publicity of TPP-2006

10.12 To give wide publicity to the restructured programme, a leaflet and a booklet on TPP-2006 have been prepared and sent to State/UT Governments, Central Nodal Ministries concerned and to Members of Parliament.

Performance of monthly monitored items under TPP - 2006 during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto February, 2009).

10.13 Based on the data received from the Central Nodal Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations, an analysis of the overall performance of monthly monitored items for the year 2007-08 and for the period April – February, 2009 is given in the following paragraphs and in **Annexure I & II**. The Central Nodal Ministries concerned provide targets in respect of 15 monthly monitored items (18 parameters). Monthly targets in respect of parameters with annual or quarterly targets have been worked out on pro-rata basis.

10.14 The analysis of 18 monthly monitored parameters reveals that during 2007-08 performance for 10 parameters has been very good (90% or above the targets). These parameters are: (i) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter (ii) SHGs to whom income generating activities provided, (iii) Villages Electrified (RGGVY), (iv) Seedlings planted (public and forest lands), (v) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cummulative), (vi) Anganwadis Functional (Cummulative), (vii) SC Families Assisted, (viii) Food Security (AAY), (ix) Houses Constructed under IAY, and (x) Supply of Electricity. The performance for 6 parameters has been good (80% to 90% of the targets). These parameters are: (i) Pumpsets Energised, (ii) Food Security (TPDS), (iii) Area Covered under Plantations (public and forest lands), (iv) Roads Constructed under PMGSY, (v) Habitations covered (NC and PC) under ARWSP, and (vi) Total Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY. The performance for 2 parameters has been poor (below 80% of the targets). These parameters are: (i) Slipped back Habitations with water quality problems addressed - ARWSP and (ii) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG.

10.15 The analysis of 18 monthly monitored parameters for the period April 2008 - February, 2009 reveals that during this period performance for 9 parameters has been very good (90% or above the targets). These parameters are: (i) Individual Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY, (ii) Pumpsets Energised, (iii) Seedlings planted (public and forest lands), (iv) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cummulative), (v) SHGs to whom income generating activities provided, (vi) Anganwadis Functional (Cummulative), (vii) Area Covered under Plantations (public and forest lands), (viii) Food Security (AAY) and (ix) Food Security (TPDS). The performance for 4 parameters namely; (i) Supply of Electricity, (ii) SC Families Assisted, (iii) Houses Constructed under IAY and (iv) Roads Constructed under PMGSY has been good (between 80% to 90% of targets). The performance for 5 parameters has been poor (below 80% of the targets). These parameters are : (i) Habitations covered (NC and PC) under ARWSP, (ii) Villages Electrified - RGGVY, (iii) Slipped back Habitations and Habitations with water quality problems addressed - ARWSP, (iv) Houses constructed - EWS/LIG and (v) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter.

Monthly Monitored Items/Parameters

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

10.16 Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty in the country. Major employment generation programmes are being implemented in the rural areas. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has come into existence for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under the Scheme, during 2007-08, 53123 thousand job cards were issued, 1444223 thousand mandays of employment was generated and Rs.1043845 lakh were given as wages. During the period April 2008 – February, 2009, 70386 thousand job cards have been issued, 1740175 thousand man days of employment was generated and wages to the tune of Rs.1547048 lakh have been given.

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

10.17 Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999 with the objective of bringing the assisted poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by providing them with income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The Programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and the potential of each area. During 2007-08, as against the target of assisting 1352743 total individual swarozgaries, 1087333 swarozgaries were assisted which is 80% of the target. For the period April 2008 – February, 2009, as against the target of assisting 336522 individual swarozgaries, 589780 swarozgaries have been assisted which is 175 % of the target.

Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)

10.18 The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched in September, 2001 with the objective of providing food security and additional wage employment to the rural wage earners while creating durable community and infrastructural assets in the countryside. During the year 2007-08, a total of 263689 thousand mandays of employment was generated under the programme. The SGRY has since been merged into another item namely “National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” with effect from 1st April, 2008, therefore, SGRY has been dropped from the list of 66 items under TPP-2006.

Self help Groups

10.19 The objective of programmes like SGSY is to organize the rural poor into self help groups (SHGs) for capacity building and prevention of exploitation by intermediaries for running micro enterprises in rural areas under the cluster approach. Income generating activities are provided to such SHGs for upliftment of the poor. During 2007-08, 418593 SHGs were formed under SGSY and against the target of providing income generating activities to 106037 SHGs, 198210 SHGs were provided with income generating activities which is 187% of the target. 455971 SHGs have been formed during the period April 2008 – February, 2009 and against the target of providing income generating activities to 122026 SHGs during the period April 2008- February 2009, 120710 SHGs have been provided with income generating activities which is 99% of the target.

Distribution of waste land to landless

10.20 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 2007-08, 304313 hectares of wasteland was developed and distributed among the landless. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, 104220 hectares of wasteland has been developed and distributed among the landless.

Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)

10.21 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 2007-08, 119835 inspections of establishments were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments and 39725 irregularities were detected out of which 26177 irregularities have been rectified. Also during the period, 5379 claims were settled and 4906 fresh claims were filed. The number of prosecution cases pending, filed and decided during the year were 74920, 1018 and 402 respectively. During the period April 2008 – February, 2009, 183657 inspections of establishments were carried out by the officials of Central and State Governments and 40480 irregularities were detected, out of which 33552 irregularities have been rectified. During the same period, 4738 claims were settled and 4516 fresh claims have been filed. Prosecution cases pending, filed and decided during this period are 13085, 90 and 205 respectively.

Food Security

10.22 **Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):** Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) each poor family is entitled for essential commodities at subsidised prices. The emphasis is on including only the really poor and vulnerable sections of society such as landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, artisans/craftsmen (potters, tappers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.) in the rural areas and slum dwellers and daily wagers in the informal sector (porters, rickshaw pullers and hand cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers on the pavements, etc.) in the urban areas. During the year 2007-08, the target was to allocate 39277745 tonnes of food grain to states. However, the off-take by states against this allocation was 33281178 tonnes of foodgrain which was 85% of the allocation. As against allocation of 3,47,71,014 tonnes, actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS has been 3,16,95,082 tonnes during April 2008 – February 2009, which is 91% of the allocated quantity.

10.23 **Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):** 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 foodgrains at rates below the rate charged for the

BPL families. During the year 2007-08, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY was 9437111 tonnes against the allocated quantity of 10096545 tonnes, which is 93% of the allocated quantity. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, the actual off-take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY has been 88,14,491 tonnes against the allocated quantity of 93,46,139 tonnes, which is 94% of the allocated quantity.

Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana

10.24 The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in rural areas. Since 1999 - 2000, the allocation of funds under the Indira Awaas Yojana to the States/UTs is being made on the basis of the poverty ratio, as approved by the Planning Commission, and rural housing shortage, as specified in the Census. From the year 2005 - 06 onwards, the allocation criteria has been modified to assign 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to the poverty ratio for State level allocation. The ceiling on construction assistance under the IAY currently is Rs.25, 000/- per unit for plain areas and Rs.27, 500/- for hilly/difficult areas. Under the scheme, 1944227 houses were constructed during 2007-08 as against the target of construction of 2127184 houses which is 91% of the target. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, as against the target of construction of 18,08,078 houses, 15,33,019 houses have been constructed which is 85% of the target.

EWS/LIG Houses in urban Areas

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

10.26 **LIG Houses in Urban Areas:** The objective of the scheme is to provide housing units to persons belonging to Low Income Groups of urban areas. The income limit for a person to be covered under the scheme is between Rs. 2,100/- to Rs. 4,500/- per month. The beneficiaries under this scheme are given a loan of Rs.70, 000/- for construction of houses and Rs.35, 000/- for repair and renovation of houses. As against the target of construction of 133704 EWS/LIG houses during 2007-08, only 28599 houses were constructed and the achievement was 21%. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, as against the combined target of construction of 1,09,483 EWS/LIG houses, 45,859 houses have been actually constructed which is 42% of the target.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme - Rural Areas

10.27 The Department of Drinking Water Supply under the Ministry of Rural Development has been mandated to provide safe drinking water to all rural habitations. Considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population. Drinking Water Supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, which has been conceived as a plan to be implemented in four years, from 2005 - 06 to 2008 - 09 for building rural infrastructure. During the year 2007-08 as against the target to cover 16886 habitations (NC and PC), 13787 habitations were actually covered under the programme. This is 82% of the target. Also, as against the target to cover 138613 slipped back habitations and habitations

with water quality problems, 81055 habitations were addressed which is 58% of the target. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, as against the target to cover 14,519 habitations (NC and PC), 9,575 habitations have been covered under the programme. This is 66% of the target. Also, during this period as against the target to cover 1,74,309 slipped back habitations and habitations with water quality problems, 89,646 habitations have been addressed which is only 51% of the target.

Immunisation of Children

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

10.29 **Routine Immunisation:** Under the Immunization Programme vaccines are given to infants and pregnant women for controlling vaccine preventable diseases namely childhood Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Poliomyelitis, Measles and Neonatal Tetanus. Except polio vaccine, which is administered orally all other vaccines are given as injections. To strengthen routine immunization, Government of India, under NRHM, has taken a number of steps which are part of the State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The coverage data indicates that the coverage of the immunization programme has improved under NRHM. During 2007-08, the provisional figures of children immunized against DPT, Polio, BCG & Measles were 242 lakh, 238 lakh, 257 lakh and 234 lakh respectively. Based on the request from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare this item has been dropped from the list of monthly monitored items during 2008-09 and is being monitored on annual basis. The performance of this programme will be available on receipt of annual achievement figures from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

10.30 **Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme:** In pursuance to the World Health Assembly resolution, Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) Programme was started in India from 1995 to eradicate polio from India. Following the successful pilot project undertaken in Delhi in 1994, Nation wide PPI rounds were undertaken in 1995 covering children in the age group of 0-3 years. From 1996-97 the coverage for vaccination was revised to cover 0-5 years children. From 1999-2000 house to house vaccination of missed children was also introduced to vaccinate children missed during the fixed booth based vaccination of children. This resulted in increasing coverage of 2-3 crore additional children. Based on the request from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare this item has been dropped from the list of monthly monitored items during 2008-09 and is being monitored on annual basis. The performance of this programme will be available on receipt of annual achievement figures from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas

10.31 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 2007-08, 12098 thousand individual household latrines were constructed. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, 9,540 thousand individual household latrines have been constructed.

Institutional Delivery

10.32 The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Janani Suraksha Yojana 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. During the year 2007-08, 12470 thousand deliveries were held in institutions all over the country. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, 14,439 thousand deliveries have taken place in institutions.

Scheduled Caste Families Assisted

10.33 The SC (Scheduled Caste) population, according to 2001 Census, accounts for 16% of the country's total population. The strategy evolved for their upliftment includes: (i) special component plan of the States and central ministries, (ii) special central assistance, and (iii) assistance through the Scheduled Castes Corporations in the State. During the year 2007-08, as against the target of assisting 4774 thousand SC families, 4743 thousand SC families were assisted which is 99% of the target. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, as against the target of assisting 4,376 thousand SC families, 3,753 thousand SC families have been assisted which is 86 % of the target.

Scheduled Tribe Families Assisted

10.34 The main thrust of 'Justice to Scheduled Tribes' is to improve the economic level of Scheduled Tribe (ST) families living below the poverty line. For this purpose, several development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors such as agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fishery, small business, etc. under the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, to enable them to improve their socio-economic conditions. These economic activities also promote, strengthen and support their livelihood. During the year 2007-08, 4382 thousand ST families were assisted. Based on the request from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs this item has been dropped from the list of monthly monitored items 2008-09 and is being monitored on annual basis. The performance of this programme will be available on receipt of annual achievement figures from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Universalisation of ICDS Scheme

10.35 As the most viable vehicle for achieving holistic development with a focus on mother and child, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children - 1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health

Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are the main intervention packages offered. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi centres. The beneficiaries under ICDS scheme are drawn from the poorest families. During the year 2007-08, as against the target of making 6229 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6294 Block (cumulative) were made operational which is 101% of the target. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, as against the target of making 6284 ICDS Blocks (cumulative) operational, 6338 Block (cumulative) have been made operational which is 101% of the target.

Functional Anganwadis

10.36 Under ICDS, the Anganwadi is the primary unit which extends services such as supplementary feeding to bridge the calorie gap between the national recommended standards and average intake of children and women. 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 schemes related to health and family welfare. The target for the year 2007-08 was to make 1017952 anganwadis (cumulative) functional and the achievement for the year was 1013056 Anganwadis (cululative) functional which is almost 100% of the target. The target for April 2008 – February 2009, was to make 1052638 Anganwadis (cumulative) functional. The achievement for the period has been 1027632 Anganwadis (cululative) functional which is 98% of the target.

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

10.37 Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers, urban poor families are assisted under the seven point charter viz. (i) land tenure, (ii) housing at affordable cost, (iii) water, (iv) sanitation, (v) health, (vi) education and (vii) social security. For the year 2007-08, the target was to assist 121501 poor families and against this, the achievement was assistance to 283514 families which is 233% of the target. For the period April 2008 – February 2009, the target was to assist 77,426 poor families and the achievement has been assistance to 31,708 families which is 41% of the target.

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

10.38 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 2007-08, as against the target to cover 1860 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1543 thousand hectares of land was covered showing 83% of achievement. Similarly, the target for tree plantation during the year was to plant 12090 lakh seedlings on public and forest land and the achievement was planting of 13816 lakh seedlings which is 114% of the target. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, as against the target to cover 1624 thousand hectares of public and forest land under plantations, 1545 thousand hectares of land has been covered showing 95% of target

achievement. Similarly, the target for tree plantation during the period was to plant 10555 lakh seedlings on public and forest land. The achievement has been planting of 11044 lakh seedlings which is 105% of the target.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped and Orphans

10.39 Rehabilitation of Handicapped: According to the NSSO Report based on the 58th Round Survey conducted during the year 2002, the number of disable persons in the country was 1.85 crore and they formed about 1.8% of the total estimated population. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for formulation of policies and programmes for the handicapped persons in the country covering the entire range of activities from prevention of the disability to the rehabilitation of the disabled. The two parameters covered under TPP-2006 for monitoring are (i) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme and (ii) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase /fitting of Aids and Appliances. During the year 2007-08 upto 31st December 2007 under parameter (i) 587 organisations have been assisted to benefit over 1.30 lakh persons. Under parameter (ii) 48 organisations have been assisted with Rs. 20.74 crore during the current year upto 31st December, 2007. This item has been dropped from the list of monthly monitored items and now will be monitored annually on the request of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The performance of this programme will be available on receipt of annual achievement figures from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

10.40 Rehabilitation of Orphans: The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote in-Country Adoption and Inter-country adoption with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) is implemented through Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA). CARA acts as an autonomous body in the matters relating to adoption. It regulates and monitors the working of recognized social/child welfare agencies engaged in in-country adoptions through State Governments and U.T. Administrations as well as inter-country adoption as provided under the Guidelines for In-country Adoption, 2004 and Guidelines for Adoption from India, 2006. This item has been dropped from the list of monthly monitored items and now will be monitored annually on the request of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The performance of this programme will be available on receipt of annual achievement figures from Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Welfare of the Aged

10.41 The population of older persons in India is increasing at a fast pace. Because of the general improvement in the health care facilities over the years, there is a continuous increase in the expectation of life. This has resulted in the fact that more and more people are now living longer. As such, India became the second largest country in the world in respect of the population of older persons in the age group 60+. The total population of older persons in India as per Census 2001 is 7.66 crore. The Government has announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members. Under the Scheme – Integrated Programme for Older Persons the two items covered are (i) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes and (ii) Beneficiaries under Old age Homes. This item has been dropped from the list of monthly monitored items and now will be monitored annually on the request of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The performance of this programme will be available on receipt of annual achievement figures from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Rural Roads – PMGSY

10.42 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 2007-08 was construction of 54401 Km of road in rural areas whereas the achievement was construction of 44354 Km of road which is 82% of the target. The target for the period April 2008 – February 2009, was construction of 53700 Km of road in rural areas whereas the achievement has been construction of 43702 Km of road which is 81% of the target.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

10.43 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 over a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency of the programme. The target for the year 2007-08 was electrification of 39303 villages and the achievement was electrification of 49275 villages which is 125% of the target. The target for the period April 2008 – February 2009, was electrification of 17381 villages and the achievement has been electrification of 9557 villages which is 55% of the target.

Energization of Pump Sets

10.44 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 2007-08, 381169 pump sets were energized against the target of energization of 436200 pump sets which is 87% of the target. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, 248253 pump sets have been energized against the target of energization of 193980 pump sets which is 128% of the target.

Supply of Electricity

10.45 The National Electricity Policy has been notified. The Policy aims at accelerated development of the power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and other stakeholders. The salient features of the policy are access to electricity and availability of power. During the year 2007-08, as against demand of 726222 million units (MUs) of electricity, 653172 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 90% of the target. During the period April 2008 – February 2009, as against the demand of 694908 million units (MUs) of electricity, 616744 MUs of electricity could be supplied which is 89% of the target.

CHAPTER XI

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECTS MONITORING

Infrastructure Monitoring

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

11.2 Infrastructure performance is regularly reported through the following monthly reports:

- (i) Review Report on Infrastructure Performance.
- (ii) Capsule Report on Infrastructure Performance

Overall Performance of Infrastructure Sectors

11.3 The production performance of the infrastructure sectors during the year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 (April- March) is at *Annex - VI*.

Infrastructure Performance during 2008-09 (April-March)

11.4 The overall infrastructure performance during 2008-09 (April- March) has shown moderate growth. All sectors except those relating to fertilizers, crude oil, import cargo handled at major airports and passengers handled at the domestic terminals of international airports recorded a positive growth over the performance for the corresponding period of the previous year. While the growth rate in respect of production of coal, highway upgradation by NH(O) & BRDB, addition in switching capacity of telephone exchanges and cell phone connections was higher than the growth rates achieved during the previous year, it has decreased in respect of other sectors. However as compared to the targets set for this period, except highway upgradation by NH(O) & BRDB, most of the sectors have lagged behind their pre set respective targets. The trend in the overall infrastructure performance during 2008-09 as compared to the targets set for the period and the performance for 2007-08 is at *Annex-VI*. Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.



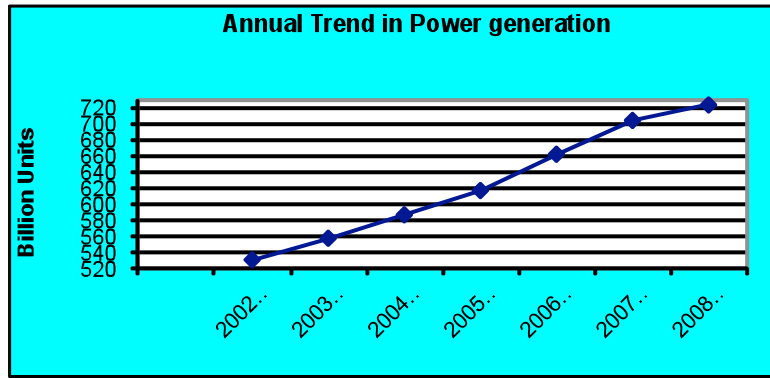
Mr. Ali Mohd. Sagar Hon,le Minister for Rural Development & Panchayats, Govt. of J&K with the official of the Ministry at inaugural session of two days workshop of Project Planning & Management at Jammu



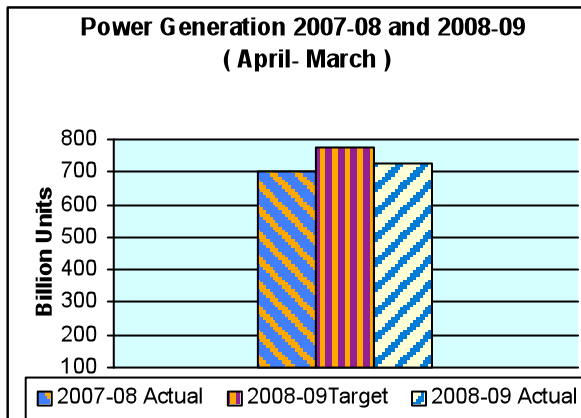
Participants in the two days workshop on Project Planning & Management at Jammu

Power

11.5 The overall power generation scenario during past few years has shown continuous growth as indicated in the graph. During 2007-2008 the power generation at 704.47 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 6.3% over the power generation for 2006-2007. The growth rate was



lower compared to 7.3% achieved during 2006-07. The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) during 2007-2008 was 78.6%, which was higher than the PLF of 77.3% achieved during 2006-2007.

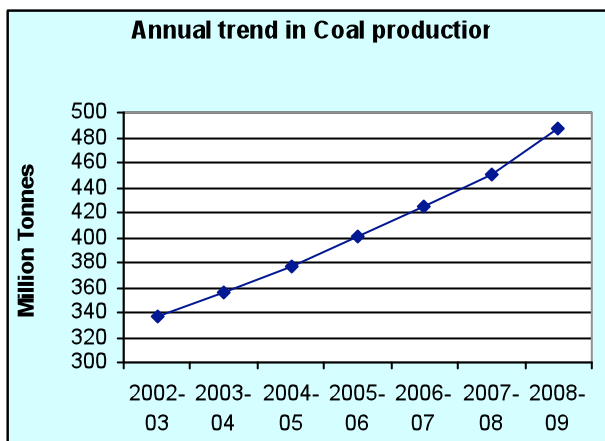


11.6 During 2008-09 (April – March) the power generation in the country at 723.79 Billion Units (BU) recorded a growth of 2.7% over the power generation for the previous year. However, compared to the target set for the period, it lagged behind by 6.5%. The adjoining chart shows the position of power generation vis-à-vis target and the achievement of the previous year. The thermal generation at 590.10 BU recorded a growth of 5.6%. The PLF was 77.2% compared to 78.6% achieved during 2007-08. So far as

sector - wise thermal generation is concerned, all the three sectors – Central, State and Private Sectors recorded a positive growth of 2.3%, 7.1% and 12.0% respectively. The Hydro power generation at 113.08 BU was lower than the target as well as the generation during 2007-08 by 4.5% and 8.4% respectively. Nuclear power generation at 14.71 BU was 22.6% lower than the target and it was also 12.3% lower than the generation during 2007-08.

Coal Production

11.7 The coal production during 2007-2008 at 450.54 Million Tonnes (MT) was marginally lower (1.0%) than the target set for the year, but it registered a growth of 6.0% over the production of 425.04 MT during 2006-07. The trend of coal production during past few years is brought out in the adjoining graph.

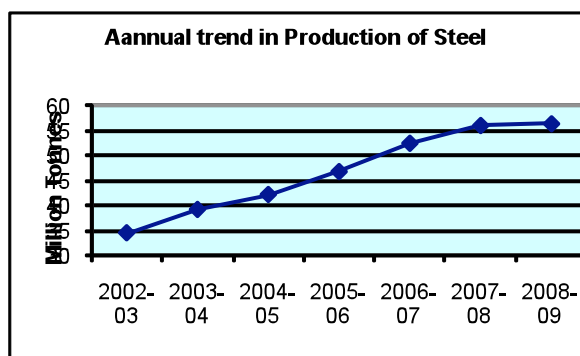


11.8 The overall coal production during 2008-09 (April – March) at 487.25 MT recorded a growth of 8.1% over the production of 450.54 MT during the corresponding period of the previous year. However it lagged behind its target for the period by 0.9%. The production of coking

coal at 9.32 MT registered a negative growth of 64.4% and the production of washed coal at 3.68 MT was 4.0% lower than the production during 2007-08. The overall coal dispatches during 2008-09 at 483.30 MT was 8.1% higher than the dispatches of 446.95 MT during the previous year.

Steel

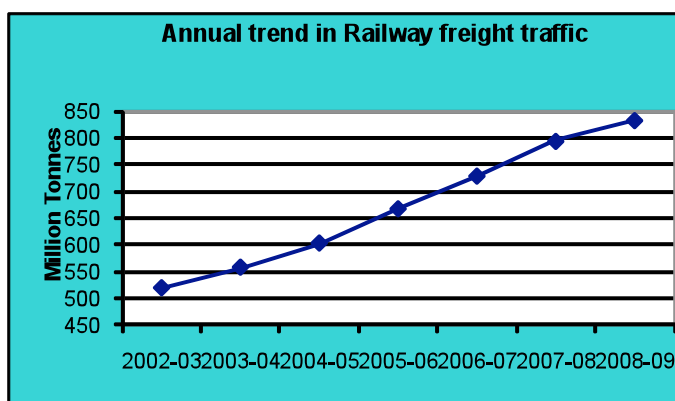
11.9 The overall production of finished steel during the year 2007-2008 was 56.07 MT, which recorded a growth of 6.7% over the production of 52.53 MT in 2006-2007. The production of finished Steel during past few years indicated the trend as brought out in the adjoining graph.



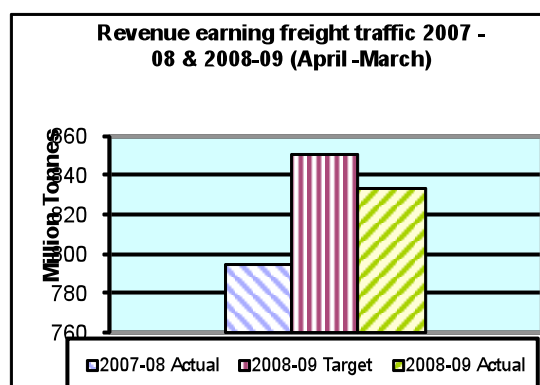
11.10 During 2008-09 (April – March), the production of finished steel at 56.41 MT recorded a growth of 0.6% over the production of 56.07 MT during the previous year. As compared to the target set for the period, it lagged behind by 7.3%. The overall capacity utilization during the period was 92.7%, which was lower than the utilization of 98.0% during the previous year.

Railways

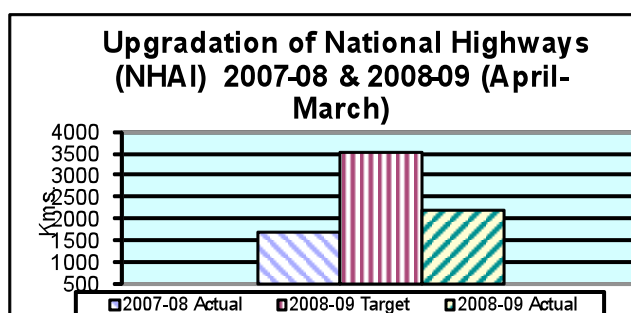
11.11 The revenue earning freight traffic moved by the Railways during 2007-2008 at 794.21 MT recorded a growth of 9.0 % over the freight traffic movement for 2006-2007. It was also marginally higher (0.5%) than the target set for the year. All commodities except raw material for steel plants and food grains carried by the Railways recorded positive growth. It booked 6678.91 million passengers in 2007-08, which was 5.2% higher than that booked in the previous year. The annual trend in freight traffic during last few years is as indicated in the side chart.



11.12 During 2008-09 (April – March) the freight traffic moved by the Railways at 833.31 MT recorded a growth of 4.9 % over the freight movement of 794.21 MT during the previous year. However, it was 2.0% lower than the target set for the period. The growth rate was lower compared to 9.0% during 2007-08. It booked 7097.60 million passengers, which was 6.3% more than that booked in 2007-08. The adjoining chart indicates the performance of Railways vis-à-vis target and achievement during the previous year.



Roads



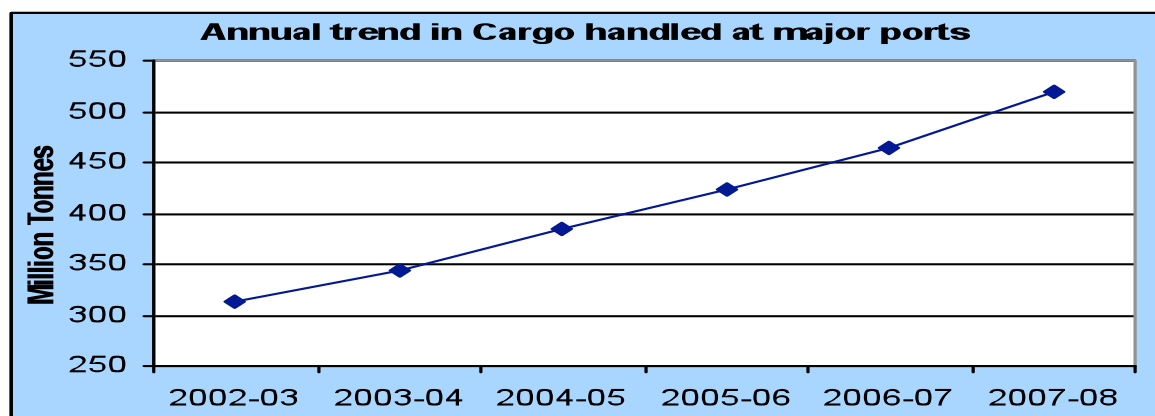
11.13 In Road sector, the National Highway Authority of India

(NHAI), Border Road Development Board (BRDB) and National Highways Organization NH(O), in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are engaged in construction and up-gradation of highways. During 2007-2008, the NHAI has constructed/ strengthened 1683 Km national highways to four lanes against the target of 2885 Km and the achievement of 636 Km during 2006-2007. The NH(O), and BRDB have widened / strengthened 36 Km to four lanes, 951 Km to two lanes and strengthened 911 Km of existing weak pavement. In addition they have improved 26 Km of low-grade sections and riding quality of 1657 Km highways. As part of up-gradation of highways 86 bridges were also reinforced/ constructed.

11.14 During 2008-09 (April – March) the NHAI has widened/strengthened 2203 Km, highways against the target of 3519.85 Km and the achievement of 1682.73 Km during the corresponding period of the previous year. The trend in up-gradation of highways during 2008-09 is indicated in the adjoining chart. The NH (O) and Border Road Development Board widened 62.75 Km to four lanes, 1153.34 Km to two lanes and Strengthened 1009.67 Km of existing weak pavement. They have also improved 47.26 Km low grade sections and 2470.26 Km of riding quality of highways. As part of the up-gradation, during this period 77 bridges were also reinforced /constructed.

Shipping and Ports

11.15 The major ports in the country handled 519.16 MT cargo during 2007-2008, which was 11.9% higher than the achievement for the previous year and it was also 0.7% higher than the targets set for the year. The trend in cargo handled at major ports is indicated in the side chart.

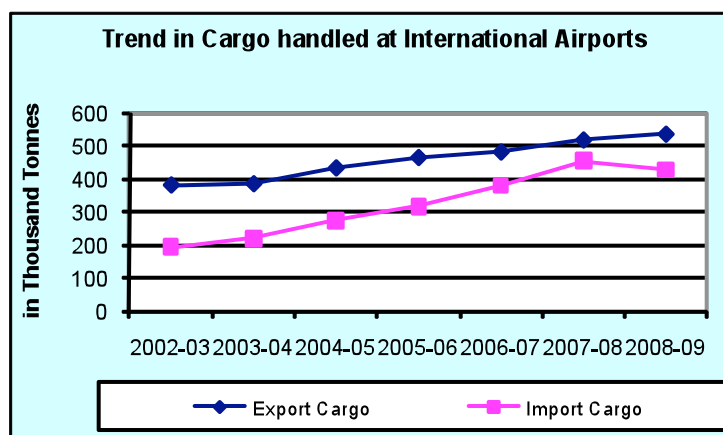


11.16 During 2008-09 (April – March) the major ports handled 530.35 MT cargo which recorded a growth of 2.1% over the handling of 519.31 MT cargo during 2007-08, but it was 7.9% lower than the target of 576.09 MT. Shortfall from target was due to decline in import of POL, handling of coal, containers and other goods.

11.17 The coastal shipment of coal (thermal and coking) to the South during 2007-08 at 65.19 MT was 12.5% lower than the target, but it was 8.7% higher than the shipment during the previous year. During 2008-09 (April – March) the over all coastal shipment of coal was 71.16 MT which was 9.0% lower than the target, but it was 9.6% higher than the shipment during 2007-08.

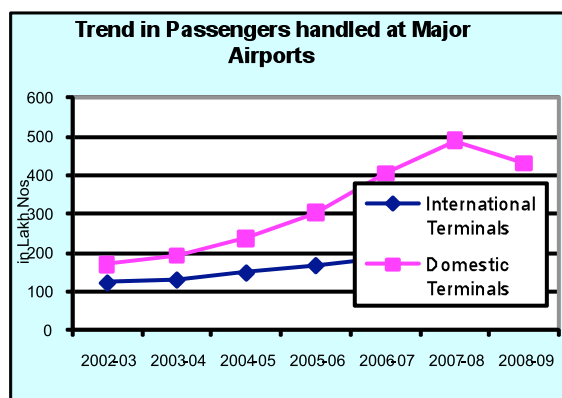
Civil Aviation

11.18 During 2007-2008 the five international airports namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi Chennai, and Trivandrum collectively handled 519,708 tonnes of export cargo, which was 7.5% more than the cargo handled during 2006-07. Further these five international airports handled 455,681 tonnes of import cargo during this year, which was 19.7% higher than the import cargo handled during 2006-07. Annual trend in handling of export and import cargo is indicated in the adjoining chart.



Further these five international airports handled 455,681 tonnes of import cargo during this year, which was 19.7% higher than the import cargo handled during 2006-07. Annual trend in handling of export and import cargo is indicated in the adjoining chart.

11.19 During 2008-09 (April – March) these airports handled 5,37,382 tonnes of export cargo which was 3.4% higher than 5,19,708 tonnes of export cargo handled during 2007-08. Further these airports handled 4,29,527 tonnes of import cargo during this period which recorded a negative growth of 5.7% over 4,55,681 tonnes cargo handled during 2007-08.



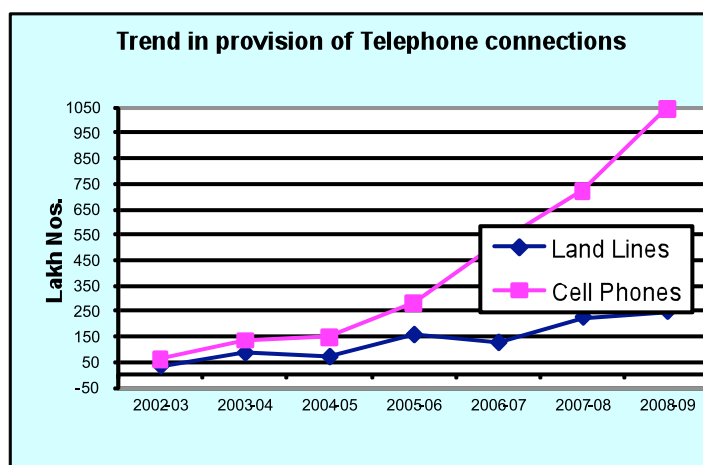
11.20 During 2007-08 the international airports at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Trivandram handled 211.25 lakh passengers at international terminals, which was 11.9% higher than 188.84 lakh passengers handled during 2006-2007. The domestic terminal of these five airports handled 488.81 lakh passengers during 2007-08, which recorded a growth of 20.6% over 405.48 Lakh passengers handled during 2006-2007. Annual trend in handling passengers during past few years is indicated in the side chart.

indicated in the side chart.

11.21 During 2008-09 (April – March) the international terminals of these airports handled 219.26 lakh passengers, which was 3.8% more than 211.25 lakh passengers handled during 2007-08. The Domestic terminal of these airports handled 429.76 lakh passengers during 2008-09 (April – March), which was 12.1% lower than 488.81 lakh passengers handled during the previous year.

Telecommunications

11.22 During 2007-2008, at the national level 71.59 lakh lines were added to the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, which was 25.4% lower than the addition of 96.03 lakh lines during 2006-07. During the year both public and private sectors provided 224.01 lakh new (net) land line telephone connections which was significantly higher by 79.2% than 125.02 lakh connections provided during the previous year. Further both the public and private sectors provided 722.25 lakh new (net) Cell phone connections, which was 38.3% more than 522.33 lakh cell phone connections provided during 2006-07. In all 946.26 lakh connections (fixed + cell phones)



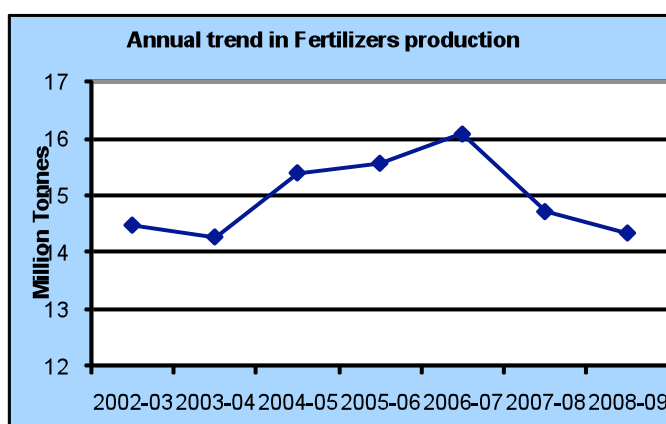
were provided during 2007-2008, which were 46.2% higher than 647.35 lakh phones provided during 2006-2007. Annual trend in provision of landline and Cell phone connections during past few years is indicated in the side chart.

11.23 In the current financial year of 2008-09 (April – March) 143.93 lakh new telephone lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges, which was 101.0% higher than the addition of 71.59 lakh lines during 2007-08. During this period both public and private sectors provided 246.63 lakh new (net) telephone connections (Wired + WLL), which were 10.1% higher than 224.01 lakh connections provided during the previous year. Further 1045.69 lakh new (net) Cell phone connections were provided by the public and private sectors which were 44.8% more than 722.25 lakh Cell phone connections provided during 2007-08.

11.24 The public and private sectors collectively provided 1292.33 lakh telephone connections (fixed plus cellular), which were 36.6% higher than 946.26 lakh phones provided during 2007-08.

Fertilizers

11.25 The overall production of fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) during 2007-2008 at 14.71 million tonnes (MT) was 8.6% lower than the production during 2006-2007. It was also 12.6% lower than the target. The overall of capacity utilization (Nitrogen + Phosphate) was 84.9% compared to the target of 97.1% and the achievement of 92.9% during 2006-07. The production trend during the past few years is given in the side chart.

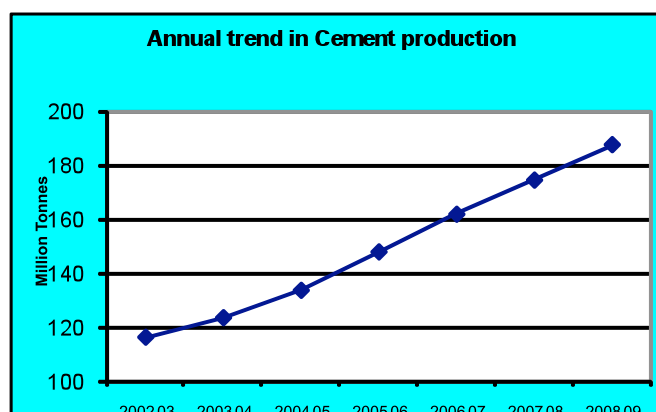


11.26 During 2008-09 (April – March) the production of fertilizers at 14.33 MT was 12.2% lower than the target for the period and it was also 2.5 % lower than the production during 2007-08. The over all capacity utilization was 82.7% compared to the target of 94.2% and the achievement of 84.9% during 2007-08. The production of nitrogen at 10.87 MT was

marginally lower by 0.3% than the production in the previous year. The production of phosphate fertilizers at 3.46 MT was 9.0% lower than the production during 2007-08.

Cement

11.27 The production of cement during 2007-2008 at 174.31 million tonnes (MT) was 7.8% higher than the production of 161.66 MT for the previous year. The growth rate has declined compared to 9.4% during 2006-07. The overall capacity utilization at 93% was higher than the achievement of 92% during 2006-2007. The trend in cement production during past few years is indicated in the side chart.

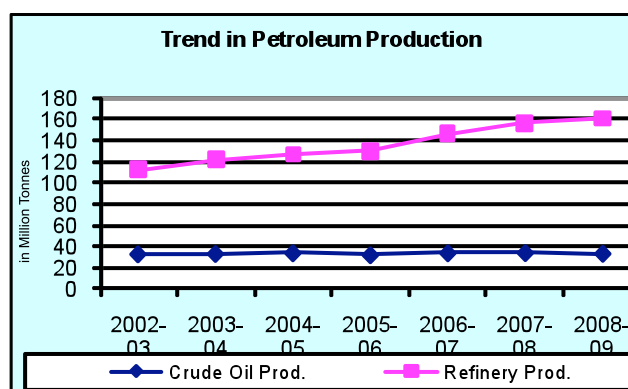


11.28 The production of cement during 2008-09 (April – March) at 187.42 MT was 7.5% higher than the production of 174.31 MT for the previous year. The overall capacity utilization at 87% was lower than the achievement of 92% during 2007-08. Cement consumption during 2008-09 (April – March) was 183.81 MT. Coal supply to the Cement industry during 2008-09 was 135.90 lakh tones compared to the supply of 145.60 lakh tones during 2007-08.

Petroleum

11.29.1 **Crude Oil:** The production of Crude Oil during 2007-2008 at 34.12 million tonnes (MT) was 2.5% lower than the target of 34.98 MT, but it recorded a marginal growth of 0.4% over the production of 33.99 MT during the previous year. The trend in crude oil production during past few years is indicated in the side chart.

11.29.2 The production of Crude Oil during 2008-09 (April – March) at 33.51 MT was 6.8% lower than the target of 35.96 MT and it was also 1.8% lower than the production of 34.12 MT during the previous year.



11.30.1 **Refinery Production:** The refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during 2007-2008 at 156.09 MT was higher than the target of 146.31 MT as well as the production of 146.55 MT during 2006-2007 by 6.7% and 6.5% respectively. The overall capacity utilization at 104.8% during 2007-08 was lower than the achievement of 106.2% in the previous year. The production trend during past few years is given in the above chart.

11.30.2 The refinery production during 2008-09 (April – March) at 160.77 MT was 2.4% lower than the preset target of 164.64 MT. But it was 3.0% higher than the production of 156.10 MT during the previous year. The overall capacity utilization was 107.9% compared to 104.9% achieved during 2007-08. The side chart shows the target and achievement of crude oil and refinery production during 2008-09.

11.31.1 **Natural Gas:** The overall natural gas production during 2007-2008 at 32,274 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 2.9% lower than the target of 33,241 MCM, but it recorded

a growth of 1.7% over the production of 31,747 Million Cubic Meters gas produced during 2006-2007.

11.31.2 The Natural Gas production during 2008-09 (April – March) at 32,849 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) was 11.1% lower than the target of 36,943 MCM, but it was 1.4% higher than the production of 32,402 MCM during 2007-08.

Monitoring of Projects

11.32 The Project Monitoring envisages monitoring of all Central Sector Project costing Rs. 20 crore and above. In addition, it has been asked to monitor the progress of irrigation projects, which are being financed centrally under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). The Division, in coordination with the administrative ministries concerned, takes up initiative to bring about systematic improvements in various areas of project formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring. The various activities of the Division are described in the following paragraphs:

11.33 There exists a system of monitoring of the projects costing 20 crore and above on monthly and quarterly basis. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects have been categorized as Mega, Major and Medium category. While all projects are monitored on quarterly basis, the projects costing Rs.100 crore and above are monitored on monthly basis.

Project Implementation Status during 2007-08

11.34 At the beginning of the year 2007-08 i.e. as on 1.4. 2007 there were 857 projects on the monitor of the Ministry. During the year 149 projects were taken on the monitor. By the end of the year 116 projects were completed and 14 projects were dropped leaving 876 projects on the monitor at the beginning of the year 2008-09. The details have been summarized in the *Table - 11.1* below.

Table - 11.1
Summary of Projects during 2007 – 2008

Sr. No.	Sector	No. of Projects as on 01-04-2007	Projects Added during 2007-2008	Projects Completed during 2007-2008	Projects Dropped during 2007-2008	No. of Projects as on 01-04-2008
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	5	-	-	-	5
2	CIVIL AVIATION	23	17	8	-	32
3	COAL	110	17	7	7	113
4	I & B	1	-	-	-	1
5	MINES	1	-	-	-	1
6	STEEL	30	24	10	-	44
7	PETROLEUM	34	10	8	-	36
8	POWER	66	12	15	-	63
9	HEALTH & FW	1	-	-	-	1
10	RAILWAYS	276	19	25	6	264
11	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	200	34	14	-	220
12	SHIPPING & PORTS	36	1	8	1	28
13	TELECOMMUNICATION	53	6	14	-	45
14	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	20	7	7	-	20
15	WATER RESOURCES	1	-	-	-	1
16	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	-	2	-	-	2
Total		857	149	116	14	876

Project Implementation Scenario during 2007-08

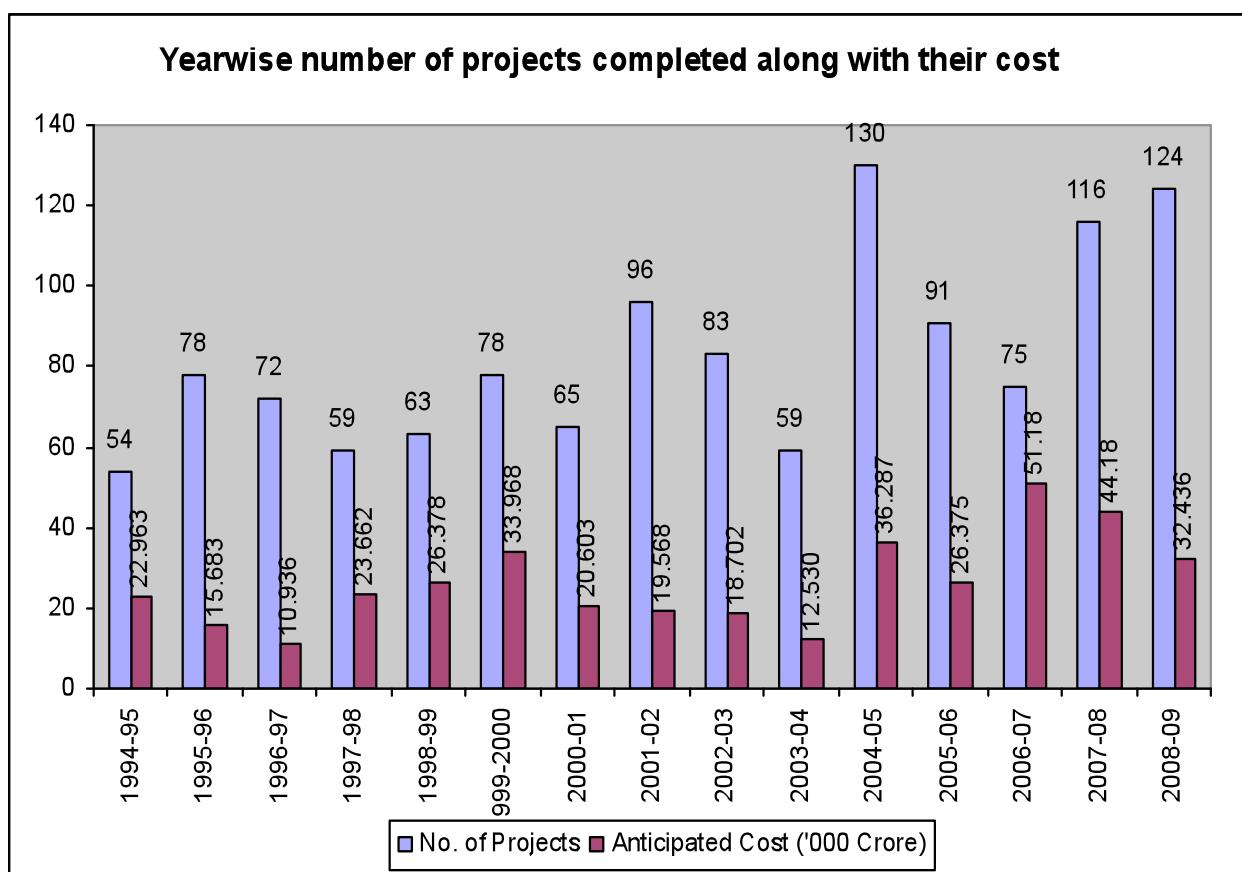
11.35 During the financial year 2008-09, 149 projects were taken up for monitoring and a total of 124 projects were completed during this period and 12 projects were dropped from the monitoring. The sector-wise details of the projects have been summarized in the *Table - 11.2* below:

Table - 11.2
Summary of Projects during 2008-2009
(at the end of 4th Quarter)

Sr. No.	Sector	No. Of Projects As on 01-04-2008	Projects Added during 2008-2009	Projects Completed during 2008-2009	Projects Dropped during 2008-2009	No. Of Projects As on 01-04-2009
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	5	1	1	-	5
2	CIVIL AVIATION	32	1	8	-	25
3	COAL	113	17	6	3	121
4	I & B	1	-	-	-	1
5	MINES	1	-	-	-	1
6	STEEL	44	18	9	1	52
7	PETROLEUM	36	22	8	1	49
8	POWER	63	16	13	-	66
9	HEALTH & FW	1	-	-	-	1

10	RAILWAYS	264	13	18	2	257
11	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	220	-	27	5	188
12	SHIPPING & PORTS	28	24	2	-	50
13	TELECOMMUNICATION	45	26	29	-	42
14	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	20	11	3	-	28
15	WATER RESOURCES	1	-	-	-	1
16	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	2	-	-	-	2
Total		876	149	124	12	889

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



11.37 At the end of the 4th quarter of the year, as illustrated below there were 925 projects with an anticipated cost of Rs. 552092.66 crore on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects have been grouped into three categories, viz., (i) mega projects, each costing Rs. 1000 crore and above, (ii) major projects, costing Rs. 100 crore and above and (iii) medium projects costing between Rs. 20 crore and 100 crore each. The total number of projects in each category, and the anticipated cost, sector-wise, are given in the *Table - 11.3* below.

Table - 11.3**Sector-Wise Summary of Mega, Major and Medium Projects
(Status as on 31.03.2009)**

(Cost in Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Sector	Mega Projects		Major Projects		Medium Projects	
		No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost	No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost	No. of Projects	Anticipated Cost
1.	ATOMIC ENERGY	5	24123.29	1	343.26	0	0.00
2.	CIVIL AVIATION	0	0.00	3	666.15	26	1451.43
3.	COAL	8	16756.56	28	9329.35	89	4977.82
4.	I & B	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	35.00
5.	MINES	1	4091.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	STEEL	6	43919.00	23	6461.51	26	1658.65
7.	PETROLEUM	29	104533.58	23	8646.30	1	99.67
8.	POWER	31	116833.56	35	15932.26	4	299.24
9.	HEALTH & FW	0	0.00	1	443.15	0	0.00
10.	RAILWAYS	11	29796.74	136	53628.56	115	6919.18
11.	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	0	0.00	177	53790.09	18	1243.96
12.	SHIPPING & PORTS	6	8459.06	10	3596.37	34	1434.55
13.	TELECOMMUNICATION	3	3982.69	34	10411.96	9	698.61
14.	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2	15071.00	1	135.03	25	1049.71
15.	WATER RESOURCES	1	1187.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	86.86
	Total	103	368753.99	472	163383.99	350	19954.68

Projects Completed in 2008-09

11.38 124 Projects were completed during the year 2008-09 as per the list given in Annexure-VII.

Project Implementation Status during the 11th Plan

11.39 During the Eleventh plan (April 2007 to March, 2009), 240 projects were completed. This includes 116 projects completed in 2007-08 as per Annexure-VIII. Sector-wise break up of these projects are given in *Table 11.4* on the following page.

Table - 11.4**Summary of Projects Completed during 11th Plan
(April, 2007 to March, 2009)**

SL NO.	Sector	No. of Projects	(Rs. Crore)		
			Original Cost	Final Estimated Cost	Final Expenditure Reported
1	ATOMIC ENERGY	1	343.26	343.26	328.05
2	CIVIL AVIATION	16	966.29	1014.33	899.29
3	COAL	13	910.49	948.05	587.18
4	STEEL	19	2036.29	2036.59	1476.26
5	PETROLEUM	16	15765.99	18686.85	16113.09
6	POWER	28	21197.89	24566.15	20900.65
7	RAILWAYS	43	5254.45	8193.93	8197.52
8	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	41	12537.10	13288.22	13507.84
9	SHIPPING & PORTS	10	445.53	512.87	427.54
10	TELECOMMUNICATION	43	7193.28	6685.73	3507.49
11	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	10	305.22	342.45	283.82
Total		240	66955.79	76618.43	66228.73

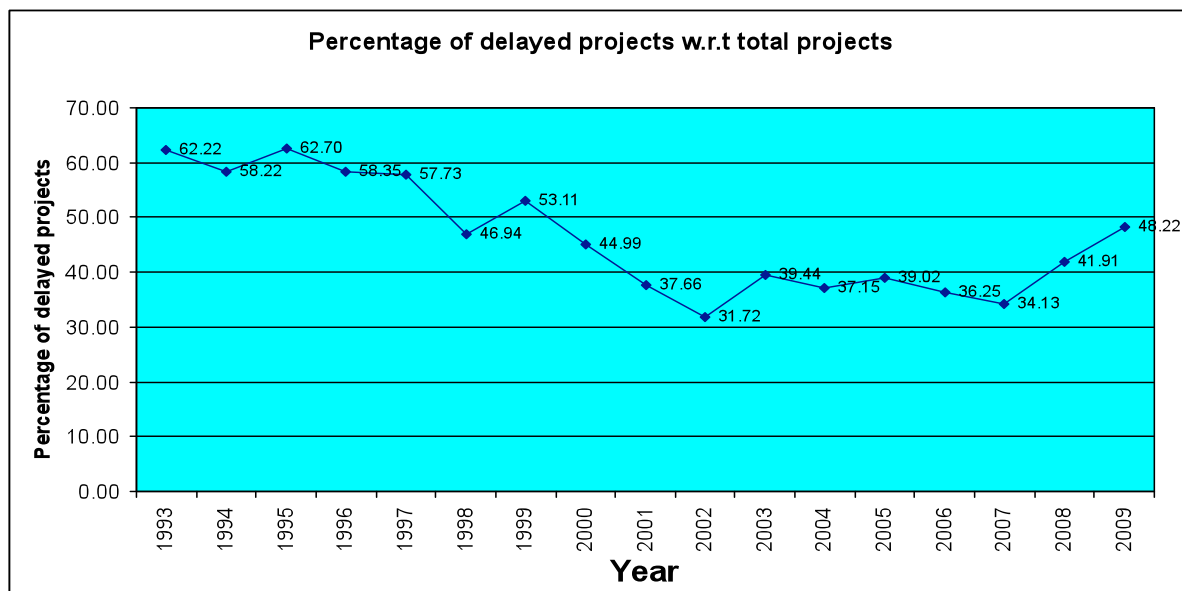
11.40 Sector-wise analysis of the cost and time overrun of projects under implementation on our monitoring system (excluding completed projects) is indicated in *Table - 11.5*.

Table - 11.5**Sector-wise Analysis of Planned and Balance Expenditure
(Status as on 31.03.2009)**

Sr. No.	Sector	Total Projects				Outlay during 2008-09	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 31.03.2009	Cost overrun in delayed Projects				
		No. of Projects	Original Cost (Rs.Crore)	Anticipated Cost (Rs.Crore)	Cost Overrun %			No. of Projects	Original Cost (Rs.Crore)	Anticipated Cost (Rs.Crore)	% increase	Range of delay (Months)
1.	ATOMIC ENERGY	6	25397.55	24466.55	-3.67	2662.95	17980.07	3	20456.00	19525.00	-4.55	2- 19
2.	CIVIL AVIATION	29	2056.65	2117.58	2.96	438.88	1322.53	24	1752.91	1808.84	3.19	4- 50
3.	COAL	125	29308.85	31063.73	5.99	3794.91	9608.49	46	8671.87	10471.89	20.76	3- 192
4.	I & B	1	35.00	35.00	0.00	4.37	7.50	0	0.00	0.00	-	-
5.	MINES	1	4091.51	4091.51	0.00	1500.00	2871.50	0	0.00	0.00	-	-
6.	STEEL	55	47134.60	52039.16	10.41	5067.51	9409.68	32	23727.97	28243.03	19.03	2- 28
7.	PETROLEUM	53	103808.38	113279.55	9.12	12239.36	35314.88	30	48998.61	59363.00	21.15	1- 61
8.	POWER	70	129067.93	133065.06	3.10	18592.30	48148.37	32	69757.35	73382.86	5.20	1- 68
9.	HEALTH & FW	1	71.18	443.15	522.58	139.59	381.31	0	0.00	0.00	-	-
10.	RAILWAYS	262	46042.89	90344.48	96.22	7751.67	38800.24	64	15486.84	37420.89	141.63	1- 180
11.	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	195	54333.17	55034.05	1.29	0.00	40062.96	154	38716.50	39377.12	1.71	1- 96

12.	SHIPPING & PORTS	50	13138.89	13489.98	2.67	7636.15	3838.26	21	1999.20	2032.80	1.68	1- 96
13.	TELECOM MUNI-CAT ION	46	15779.92	15093.26	-4.35	3376.33	4984.10	25	7664.12	7143.92	-6.79	3- 54
14.	URBAN DEVELOP-MENT	28	15659.58	16255.74	3.81	4330.41	8784.06	14	8581.34	9128.42	6.38	3- 71
15.	WATER RESOURC-ES	1	542.90	1187.00	118.64	2.00	35.49	1	542.90	1187.00	118.64	60
16.	INFORMA-TION TECHNO-LGY	2	64.90	86.86	33.84	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	-	-
	Total	925	486533.90	552092.66	13.47	67536.43	221549.44	446	246355.61	289084.77	17.34	

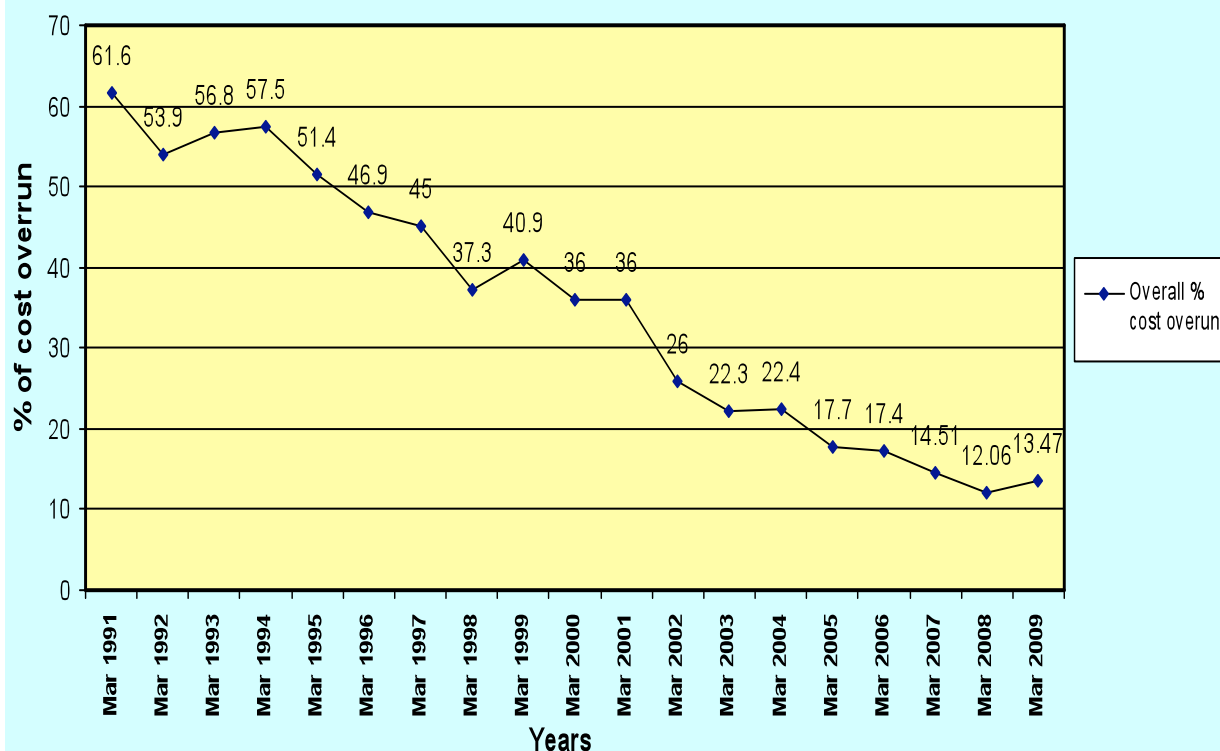
11.41 An analysis of the total 925 projects at the end of March, 2009 shows that 446 projects have contributed to time overrun w.r.t their original schedule. The time overrun accounted by these projects ranges from 1-192 months. The overall cost overrun has resulted in 13.47% increase in original cost. The cost overrun for all projects together is Rs. 65558.76 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

11.42 Time and cost overruns have been a major problem affecting the implementation of central sector projects. Due to close monitoring and systems improvement brought out mainly by the Ministries concerned with the support of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the time overrun in projects is coming down resulting in reduction in the cost overrun of the projects. An analysis of the trend in the last 16 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 61.6% in March, 1991 to 13.47% in March, 2009 resulting in savings. The Chart below depicts the trend of cost overrun during the last 18 years.

Trend of Cost Overrun



Causes of Time and Cost Overrun

11.43 Time overrun, apart from upsetting the Plan targets, leads to cost overrun on account of inflationary increase, exchange rate variation and higher interest and administrative cost. Time overrun takes place due to factors such as paucity of financial resources, delay in obtaining clearances, delay in acquisition of land, poor performance of consultants, vendors and contractors, disputes and court cases, inadequate infrastructure support, resistance by land losers and poor law and order situation in certain parts of the country. Increases in the scope during construction, higher compensation for rehabilitation, higher cost incurred on environmental protection measures, judicial awards in contractual disputes are some of the reasons for cost overruns in projects. The problems reported by ongoing projects on the monitor may be seen in *Table 11.6*.

Table - 11.6

Major Factors for Delay (Status as on 31.03.2009)

Sr. No.	Sector	Fund Constraints	Land Acquisition	Environment Clearance	Slow Progress	Delay in Supply of Equipments	Law & Order	Others*
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	ATOMIC ENERGY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	CIVIL AVIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	COAL	1	6	0	3	0	1	11
4.	I & B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	MINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	STEEL	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
7.	PETROLEUM	0	3	1	7	2	0	10
8.	POWER	2	1	0	5	2	4	10

9.	HEALTH & FW	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	RAILWAYS	28	12	1	63	1	5	9
11.	ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
12.	SHIPPING & PORTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
13.	TELECOMMUNICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	WATER RESOURCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	31	22	2	79	5	10	48

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

Remedial Measures

11.44 The measures taken to reduce delays in project implementation are of continuing nature and they include stricter appraisal of projects, weeding out unviable projects, transfer of projects to private/joint sectors, re-prioritization of projects in the light of resource constraints, appointment of a nodal officer for each project co-terminus with the gestation period of the project, formation of Empowered Committees in the administrative Ministries for periodic review of the status of Government-owned projects, quarterly performance reviews of PSU projects by the administrative Ministries concerned, delegation of more financial power to the undertakings, strengthening of the monitoring system and use of standard contract Bidding Documents for domestic bidding.

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

(i) Review of Projects by Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) along with senior officers

- Projects were reviewed by the Hon'ble Minister of State during the year, namely:
- National Capital Thermal Power Project Stage-II (2x490 MW) being implemented by NTPC,
- Chandigarh-Ludhiana (New B.G. Line) being implemented by Northern Railways,
- Palwal-Bhuteswar, 3rd Line Doubling (NCR)
 - Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd Line doubling being implemented by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.,
 - Installation of Facilities for Improvement in Diesel Quality and
 - Distillates Yield (Hydrocracker) Project of IOCL at Haldia Refinery.
 - Rail-cum-Road Bridge over river Ganga at Dighaghat, Patna.
 - Deepening and Widening of Main Harbour Channel and JN Port Channel of Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust.
 - Green Fuel and Emission Control (GFEC) Project at Mumbai Refinery
 - Installation of Fluidised Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU), Mumbai Refinery (HPCL).

(ii) Review of Projects by Secretary

A Meeting chaired by Secretary was held to resolve issues pertaining to the submission of detailed estimates for Road approaches in North and South end of the Rail-cum-Road Bridge across River Ganga in Patna and their inclusion in the respective highways.

- (iii) Officers of the Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division of the Ministry visited projects at their sites to get first-hand information of the problems experienced by the projects and suggest remedial measures to resolve them. The projects visited include:
- Expansion of the Vizag Steel Plant from 3 MTY to 6.3 MTY and Kokeoven Battery No. 4 of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.
 - Clean Fuel Project of Visakh Refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
 - GM Loco Project for Manufacturing of 4000 & 3000 HP GM Diesel Loco (Transfer Technology), DLW, NR-Varanasi
 - DLW New Facility for 4000 HP Diesel Loco, NR, Varanasi

* **On-Line Computerised Monitoring System:** IPMD has taken the initiative to strengthen the projects monitoring mechanism by putting an On-Line Computerised Monitoring System in place since last two years. Efforts were made to train officers from all the user agencies in the public sector enterprises. OCMS requires internet connectivity to access the website (www.cspm.gov.in). The system will have online project-wise data collection and communication without time lag, transfer of graphics, photos, PERT/CPM Charts, access to sectoral reports by the Ministries, guidelines, procedures and circulars relating to project management. It will also give an opportunity for project managers and engineers to write about their experiences on the electronic magazine. The data-base of the system is secured through a firewall which allows only authorized persons to make any changes in the data. All user agencies are provided access code for access to sector reports and project specific details. Efforts are being made to remove constraints and stabilize the system to increase on-line flow of information.

* **Studies:** 10 studies on specific subjects and projects were taken up to learn lessons and suggest remedial measures in the case of on-going and completed projects. These experiences have been analysed to formulate guidelines for the future. 7 of such studies have been completed and 3 other studies are in progress. These relate to Development Project Implementation Manual, Study on Project Management Education and Preparation of Compendium of already completed studies as a reference document. Two studies related to certification of project managers and institution of Excellence Award for best implemented project, are circulated for wider consultation.

* **Training Programme in Project Planning and Management :** The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division organizes training programmes /workshops for the benefit of Project Managers in the Central Government, public sector enterprises and those working in the area of Project Management in the State Governments and their enterprises. During year 2008-09, two three-day programmes were concluded at Ranchi and Guwahati and one 2-day programme was conducted at Jammu for benefit of the State Governments of Jharkhand, North Eastern Region and J&K respectively. About 223 Project Managers/officers were trained in these three programmes.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

11.46 The Government of India announced the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme during 1996-97 to extend special Central Assistance to those projects which could yield irrigation benefits in the next four agricultural seasons. These projects are being monitored by the Central Water Commission with the help of its regional offices and

the release of funds is regulated on the basis of progress and utilization of funds released. The funds are released by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of the Ministry of Water Resources. The Division prepares an Annual Report. The Reports for the period ending March, 2008 has been submitted by the Division in September, 2008. The achievement of the AIBP since the inception of the Programme is summarized in the table below:

1.	Total projects under AIBP	:	256
2.	CLA/Grant released upto 2006-07	:	Rs. 21739.8559 crore
3.	CLA/Grant released during 2007-08	:	Rs. 5445.7051 crore
4.	Total CLA /Grant released upto 2007-08	:	Rs. 27185.561 crore
5.	Number of projects completed under AIBP	:	100
6.	Number of projects covered under Fast Track Programme	:	42
7.	Target Irrigation potential of AIBP Projects	:	10917.943 Th.Hectare
8.	Irrigation potential created upto 2006-07	:	4358.404 Th. Hectare
9.	Irrigation potential created during 2007-08	:	543.659 Th. Hectare
10.	Cumulative Irrigation potential created through AIBP	:	4902.063 Th. Hectare

CHAPTER XII

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

Background

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

12.2 The Scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines, which were issued by the Ministry of Rural Development in February, 1994. After the Scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, revised Guidelines were issued in December, 1994. The Guidelines were further revised in February, 1997, September, 1999, April, 2002 and November, 2005. The revision of Guidelines takes into account the suggestions made by Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Committees, observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission and operational experience over the years.

Salient features

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

- MPLADS is a Plan scheme under which funds are released in the form of Grant-in-aid, as Special Central Assistance to States.
- Works which are **developmental in nature, based on locally felt needs and always available for public use at large**, are eligible under the scheme.
- The Members of Parliament have a **recommendatory role under** the Scheme. The MPs recommend their choice of works to the concerned **District Authorities who get the works implemented by following** the established procedure of the concerned State Government.
- Examining the eligibility, sanctioning, funding, selection of implementing agencies, prioritization and overall execution and monitoring of the scheme at the ground level, is done by the district authorities.
- The Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their respective constituencies. The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the State from which they are elected. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select works for implementation anywhere in the country.
- The funds released under the scheme are **non-lapsable** i.e. the liability of funds not released in a particular year is carried forward for making releases in the subsequent years subject to eligibility. The annual entitlement per MP is Rs. 2 crore.
- Important items of work like drinking water, education, public health, and funds for development of SC/ST are given priority.
- There is no limit for a work to be executed by Government Agencies. There is a **ceiling of Rs.25 lakh for the works of Trust/Societies**.

- The maximum limit for rehabilitation work in areas affected by severe calamities is now Rs. 50 lakh.
- In order to give special attention to development of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 15% of MPLADS funds would be utilized for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5% for areas inhabited by ST population.
- The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies as Implementing Agencies is now stressed.
- Release of Rs.1 crore in respect of MPs at the time of constitution of Lok Sabha and election to the Rajya Sabha is done automatically without waiting for monthly progress report.
- To bring in more financial accountability, Utilization Certificate for the previous financial year and the Audit certificate for the funds released in the year prior to the previous year are also pre-requisites for the release of the second instalment. Release of first instalment is made on the basis of the release of second instalment of previous year being made.
- Funds received by the Government of India are deposited by the District Administrations in **nationalized banks**.
- The normal financial and audit procedures prevalent in the states in which the works are executed apply with regard to the implementation of the works.
- The roles of Central Government, State Government, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies have been clearly demarcated for implementation of MPLAD Scheme.
- The MPLADS Parliamentary Committee of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha make suggestions and recommendations to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on representations received from MPs and issues raised by the MPs from time to time.
- The role of the Central Government inter-alia is to monitor overall position of funds release, receipt of completion reports etc. and to bring out the annual report on the implementation of MPLADS.
- The role of the State/UT Government inter-alia is to coordinate with the Ministry for effective implementation of the Scheme.
- The role of the District Authority inter-alia is to inspect and monitor the works regularly.
- The implementing agencies are to furnish physical and financial progress of each work to the District Authorities every month and also furnish completion report certificates.

Impact

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

Scheme Performance

12.5 Physical Performance (As on 31.03.2009)

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

- 1271016 works have been recommended
- 1129374 works have been sanctioned.
- 1020793 works have been completed.
- The percentage work completed to sanctioned is 90.39
- In the financial year 2008-09, 104962 works have been recommended, 91698 works have been sanctioned and 80825 works have been completed.

12.6 Financial Performance (As on 31.03.2009)

- Rs 19425.75 crore have been released since the scheme inception.
- Expenditure of Rs. 18057.91 crore incurred since inception of the Scheme.
- The percentage of expenditure over release is 92.96
- Rs. 1580.00 crore has been released in the financial year 2008-09 and an expenditure of Rs 1971.63 crore has been incurred during this period.

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

Table 12.1

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Funds Released	Cumulative Release
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
(As on 31.03.2009)		
Total	19425.75	

Achievements

12.7 Scheme performance: A quantum jump in utilization of funds, reduction in unspent balance and faster completion of pending works, especially since the year 2004-05, has been made under the scheme. The improvements have been achieved on account of

- Pro-active policy initiatives aimed towards ensuring greater financial discipline and proper utilization of funds
- Focused monitoring of implementation of the scheme
- A series of review meetings held in the states, by Hon'ble Minister and senior officers

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

i) **During 2007 to 2008:**

- a) Funds released during the period: Rs. 1470.55 crore was released and as compiled by the reports received from the districts, an expenditure of Rs. 1551.58 crore was incurred, i.e. the percentage utilization over release for this period works out to 105.51.
- b) Utilization of funds: The Percentage utilization over release was 105.51% as on 31.03.2008 compared to 103.66% as on 31.03.2007.
- c) Completion of works: 72079 works were sanctioned and 71220 works were completed during this period.

ii) **Overall Performance (April 2004 to March, 2009):**

- (a) Improved utilization of the funds: There has been a remarkable improvement in the utilization of funds, during the period, as highlighted by the increase of 10.78% in the percentage utilization over release, which is 92.96% as on 31.03.2009 as compared to 82.18% as on 31.3.2004.

While Rs.7245.95 crore was released during the period, an expenditure of Rs.8048.53 crore was incurred which reflects a percentage utilization over release of 111.08 for the period.

- (b) Completion of works: 409662 works have been completed during the period whereas 366820 works had been sanctioned, i.e. the percentage of works completed to sanction during the period is of the order of 111.68%. The percentage of works completed to sanction has increased to 90.39 as on 31.03.2009 from 80.14 as on 31.3.2004 (increase of 10.25%).

iii) **During April 2008 to March, 2009:-**

Rs.1580.00 crore has been released during this period and **Rs.1971.63** crore is the expenditure incurred. **80825** works have been completed, whereas **91698** works have been sanctioned during this period.

MPLADS works monitoring software

12.8 To bring in greater transparency and accountability at the ground level and to promote e-governance, a software for monitoring MPLADS works was launched in November 2004. The software enables online monitoring of details of works.

So far, data in respect of 1959 MPs (sitting and former Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha) in 420 nodal districts have been uploaded.

Tsunami Rehabilitation

12.9 In order to help rehabilitation works in the Tsunami affected areas, the Government had relaxed the provisions of the Guidelines on MPLADS to enable the MPs to recommend any amount out of their entitlement. In response to the appeals issued to MPs, 207 Lok Sabha MPs and 167 Rajya Sabha MPs had given their consent for Rs. 2273.5 lakh and Rs. 3136 lakh respectively. 57 works to the tune of Rs. 2189.30 lakh consented by Lok Sabha MPs and 130 works to the tune of Rs. 3134.30 lakh consented by MPs of the Rajya Sabha have been authorized in the Tsunami affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondichery and A&N Islands. As per the latest report received 49 Lok Sabha works and 110 Rajya Sabha works have been completed.

Bihar Flood Rehabilitation

12.10 In view of the extensive damage caused by the unprecedented and devastating floods in Bihar, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management-I Division) declared the natural calamity in the state of Bihar as a "Calamity of severe nature". Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Hon'ble MOS(IC), S&PI appealed to the MPs to contribute Rs.10 lakh each from their MPLADS funds for reconstruction projects as permissible under MPLADS Guidelines. In response to the aforesaid appeals, 155 Lok Sabha MPs have contributed Rs.21.95 crore and 173 Rajya Sabha MPs have contributed Rs.22.81 crore towards Bihar Flood Relief works so far. The state Govt. was asked by this Ministry to furnish the list of eligible rehabilitation works to be undertaken in the flood affected areas with MPs contribution.

Monitoring

12.11 MPLADS performance has improved due to intensive reviews and visits taken by Hon'ble Minister and senior officers. Hon'ble Minister has reviewed the implementation of MPLADS in the States of West Bengal and Bihar.

12.12 Meetings with the Secretaries of State Nodal Departments, to clarify policy initiatives, monitoring of release of funds and taking stock of the implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs, have been held 8 times (twice each in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 and 2008-09).

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

12.14 Physical Monitoring of MPLADS works

An effective mechanism of monitoring of implementation of MPLADS is most essential, for efficacious implementation of the Scheme. Ministry has therefore taken up a new initiative during the year 2006-07 whereby physical monitoring of MPLADS works has been assigned to an independent agency viz. NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS). In the first phase, work of physical monitoring has been taken up in 30 districts selected from each State and UTs. Monitoring reports from all districts taken up in first phase have been received and examined. Concerned district authorities have been asked to take corrective measures suggested in their reports. Another 43 more districts have been selected for physical monitoring in the 2nd phase. Monitoring reports received for phase-II are being examined.

CHAPTER XIII

HINDI PROMOTION

13.1 In pursuance of the Annual Programme issued by the Deptt. of Official Language, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been making continuous efforts for propagation and development of Hindi as official language in the Ministry and in its attached & subordinate offices, keeping in view the OL policy of the Union. Hindi Section of the Ministry is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of various statutory provisions and policies as laid down in the Official Language Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976. As on 31.03.2009, out of 411 officers/employees, 403 were either proficient in Hindi or having working knowledge of Hindi and out of 64 stenographers and 04 LDCs, 46 stenographers and 03 LDCs have been trained in Hindi stenography and Hindi typing respectively.

Official Language Implementation Committee

13.2 An Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the DG & CEO, NSSO, undertakes quarterly review of the progress made in the use of Hindi as well as in the compliance of provisions of the OL Act, 1963 & OL Rules, 1976 in the Ministry and in attached/subordinate offices.

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

Awards and Incentives

13.4 The **incentive scheme** for original noting/drafting in Hindi continued during the year. Two employees were given cash awards of Rs. 1000/- each (first prize), three employees were given cash awards of Rs. 600/- each (second prize) and five employees were given cash awards of Rs. 300/- each (third prize) during 2007-2008. **Hindi Pakhwara/Month** is observed in the Ministry and also in its attached/subordinate offices during the month of September. In the Ministry, the period from 18.9.2008 to 17.10.2008 was observed as "**Hindi Month**". During the period, various competitions were organised & cash prizes were given to the winners of the competitions. A special event "**Prashna Manch**" was also organised in which questions related to Official Language Policy and activities of the Ministry were asked. An extempore speech competition was also organised, in which different topics were given to the different participants. This competition was held separately for Hindi and Non-Hindi participants. For encouraging the use of Hindi in the official work, "**Rajbhasha Chal Vajjayanti**" is awarded to the Section/Division/Unit for doing maximum work in Hindi on quarterly basis. For promoting the implementation of the Official Language Policy in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, a **Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield** is awarded on yearly basis to the office doing maximum work in Hindi and the offices stood IInd and IIIrd, are given certificates as encouragement. **Computer Centre, New Delhi** was awarded **Kshetriya Rajbhasha Shield** for the year 2007-08. **Field Operation Division, New Delhi** and **I.S. Wing, Kolkata** were awarded certificates.

Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti

13.5 The third meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), S&PI was held on 06th November, 2008 to review the progress made in the use of Hindi as official language in the Ministry.



Meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti in Delhi



Meeting of Hindi Karyanvyan Samiti in Delhi

13.6 During 2008-09, 2 officers/employees were sponsored for training in Hindi stenography and 1 for Hindi typing under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Department of Official Language. Four workshops were organised for the officers and staff of the Ministry having working knowledge of Hindi or having proficiency in Hindi for solving their problems and removing hesitation in using Hindi in their day-to-day official work.

Publication of House Journal “Pridrashya”

13.7 The 3rd issue of the House Journal “Pridrashya” has been brought out during the year 2008 with a view to encourage officers & employees of the Ministry to write articles on the subjects related to the Ministry besides other forms of literature originally in Hindi.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Departmental Council

14.1 Three meetings of the Office Council of FOD were held on 21-22.2.2008, 17-18.7.2008 and 19-20.11.2008 at Bhopal, Mount Abu and Agra respectively. During the last meeting held on 19-20th November, 2008 at Agra, 23 new items were discussed, 14 items were closed and dropped, 9 items were closed for review in the ext meeting. Two meetings of the Office Council of Data Processing Divisions/Survey Design and Research Division were held on 19.8.2008 and 25-26 November, 2008 at Nagpur and Giridih respectively.

Internal Work Study Unit

14.2 During the year 2008-09, the Internal Work Study Unit of the Ministry continued to provide its services in the areas of Organization and Methods. Regular exercises to review records and weed out old records in the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices were carried out. Internal Work Study Unit also performed coordination and liaison work with Staff Inspection Unit in connection with the work measurement study of various attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry. In pursuance of Department of Personnel & Training's OM No. 2/8/2001-PIC, dated 16.5.2001, regarding Optimization of direct recruitment to civilian posts, Ministry of Statistics & P.I. had carried out an exercise to review the direct recruitment vacancies in Gr. A, B, C & D categories for the recruitment year 2007-08 and had cleared 16 direct recruitment posts in Gr. B,C, and D categories and has recommended for clearance of 13 Gr. 'A' direct recruitment posts by the Screening Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary. The Screening Committee also recommended abolition of 59 direct recruitment posts in all categories.

Vigilance Cell

14.3 Due importance has been given in preventive vigilance in the Ministry. Instructions were issued for review of the Annual Property Returns filled by Group A and Group B Gazetted Officers by the respective Administrative Wings. The prescribed monthly returns on disciplinary cases and fortnightly returns on complaints received through Prime Minister's Office regarding allegation of corruption are regularly being sent to the Deptt. of Personnel & Training and Prime Minister's Office respectively. Annual Vigilance Inspection of attached/subordinate offices is being carried out regularly. During the year 2008-09, four offices have been inspected. A Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices from 3-7th November, 2008. A workshop on vigilance matters and disciplinary cases was organized at New Delhi for the officers of the Ministry during 2008-09.

Redressal of Public Grievances

14.4 This Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices have a limited public interface. However, a Grievances Reprisal Machinery is functioning in this Ministry under a Director (PG) as per guidelines of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance. The grievances are received either directly in the Ministry or through DARPG, which has also developed a system of filing online grievances. The PG Portal of DARPG is regularly monitored by the officers of PIGR Section for redressal of grievances.

Information and Facilitation Counter

14.5 The Ministry has an Information and Facilitation Counter (IFC). The information relating to the functions of the Ministry is available at the counter, besides the Statistical data for use by the Research Scholar, Economists, Financial Institutions, Educational Institutions, Universities, etc. Citizen's Charter of this Ministry is also on display and available at the counter.

Litigation Cell

14.6 The Ministry has set up a Litigation Cell to monitor the necessary action in respect of court cases pertaining to the Ministry and the attached/subordinate offices.

General Administration

14.7 The Ministry is responsible for proper maintenance of Sardar Patel Bhawan through regular liaison with CPWD. Besides this Ministry, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, National Security Council Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Public Grievances Wing of Cabinet Secretariat are also accommodated in this building. An inter-departmental Co-ordination Committee looks into the needs of each of department for proper upkeep of the building. Regular liaison is also maintained with CISF on security matters of the building. Offices of this Ministry are also located in Jeevan Prakash Building and R.K. Puram. During 2008-09, an exercise has been carried out for (a) Renovation of basement of Sardar Patel Bhawan to provide Conference Room, Library, Record Room and PG & RTI Cell are to be accommodated. (b) Renovation of a few rooms on the 2nd floor (for officials of TPP/IMPD divisions) and ground floor (for ATM facility/creation room) at Sardar Patel Bhawan.

RTI matters:

14.8 All RTI applications/appeals are normally received in PIGR Section and then forwarded to concerned CPIOs for their disposal. Ministry has designated DH&CEO (NSSO) as the Appellate Authority and one RTI Nodal officer of Director level under the RTI act. The Ministry has also designated 17 officers of Director level and above as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and 25 Asstt. CPIOs.

Persons with Disabilities:

14.9 This Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate office have 5042 employees in position as on 31-03-2009. Break up of Persons with Disabilities amongst these employees is as under:-

Group	No. of total employees in the Ministry/ Attached/ Subordinate Offices	No. of Persons with Disabilities
A	317	2
B	1947	-
C	2172	30
D	606	2
Total	5042	34

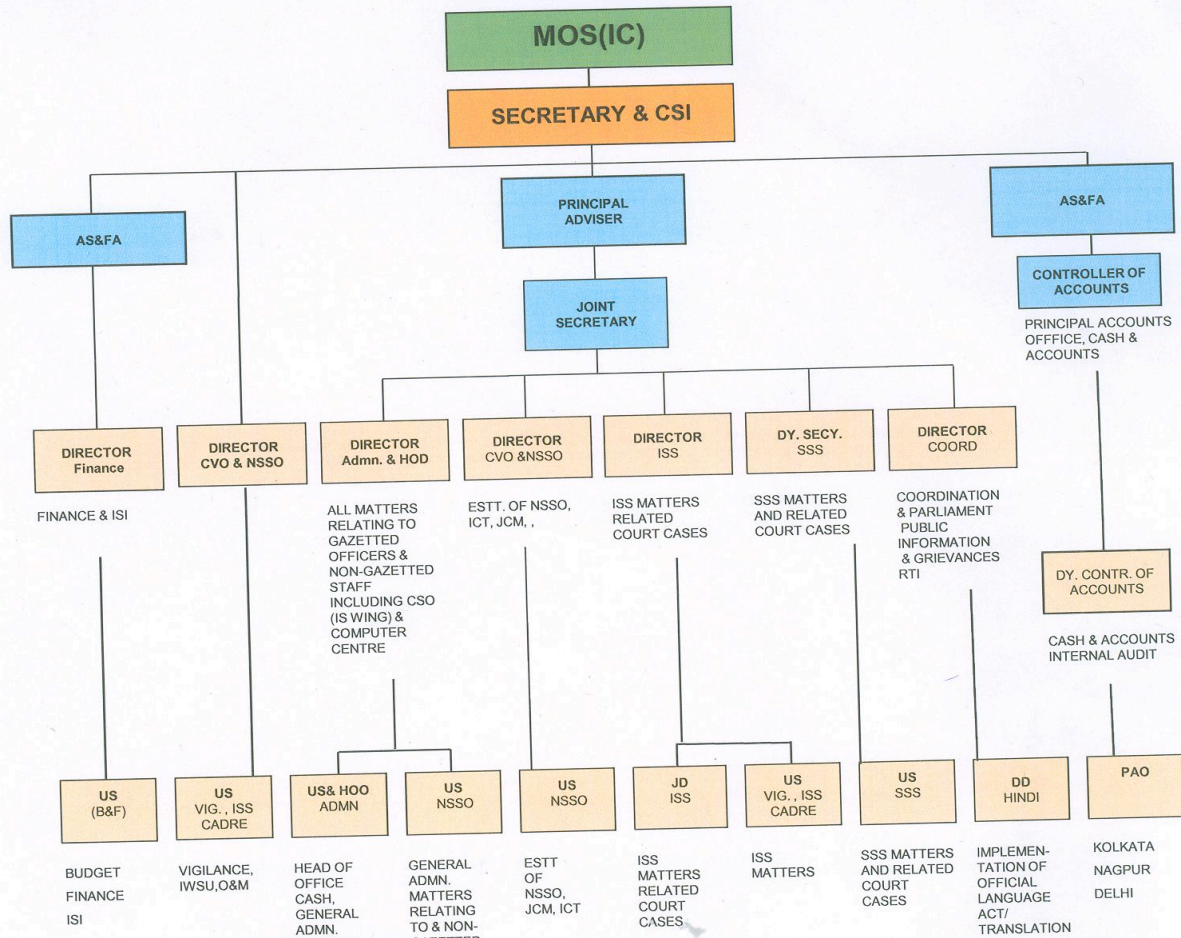
14.10 The Ministry has implemented instructions/orders issued by Govt. of India from time to time for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities. Following facilities have been provided by the Ministry for the benefit of PWDs:

- a) Ramp has been provided in the basement of S.P. Bhavan;
- b) A special toilet has been constructed on the Ground Floor of S.P. Bhavan;
- c) Grills have been fitted at Main Gate of the building;
- d) Two wheel chairs have been provided in the building;
- e) A separate space for parking of vehicles of PWDs has been provided in the porch of the building.

Apart from this, all Appointing Authorities have been directed to launch a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog vacancy of PWD, as per the directions of DOPT.

ORGANISATION CHART

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON ADMINISTRATION

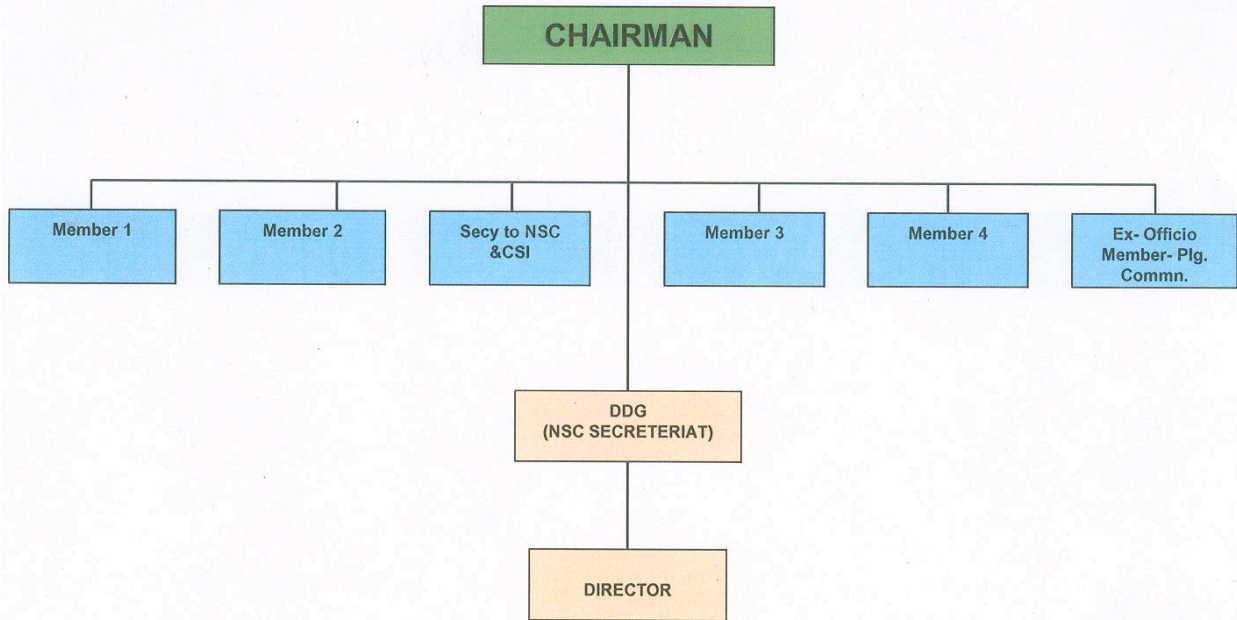


- AS& FA ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISER
- ICT INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION & TRAINING
- ISS INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE
- JCM JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY
- OL OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
- SC/ST SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE
- NSSO NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
- ISI INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
- JD JOINT DIRECTOR
- O & M OFFICE MANAGEMENT
- DY.C.A. DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
- DY.SECY.. DEPUTY SECRETARY
- PAO PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE
- PG PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
- TPP TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
- US UNDER SECRETARY
- DY. DIR DEPUTY DIRECTOR
- HOD HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
- HOO HEAD OF OFFICE

ORGANISATION CHART

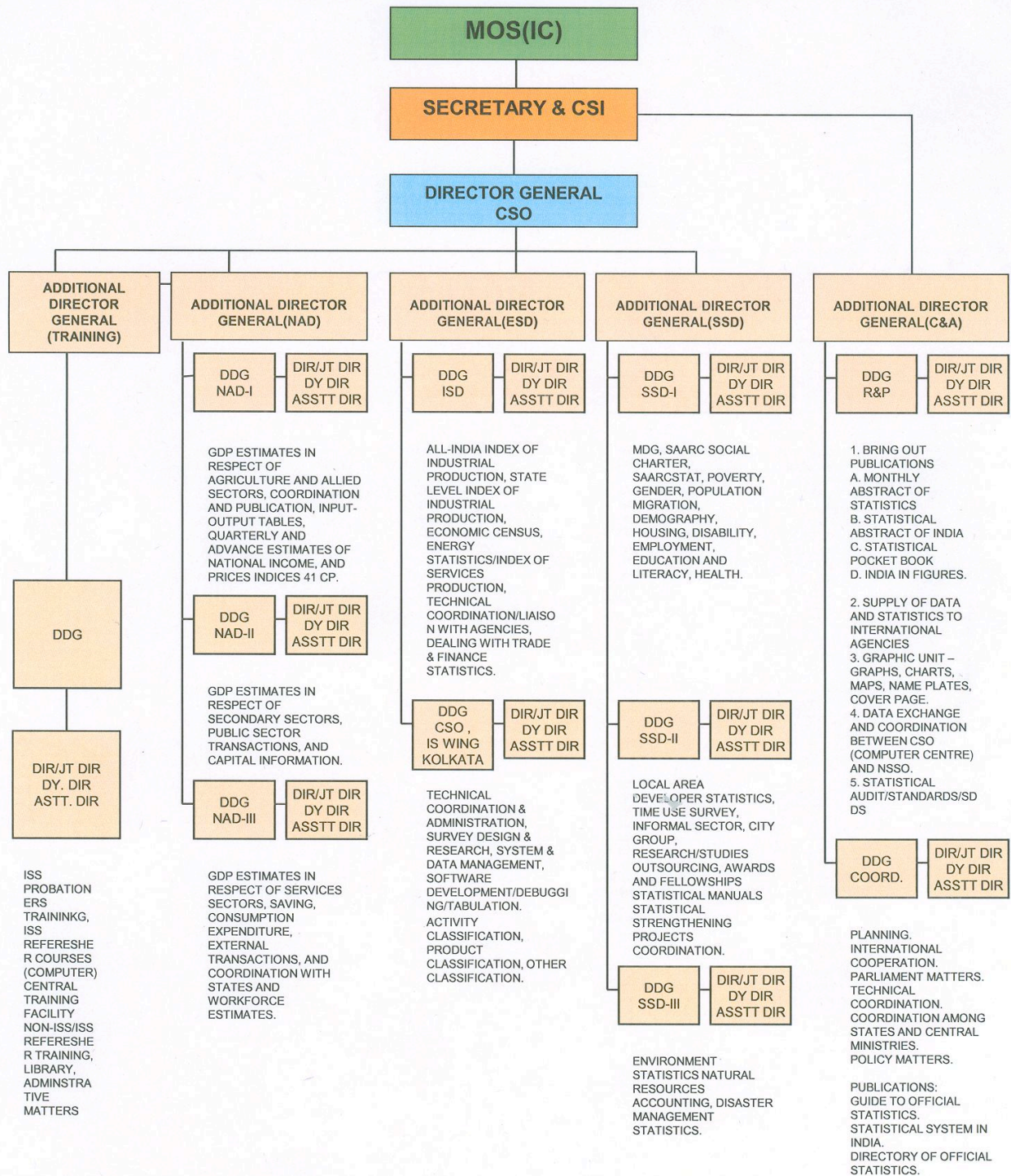
Annex - IB

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON
NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION



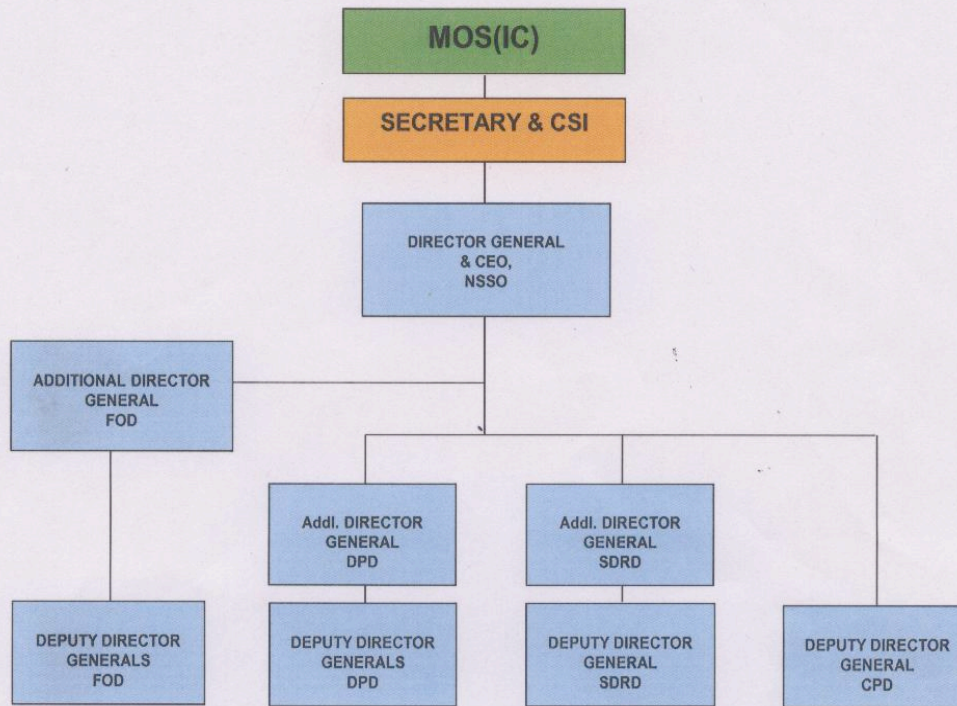
ORGANISATION CHART

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON
CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION**



ORGANISATION CHART

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION



*SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEYS
 *ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 1953
 *AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS UNDER IMPROVEMENT OF CROP STATISTICS SCHEME THROUGH SAMPLE CHECK ON AREA ENUMERATION, AREA AGGREGATION AND CROP CUTTING EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY STATE AGENCIES INCLUDING TECHNICAL GUIDENCE AND TRAINING TO STATE OFFICIALS

SELECTION OF SAMPLE FOR THE SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY, DEVELOPMENT OF APPLICATION SOFTWARE, DATA ENTRY AND VALIDATION OF SURVEY DATA, TABULATION OF RESULTS AND DATA PRESERVATION, IT TRAINING TO OFFICIAL FROM DPD, FOD AND STATES STATISTICAL BUREAUS, PROCESSING OF RURAL RETAIL PRICES AND WAGES AND THEIR PUBLICATION

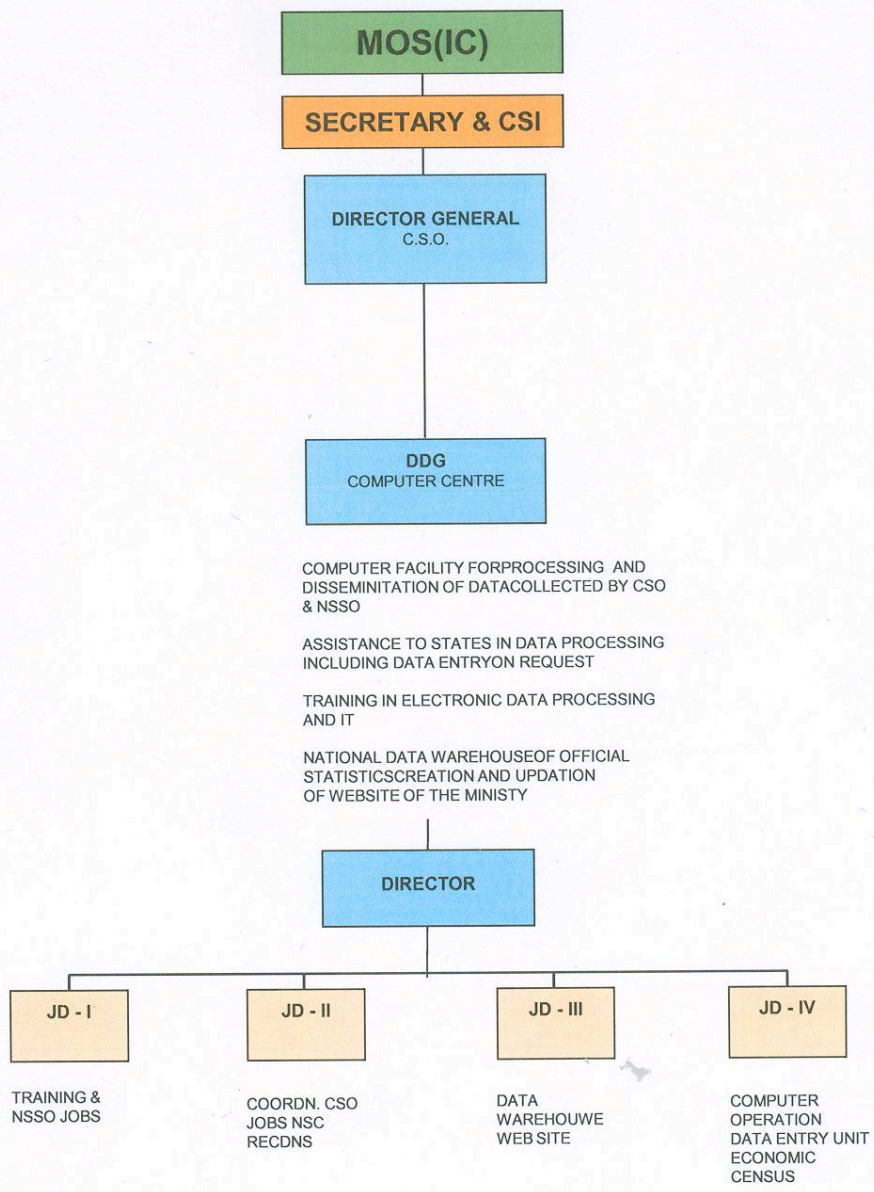
PLANNING AND DESIGNING OF SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEYS, TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR FIELD WORK INCLUDING FIELD SCRUTINY OF DATA, FORMULATION OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR DATA PROCESSING INCLUDING VALIDATION PROCEDURE, TABULATION PLAN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE, PREPARATION AND RELEASE OF REPORTS BASED ON SURVEY RESULTS, TECHNICAL ASSISTENCE TO STATE GOVT. AND OTHER ORGANISATION, EXTENSIVE TRAINING FOR FIELD SURVEY, DISSEMINATION OF DATA INCLUDING DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF NSS REPORTS,

SECRETARIATE OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF NSSO, COORDINATION, MONITORING OF ALL SURVEY OPERATIONS, PUBLICATION OF SURVEKSHANA, NSSO BULLETIN, RELEASE OF NSS REPORTS, SUPPLY OF DATA/REPORTS TO USERS, ORGANISATION OF NATIONAL SEMINARS ON SURVEY RESULTS.

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

ORGANISATION CHART

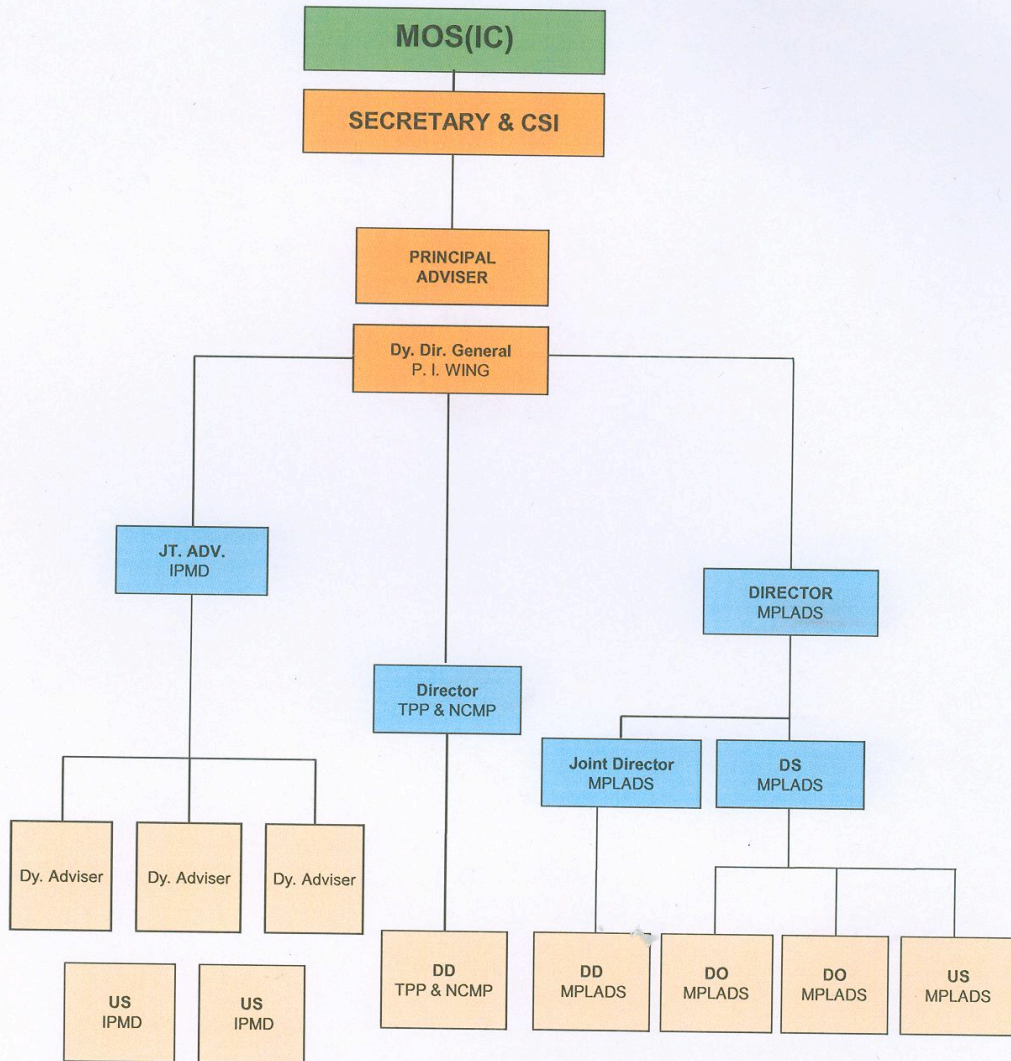
**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON
COMPUTER CENTRE**



- C.S.O. CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
- JD JOINT DIRECTOR
- FOD FIELD OPERATION DIVISION
- DPD DATA PROCESSING DIVISION
- SDRD SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION
- NAD NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIVISION
- PCL PRICE & COST OF LIVING

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTON WING



- DY. ADV. DEPUTY ADVISER
- JT. ADV. JOINT ADVISER
- MPLADS MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
- NCMP NATIONAL COMMON MINIMUM PROGRAMME
- IPMD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT MONITORING DIVISION
- TPP TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
- DD DYEPUTY DIRECTOR
- DS DEPUTY SECRETARY
- DO DESK OFFICER
- P.I. WING PROGRAMME IMPLEMENATATION WING
- US UNDER SECRETARY

ABBREVIATIONS USED

AS&FA	ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISER
ASI	ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES
ASTT. DIR	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CSI	CHIEF STATISTIAN OF INDIA
C S O	CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
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 OPERATION 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 PROJECT MONITORING DIVISION
ISD	INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS DIVISION
ISI	INDIAN STATISTIC AL INSTITUTE
ISS	INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE
IS WING	INDIAN STATISTICAL WILNG
IWSU	INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT
MDG	MILLINIUM 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 ORGANISATION
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

Allocation of Business to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

I STATISTICS WING

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

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

II PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING

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

Annex - III

Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) -2008-09

**Ministry/Department :Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
(Rs. Crore)**

(Sl.No)	Scheme	Annual Plan 2008-09(RE)			Outlay Earmarked for North East 2008-09 RE
		GBS	IEBR	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Central Sector Schemes(CS)					
1	Capacity Development	52.45	0.00	52.45	6.03
2	Strengthening of Computer Centre	1.53	0.00	1.53	0.00
3	Grants-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	18.75	0.00	18.75	1.88
4	Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes	3.19	0.00	3.19	0.20
5	Economic Census	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total(A)		75.92	0.00	75.92	8.11
(B)Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS)					
1	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	4.99	0.00	4.99	0.10
2	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	4.09	0.00	4.09	0.29
Total(B)		9.08	0.00	9.08	0.39
Grand Total (A+B)		85.00	0.00	85.00	8.50

Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas					
23	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Nos.	@	12098	-
Institutional Delivery					
24	No. of deliveries in Institutions	000 Nos.	@	12470	-
SC Families Assisted					
25	No. of SC Families Assisted*	000 Nos.	4774	4743	99
ST Families Assisted					
26	No. of ST Families Assisted	000 Nos.	@	4382	-
Universalisation of ICDS Scheme					

27	No. of ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumm.)*	No.	6229	6294	101
Functional Anganwadis					
28	No. of Functional Anganwadis (Cumm.)*	No.	1017952	1013056	100
No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security					
29	No. of urban poor Families Assisted *	No.	121501	283514	233
Afforestation: (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands) (ii) Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Lands)					
30	Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands)*	000 Hectares	1860	1543	83
31	Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Lands)*	Lakh Nos.	12090	13816	114
Rural Roads- PMGSY					
32	Length of Road Constructed*	Km.	54401	44354	82
Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)					
33	No. of Villages Electrified*	No.	39303	49275	125
Energized Pump sets					
34	No. of Pump sets energized*	No.	436200	381169	87
Supply of Electricity					
35	Electricity supplied* (Million Unit)	MU	726222	653172	90

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

@ No targets were fixed.

**Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006
during 2007-08.**

Sl. No.	Item Name	Unit	Target for 2007-08	Achievement for 2007-08	Percent Achievement w.r.t. the Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Employment generated under NREGS					
1	No. of Job cards issued	000 Nos.	@	53123	-
2	Employment generated	000 Mandays	@	1444223	-
3	Wages given	Lakh Rs.	@	1043845	-
Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana					
4	Total Swarozgaris Assisted *	No.	1352743	1087333	80
Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)					
5.	Employment generated	000 Mandays	@	263689	-
Self help Groups					
6	No. of SHGs formed	No.	@	418593	-
7	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided*	No.	106037	198210	187
Distribution of waste land to landless					
8	Land distributed	Hectare	@	304313	-
Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)					
9	No. of Inspections made	No.	@	119835	-
10	No. of Irregularities detected	No.	@	39725	-
11	No. of Irregularities rectified	No.	@	26177	-
12	No. of Claims filed	No.	@	4906	-
13	No. of Claims settled	No.	@	5379	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases Pending	No.	@	74920	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases filed	No.	@	1018	-
16	No. of Prosecution cases decided	No.	@	402	-
Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY					
17	Off take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS*	Tonne	39277745	33281178	85
18	Off take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY*	Tonne	10096545	9437111	93
Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)					
19	No. of Houses constructed*	No.	2127184	1944227	91
EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas					
20	No. of Houses constructed*	No.	133704	28599	21
Rural Areas - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)					
21	Habitations covered (NC and PC)*	No.	16886	13787	82
22	Slipped back Habitations and Habitations with water quality problems addressed*	No.	138613	81055	58

**Performance of Monthly Monitored Items under Twenty Point Programme – 2006
during 2008-09 (upto February, 2009).**

Sl. No.	Item Name	Unit	Annual Target for 2008-09	Target for the period Apl.08 – Feb. 09	Achievement for the period Apl.08 – Feb. 09	Percent Achievement of Target for the period Apl.08 – Feb. 09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Employment generated under NREGS						
1	No. of Job cards issued	000 Nos.	@		70386	-
2	Employment generated	000 Mandays	@		1740175	-
3	Wages given	Lakh Rs.	@		1547048	-
	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana					
4	Total Swarozgaries Assisted *	No.	380981	336522	589780	175
Self help Groups						
5	No. of SHGs formed	No.	-		455971	-
6	No. of SHGs to whom income generating activities provided*	No.	138168	122026	120710	99
Distribution of waste land to landless						
7	Land distributed	Hectare	@		104220	-
Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)						
8	No. of Inspections made	No.	@		183657	-
9	No. of Irregularities detected	No.	@		40480	-
10	No. of Irregularities rectified	No.	@		33552	-
11	No. of Claims filed	No.	@		4516	-
12	No. of Claims settled	No.	@		4738	-
13	No. of Prosecution cases Pending	No.	@		13085	-
14	No. of Prosecution cases filed	No.	@		90	-
15	No. of Prosecution cases decided	No.	@		205	-
Food Security : (i) TPDS (ii) AAY						
16	Off take of food grains by States/UTs under TPDS*	Tonne	@	347710 14	3169508 2	91
17	Off take of food grains by States/UTs under AAY*	Tonne	@	934613 9	8814491	94
Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)						
18	No. of Houses constructed*	No.	212716 5	180807 8	1533019	85

EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas						
19	No. of Houses constructed*	No.	119504	109483	45859	42
Rural Areas - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)						
20	Habitations covered (NC and PC)*	No.	16763	14519	9575	66
21	Slipped back Habitations with water quality problems addressed*	No.	201135	174309	89646	51
Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas						
22	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	000 Nos.	@		9540	-
Institutional Delivery						
23	No. of deliveries in Institutions	000 Nos.	@		14439	-
SC Families Assisted						
24	No. of SC Families Assisted*	000 Nos.	4774	4376	3753	86
Universalisation of ICDS Scheme						
25	No. of ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumm.)*	No.	6284	6284	6338	101
Functional Anganwadis						
26	No. of Functional Anganwadis (Cumm.)*	No.	105263 8	105263 8	1027632	98
No. of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security						
27	No. of poor Families Assisted*	No.	84502	77426	31708	41
Afforestation: (i) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands) (ii) Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Lands)						
28	Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands)*	000 Hectares	1771	1624	1545	95
29	Seedlings planted (Public & Forest Lands)*	Lakh Nos.	11514	10555	11044	105
Rural Roads- PMGSY						
30	Length of Road Constructed*	Km.	64440	53700	43702	81
Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)						
31	No. of Villages Electrified*	No.	19000	17381	9557	55
Energized Pump sets						
32	No. of Pump sets energized*	No.	211635	193980	248253	128
Supply of Electricity						
33	Electricity supplied* (Million Unit)	MU	@	694908	616744	89

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

@ No targets were fixed.

Infrastructure Sector performance during 2007-08 & 2008-09
(April – March)

(Figures are quick estimates and provisional)

Sector	Unit	(April 08 –Mar.09)		(April 07 – Mar. 08)	% variation over	
		Target	Actual*	Actual	April 08 - Mar.09	April 07-Mar.08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Power	BU	774.34	723.79	704.47	-6.5	2.7
2. Coal	MT	491.69	487.25	450.54	-0.9	8.1
3. Steel	MT	60.87	56.41	56.07	-7.3	0.6
4. Railways Revenue freight traffic	MT	850.00	833.31	794.21	-2.0	4.9
5. Shipping and Ports Cargo handled at major ports	MT	576.09	530.35	519.31	-7.9	2.1
6. Telecommunications:						
i) Addition in switching cap.	Lakh Lines	NA	143.93	71.59	-	101.0
ii) Telephone connections	Lakh Nos.	NA	246.63	224.01	-	10.1
iii) Cell phone connections	Lakh Nos.	NA	1045.69	722.25	-	44.8
7. Fertilizers Production	Lakh Tons	163.32	143.34	147.06	-12.2	-2.5
8. Cement Production	MT	NA	187.42	174.31	--	7.5
9. Petroleum :						
i) Crude Oil Production	MT	35.96	33.51	34.12	-6.8	-1.8
ii) Refinery Production	MT	164.64	160.77	156.10	-2.4	3.0
iii) Natural Gas Production	MCM	36,943	32,849	32,402	-11.1	1.4
10. Civil Aviation						
i) Export cargo handled at major Airports	Tonnes	NA	537382	519708	-	3.4
ii) Import cargo handled at major Airports	Tonnes	NA	429527	455681	-	-5.7
iii) Passenger traffic handled at International terminals	Lakh	NA	219.26	211.25	-	3.8
iv) Passenger traffic handled at Domestic terminals	Lakh	NA	429.76	488.81	-	-12.1
11. Roads : Up-gradation of National highways #						
i) NHAI	Kms.	3519.85	2203.00	1682.73	-37.4	30.9
ii) NH(O) & BRDB	Kms.	1933.00	2225.76	1897.29	15.1	17.3

Includes widening to four lanes and two lanes and strengthening of existing weak pavements. Units: Cost, Expenditure and Outlay are in Rs. Cror

*Provisional BU = Billion Units MT = Million Tonnes NA = Not Available MCM = Million cubic meter

List of Completed Projects during 2008-09

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

Sr. No.	Project Name {Capacity}	Date of Commissioning Original (Revised)	Cost Original (Revised)	Expenditure	Completed During
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY</u>					
<u>URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED</u>					
1.	NEW URANIUM ORE PROCESSING MILL	6/2006 (-)	343.26 (-)	328.05	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
<u>CIVIL AVIATION</u>					
<u>AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED</u>					
2.	EXTENSION & RENVATION OF TERMINAL BUILDING & ALLIED WORKS {INCREASING 500 PAX TO 900 PAX}	12/2006 (-)	60.07 (101.34)	91.83	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
3.	EXTENSION & STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING RANWAY, EXPANSION OF {B-737-800}	3/2007 (-)	30.93 (-)	36.82	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
4.	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW INTEGRATED TERMINAL BUILDING COMPLEX {700 Passangers}	5/2007 (-)	94.94 (-)	84.49	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
5.	Construction of New Terminal Building i/c Land Acquisition	11/2006 (-)	54.52 (-)	59.04	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
6.	CONSTRUCTION OF INTEGRATED CARGO COMPLEX AT NSBCSI AIRPORT {ANNUALLY 41093 TONNES}	12/2006 (-)	49.66 (-)	62.64	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
7.	Expan.&Mod. of existing ter. building at Dr.Ambedkar airport {Increase 800 to 1100 passangers}	9/2007 (-)	43.00 (-)	51.17	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
8.	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	9/2007 (-)	43.00 (-)	41.42	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
9.	C/O New Terminal Building Complex at Maharana Pratap Airport {500 Passengers}	11/2006 (-)	69.45 (-)	49.47	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>COAL</u>					
<u>BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED</u>					
10.	POOTKI BALIHARI UG {3.00 0.68 MTY}	3/1994 (3/2000)	199.87 (199.87)	175.06	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
<u>SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED</u>					
11.	KAKTIYANI KHANI-8 & 8A UG {0.270 MTY 0.416 MTY}	1/2002 (3/2008)	34.51 (41.54)	27.25	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
12.	Jaya Vangal Rao OCP-I Expansion {2 MTY}	3/2009 (-)	39.98 (-)	7.54	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
13.	RG OC-I Expansion, Phase-II {1.50 MTY}	3/2011 (-)	79.52 (-)	-	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
14.	Srirampur OCP-I {0.60 MTY}	3/2008 (-)	48.93 (-)	34.94	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
15.	Belam Palli OC-II Extension {0.400 MTY}	3/2006 (-)	35.51 (-)	18.74	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
<u>STEEL</u>					
<u>STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)</u>					
16.	REBUILDING OF COKE OVEN BATTERY No.5	1/2007 (-)	219.04 (-)	167.38	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
17.	Computerised Process Control Syhstem of SMS-II	2/2008 (-)	30.61 (-)	23.96	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09

18.	Installation of End Forging Plant in Rail & Structural Mill	11/2008 (-)	53.52 (-)	47.99	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
19.	Revamping of Mae-West Blocks in HSM	6/2007 (-)	91.86 (-)	69.08	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
20.	INSTALLATION OF SLAB CASTLER, RH DEGASSER AND LADLE FURNACE	9/2007 (-)	520.76 (-)	393.83	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
21.	Coal Dust Injection System in Blast Furnace 3 & 4	8/2007 (-)	74.22 (-)	46.20	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
22.	Installation of pipe coating plant (RSP)	8/2008 (-)	68.27 (-)	40.09	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
23.	50 MW Power tapping for 1250 TPD Oxygen Plant	5/2007 (-)	26.38 (-)	20.19	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
24.	Hot Metal Desulphurisation unit of SMS-II (RSP)	5/2008 (-)	52.39 (-)	39.61	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>PETROLEUM</u>					
<u>GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED</u>					
25.	DABHOL-PANVEL PIPELINE PROJECT {12.5 MCM}	7/2007 (-)	1143.54 (-)	914.79	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
26.	DAHEJ-HAZIRA-URAN GAS PIPELINE, MULTISTATE	7/2005 (3/2008)	1416.00 (-)	1087.56	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED</u>					
27.	PARADIP-HALDIA CRUDE OIL PIPELINE SYSTEM	3/2006 (-)	1178.00 (-)	1271.42	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
28.	KOYALI-RATLAM PRODUCT PIPELINE	12/2006 (-)	224.69 (-)	178.84	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
29.	PANIPAT-JALANDHAR LPG PIPELINE	8/2008 (-)	186.72 (-)	138.70	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
<u>OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED</u>					
30.	BARGE BUMPER, BOAT LANDING AND RISER PROTECTORS PROJECT	2/2008 (-)	148.84 (-)	140.19	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
31.	IMPROVED OIL RECOVERY PROJECT, SOBHASAN {MMT 1.308}	3/2005 (3/2008)	71.92 (-)	59.64	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
32.	DEVELOPMENT OF SB-11, BASSEIN FIELD {0.47 MMT oil and 144 MMSCM gas}	5/2007 (-)	245.33 (-)	132.47	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>POWER</u>					
<u>NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION</u>					
33.	SIPAT STPP STAGE-II, 2x500 MW {MW 2 X 500}	12/2007 (-)	4039.67 (-)	3197.88	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
<u>POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED</u>					
34.	RAPP 5&6 TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (448 CKM) {400 KV D/C}	3/2008 (-)	499.45 (-)	543.89	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
35.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME IN ROORKEE AREA (PGCIL) {400 KV}	5/2009 (-)	109.95 (-)	58.78	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
36.	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH NORTH-WEST TRANS.(PGCIL)	1/2009 (-)	483.10 (-)	378.55	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
37.	SY.STR. IN SOUTH-WESTERN PART OF NORTHERN GRID (PART-A) SCH	4/2009 (-)	381.28 (-)	283.87	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
38.	KAHALGOAN STAGE-II (PHASE-II) TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (816 CKM)	10/2007 (-)	464.02 (-)	469.40	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
39.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-IV	8/2008 (-)	97.22 (-)	70.81	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
40.	WESTERN REGION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME - 1(PR. GR.) {148 KMS., 315 MVA}	11/2007 (-)	199.21 (-)	207.30	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
41.	NORTHERN REGION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME-I (336 CKM) {CKM 387}	7/2006 (-)	271.80 (-)	302.74	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
42.	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM - TEESTA-V HEP(3*170) (P.GRID) {400 KV D/C LINE, 240 CKM}	5/2008 (-)	208.75 (-)	232.66	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09

43.	SIPAT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM STAGE-I (3x660 MW) (2104 CKM) {743 CKM, 920 MVA}	2/2007 (-)	1454.79 (-)	2109.36	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
44.	NORTHERN REGION SYSTEM STRENGTHING SCHEME-III (180 CKM) {400/220 KV}	3/2008 (-)	230.52 (-)	248.79	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
45.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-III (67 CKM)	8/2008 (-)	75.65 (-)	34.00	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>RAILWAYS</u>					
<u>BRIDGES & STRUCTURES</u>					
46.	REBUILDING KRISHNA BRIDGE NO.1249	- (-)	18.06 (36.32)	41.52	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
<u>LINE DOUBLING</u>					
47.	KENGERI RAMANAGARAM PATCH DOUBLING {KMS 32.43}	- (-)	45.00 (-)	58.40	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
48.	UTRATIA-CHANDRAULI AND SULTANPUR-BANDHUAKALAN {28KM + 9 KM}	12/2004 (3/2006)	47.12 (-)	98.49	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
49.	Jafrabad-Utratia Phase-II {KMS 34}	3/2005 (3/2006)	64.20 (-)	95.65	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
50.	KANPUR-PANKI 3rd LINE {KMS 9}	12/2000 (-)	20.00 (-)	80.75	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
51.	ROHTAK-JAKHAL {KMS 52}	12/2006 (-)	47.49 (44.49)	94.77	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
52.	PAKNI-MAHAL {17 KMS}	- (-)	42.73 (42.73)	12.46	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
53.	Lohardage-Chhecki, Phase-II {26.88 KMS.}	3/2006 (-)	49.50 (-)	70.96	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
54.	Lohagara-Kayaiyadandi Phase-III {32.03 KMS.}	3/2007 (-)	64.45 (-)	74.74	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
55.	Bhimsen-Juhi {11.37 km}	10/2007 (-)	22.30 (-)	26.15	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>GAUGE CONVERSION</u>					
56.	SAMASTIPUR-KHAGARIA {KMS. 94.62}	- (-)	122.45 (-)	157.87	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
57.	TRICHY MANAMADURAI {Km. 150}	- (-)	175.00 (-)	348.55	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
<u>NEW LINE</u>					
58.	ARA-SASARAM {KMS 98}	3/2006 (-)	120.00 (-)	266.38	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
59.	PUNTAMBA-SHIRDI, NEW LINE PROJECT {KMS 17.8}	- (-)	32.00 (48.78)	66.52	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
60.	KUMARGHAT-AGARTALA {KMS 109}	3/2007 (-)	575.00 (-)	900.15	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
61.	GANDHINAGAR-KALOL {KMS. 20.49}	3/2006 (3/2007)	49.96 (-)	50.76	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
<u>SIGNALLING & TELECOMMUNICATIONS</u>					
62.	GUMMIDIPONDI-CUDUR : CONTINUOUS TRACK CIRCUITING {90 KMS.}	3/2008 (3/2009)	27.50 (29.74)	22.15	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
63.	PROVISION OF OFC-JALLANDHAR-AMRITSAR-PATHANKOT-JAMMU {KMS. 406}	12/2005 (-)	28.40 (-)	14.80	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS</u>					
<u>NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA</u>					
<u>GOLDEN QUADRILATERAL</u>					
64.	ALLAHABAD BY PASS CONTRACT-I, KM.158-KM.159, NH-2 (U.P.) {KM. 158- KM. 159.02}	3/2006 (-)	91.36 (-)	139.23	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
65.	BALASORE-BHADRAK, KM.136.5-KM.199.14, NH-5 (ORISSA) {KM. 62.64}	2/2004 (-)	227.25 (-)	192.36	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09

66.	SASARAM-DEHRI-ON-SONE, KM.110-KM.140, NH-2 (BIHAR) {KM. 110-40}	3/2005 (-)	221.87 (-)	249.18	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
67.	SHIKOHABAD-ETAWAH, KM.250.5-KM.307.5, NH-2 (U.P.)	3/2005 (-)	261.22 (-)	317.90	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
68.	CHITRADURGA-SIRA, KM.189-KM.122.3, NH-4 (KARNATAKA) {KM. 189-122}	8/2004 (-)	304.00 (-)	371.40	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
69.	BRIDGES BALASORE-CHANDIKHOLE, KM.61-KM.199, NH-5 (ORISSA) {KM. 61-199 NH5}	5/2004 (-)	155.00 (-)	144.01	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
70.	ETAWAH-RAJPUR, KM.321.1-KM.393, NH-2 (U.P.) {KM. 321-393}	3/2005 (-)	348.44 (-)	396.65	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
71.	KANPUR-FATEHPUR, KM.470-KM.483, NH-2 (U.P.) {KM. 470-483}	3/2005 (-)	495.35 (-)	636.69	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
72.	HANDIA-VARANASI, KM.245-KM.317, NH-2 (U.P.) {KM. 245-317}	7/2004 (-)	286.00 (-)	312.68	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
73.	ETAWAH BYPASS, KM.307.5-KM.321.1, NH-2 (U.P.) {KM. 14.6 (KM.307.5-321.1)}	10/2003 (-)	89.50 (-)	179.03	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR - PHASE I					
74.	NANDHI HILLS-DEVANHALLI, KM.556-KM.539, NH-7 (KARNATAKA) {Kms. 25.00}	3/2004 (-)	172.06 (-)	188.40	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
EAST WEST CORRIDOR - PHASE I					
75.	PURNEA-GAYAKOTA, KM.410-KM.419 & KM.470-KM.476, NH-31, BIHAR {KM. 15}	3/2002 (-)	62.98 (-)	80.54	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR - PHASE II					
76.	KRISHNAGIRI-THOPURGHAT, KM.94-KM.156, NH-7 (TAMIL NADU) {62.5 Kms.}	12/2008 (-)	372.70 (-)	507.29	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
77.	FARUKHANAGAR-KOTAKOTTA, KM.80.05-KM.135.47, NH-7 (A.P.) {55.74 Kms.}	2/2009 (-)	313.70 (-)	426.27	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
78.	KADLOOR YELLAREDDY-POCHAMPALLI, KM.367-KM.447, NH-7 (A.P.) {85.74 Kms.}	4/2009 (-)	546.15 (-)	661.67	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
79.	FARUKHANAGAR-KOTTAKATA, KM.34.14-KM.80.08, NH-7 (A.P.) {46.16 Kms.}	2/2009 (-)	267.20 (-)	348.29	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
EAST WEST CORRIDOR - PHASE II					
80.	JETPUR-BHILADI, KM.117-KM.52.50, NH-8B (GUJARAT) {64.5 Kms.}	11/2007 (-)	399.89 (-)	397.23	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
81.	BAKARIA-GOGUNDA, KM.73-KM.29, NH-76 (RAJASTHAN) {44 km}	4/2008 (-)	457.00 (-)	460.95	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
82.	DEESA-RADHANPUR, KM.372.6-KM.458.0, NH-14 (GUJARAT) {85.4 Kms.}	2/2005 (-)	399.89 (-)	479.00	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
83.	KOTA-CHITTORGARH, KM.381-KM.316, NH-76 (RAJASTHAN) {65 Kms.}	4/2008 (-)	446.40 (-)	375.70	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
84.	KOTA-CHITTORGARH, KM.316-KM.253, NH-76 (RAJASTHAN) {63 Kms.}	4/2008 (-)	440.50 (-)	387.40	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
85.	RAJASTHAN/MP BORDER-KOTA, KM.579-KM.509, NH-76 (RAJASTHAN) {70 Kms.}	3/2008 (-)	311.35 (-)	349.00	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
86.	SHIVPURI BYPASS & UPTO MP/RJ BORDER, KM.53, NH-25 & 76, MP {53 Kms.}	2/2008 (-)	360.34 (-)	322.70	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
87.	SILIGURI-ISLAMPUR, KM.551-KM.526, NH-31 (WEST BENGAL) {25 Kms.}	10/2008 (-)	155.00 (-)	210.70	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
88.	JHANSI-SIVPURI, KM.50-KM.15, NH-25 (M.P.) {35 Kms.}	2/2008 (-)	213.69 (-)	158.50	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09

89.	CHITTORGARH BYPASS, KM.253-KM.213, NH-76 (RAJASTHAN) {40 Kms.}	4/2008 (-)	384.25 (-)	342.10	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
90.	RADHANPUR-GAGODHAR-V, KM.138.8-KM.245.0, NH-15 (GUJARAT) {KMS. 138.8 TO 245.0}	2/2005 (-)	429.40 (-)	360.99	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>SHIPPING & PORTS</u>					
<u>PORTS</u>					
<i>KANDLA PORT TRUST</i>					
91.	CONSTRUCTION OF 12th CARGO BERTH {MTPA 0.80}	3/2005 (-)	47.89 (-)	65.07	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
<u>SHIPPING</u>					
<i>SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA</i>					
92.	ACQUISITION OF 700 PASSENGER CUM 160 MT CARGO VESSEL {PASSENGERS 700 CUM 160T CARGO VESSELS}	2/2004 (-)	129.62 (-)	129.62	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>TELECOMMUNICATION</u>					
<u>BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED</u>					
93.	GSM NETWORK EXPANSION, PH-IV, CHENNAI TELECOM DISTT. (T.N.) {LINES 450 K}	6/2005 (-)	170.88 (-)	89.33	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
94.	PROJECT-1 OF NIB-II, IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION OF IP INF.	5/2006 (-)	250.00 (-)	279.53	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
95.	GSM Project North East-I, Phase-IV {100000 Lines}	10/2005 (-)	54.51 (-)	36.06	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
96.	Comm. of GSM Equipment of 650 K Lines, Ph. IV++ (Rajasthan) {650000 Lines}	6/2007 (-)	357.67 (-)	165.67	Qtr. 4 of 2008-09
97.	GSM NETWORK EXPANSION, PH-IV (KERALA) {950K LINES}	6/2005 (-)	453.85 (-)	262.13	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
98.	H.P. CMTS PHASE-IV {2,21,000 SUB-SCRIBERS}	6/2005 (-)	88.20 (-)	73.26	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
99.	KARNATAKA CMTS, PHASE-IV {802354 LINES}	6/2005 (-)	373.46 (-)	240.47	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
100.	PROJECT 2.2 OF NIB-II, IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION OF Orissa Telecom Circle, Phase-IV	5/2006 (-)	350.00 (-)	251.99	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
101.	NARROW BAND RAS IN 79 SITES {DIAL UP 15 LAKH}	9/2008 (-)	126.36 (-)	59.06	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09
102.	JHARKHAND CMTS, PHASE-IV {250 K LINES}	11/2004 (-)	150.00 (-)	4.56	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
103.	STAND ALONE SIGNALING TRANSFER POINT, ALL INDIA {300 Links per node}	11/2005 (-)	134.85 (-)	47.41	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
104.	MANAGED LEASED LINE NETWORK (MLLN) PHASE-II {22580 PORTS (FOR 94 CITIES)}	12/2005 (-)	160.00 (-)	-	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
105.	GSM Project North East-II, Phase-IV {128 K Lines}	- (-)	53.00 (-)	-	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
106.		7/2005 (-)	56.32 (-)	18.30	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRY</u>					
107.	GLOBAL SWITCHING MODULE (GSM) EQUIPMENT (MANAKPUR) {3000 K}	11/2006 (-)	36.78 (-)	38.93	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
108.	GLOBAL SWITCHING MODULE (GSM) EQUIPMENT (RAE BARELI) {3000 K}	11/2006 (-)	34.09 (-)	29.31	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED</u>					
109.	CDMA WLL EQUIPMENT-1 (MUMBAI) {92.23K}	2/2004 (-)	128.30 (-)	76.30	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
110.	CDMA WLL EQUIPMENT-2 (MUMBAI) {400 K}	12/2004 (-)	362.26 (-)	60.37	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
111.	CDMA 2000 WLL (DELHI) {400 K}	10/2004 (-)	460.28 (-)	84.79	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09

112.	EXPANSION OF GSM NETWORK (MUMBAI) {400K LINES}	1/2005 (-)	216.37 (-)	110.96	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
113.	EXPANSION OF 400000 GSM (NEW DELHI) {400K LINES}	1/2005 (-)	227.42 (-)	200.81	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
114.	Mumbai Broadband Project-I {181 K}	4/2005 (-)	51.68 (-)	38.66	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
115.	Mumbai Broadband Project-II {86 K}	2/2006 (-)	21.53 (-)	14.64	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
116.	GSM Expansion-I (Delhi) {200 K}	- (-)	54.09 (-)	24.27	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
117.	GSM Expansion-II (Delhi) {200 K}	- (-)	47.51 (-)	22.72	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TELEMATICS, TELECOM, TECHNOLOGY</u>					
118.	CAMPUS CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	8/1998 (9/2003)	80.00 (96.74)	93.96	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
119.	CELL & POCKET TECHNOLOGY FOR VOICE & DATA CONVERGENCE	12/2005 (-)	25.23 (35.00)	46.35	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
120.	INNOVATIVE SERVICES FOR BUSINESS & INDUSTRY	12/2004 (-)	33.00 (55.00)	50.98	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
121.	Wireless and Mobile Communications, Salem (Tamil Nadu)	6/2006 (-)	25.00 (-)	21.94	Qtr. 1 of 2008-09
<u>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>					
<u>CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT</u>					
122.	Construction of Inland Water Transport Terminal at Pandu	3/2007 (3/2007)	29.92 (-)	36.66	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
123.	Construction of Office Building for C&AG at DDU Marg, New	12/2007 (-)	66.12 (-)	51.30	Qtr. 3 of 2008-09
<u>NATIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY</u>					
124.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Aizawal, (Mizoram)	6/2007 (-)	24.03 (-)	17.58	Qtr. 2 of 2008-09

List of Completed Projects during 2007-08

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

Sr. No.	Project Name {Capacity}	Date of Commissioning Original (Revised)	Cost Original (Revised)	Expenditure	Completed During
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>CIVIL AVIATION</u>					
<u>AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED</u>					
1.	EXPANSION AND MODIFICATION OF TERMINAL BUILDING {FOR 500 PAX}	2/2005 (12/2005)	89.48 (-)	76.84	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
2.	PROCUREMENT OF AUTOMATIC FLIGHT INSPECTION SYSTEM	12/2005 (-)	25.00 (-)	25.65	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
3.	EXTENSION AND STRENGTHENING OF RUNWAY AND ALLIED WORKS {B 737-800 TYPE OF AIRCRAFT}	7/2006 (-)	35.25 (-)	27.72	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
4.	Construction of New Domestic Arrival Building {600 PAX in peak hours}	5/2007 (-)	36.87 (-)	49.51	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
5.	Development of Mysore Airport {ATR-72 150 Pgers}	3/2008 (-)	69.30 (-)	32.57	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
6.	Exp. & Mod. to Anna-International Terminal, PH-II at Chennai	1/2007 (-)	23.47 (-)	11.52	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
7.	Extension & Strengthening of runway at Gondia Airport	3/2007 (-)	49.83 (-)	40.60	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
8.	DEVELOPMENT OF VISAKHAPATNAM AIRPORT. {FOR AB-300 OPERATIONS}	12/2005 (-)	191.52 (-)	158.00	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>COAL</u>					
<u>MAHANADI COAL FIELDS LIMITED</u>					
9.	BASUNDHRA(WEST)O.C.P (MCL) (2.40 MTY) {2.4 MTY}	3/2008 (-)	176.55 (-)	71.99	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
10.	LINGARAJ OC {5.0 MTY}	3/2007 (-)	98.89 (-)	24.82	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
11.	BELAPAHAR OC EXPANSION {1.50}	3/2007 (-)	35.47 (-)	36.32	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
12.	SAMLESWARI OC EXPANSION {1.00 + 1.00 = 2.00 MTY}	3/2006 (3/2007)	42.07 (-)	53.20	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08

21.	REBUILDING OF COKE OVEN BATTERY No. 5 BOKARO (SAIL)	1/2007 (-)	198.84 (-)	137.69	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
22.	HYDRAULIC AGC & PVR	7/2006 (-)	64.10 (-)	38.12	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
23.	REBUILDING OF COKE OVEN BATTERY NO. 1 (SAIL)	12/2005 (-)	112.39 (-)	96.19	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>INDIAN IRON STEEL COMPANY (IISCO)</u>					
24.	Replacement of Turbo Blower	10/2007 (-)	20.58 (-)	10.66	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
25.	REBUILDING OF BLAST FURNACE No. 2 {213,500 TPA OF HOT METAL}	9/2007 (-)	103.93 (-)	74.07	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
<u>PETROLEUM</u>					
<u>HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED</u>					
26.	MDPL PROJECT (HPCL)	8/2007 (-)	1623.84 (-)	1336.18	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
27.	PIPLINE EXTENTION TO PAKNI VIA HAZARWADI (HPCL) {0.6 MTPA}	9/2006 (-)	335.17 (-)	254.67	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED</u>					
28.	ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF BASIN FIELD AND 2nd STAGE BOOSTER	1/2008 (-)	1770.69 (-)	2108.95	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
29.	ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT HEERA, PART-II {2.645 MMT oil and 0.736 BCM gas}	4/2007 (-)	569.07 (-)	683.83	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
30.	ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF A-1 LAYER {3.49 MMT oil and 0.79 BCM gas}	12/2006 (-)	910.53 (-)	734.67	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
31.	MUMBAI HIGH SOUTH DEVELOPMENT (ONGCL)	7/2007 (-)	5255.97 (-)	6476.53	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
32.	IOR SCHEME NORTH KADI {MMT 1.09}	3/2003 (-)	62.86 (-)	54.03	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>KOCHI REFINERIES LIMITED</u>					
33.	CRUDE OIL RECEIPT FACILITIES (KOCHI REFINERIES LTD) (BPCL)	5/2007 (-)	622.82 (-)	540.62	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
<u>POWER</u>					
<u>NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION</u>					
34.	TEESTA HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT STAGE-V 3x170 MW {MW 3 X 170}	2/2007 (-)	2198.04 (-)	2459.89	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
<u>NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION</u>					
35.	VINDHYACHAL STPP ST.-III (NTPC) {MW 2X500}	8/2007 (-)	4125.00 (-)	3007.16	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED</u>					
36.	TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH TALA HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJ {CKM 2612}	6/2006 (-)	1980.70 (-)	2267.91	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
37.	NORHEN REGION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME-II (435 CKM) {400 KV D/C LINE, SUB- STATION}	12/2006 (-)	247.78 (-)	230.36	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
38.	SYSTEM STRENGTHNING SCHEME-V OF SOUTH REGION {KV 400}	6/2007 (-)	92.12 (-)	105.64	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
39.	SIPAT STAGE-II TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (2x500 MW) (680 CKM)	8/2007 (-)	601.90 (-)	630.40	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
40.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING SCHEME-VI OF SOUTHERN REGION (156 CKM) {400KV D/C & LILO}	12/2007 (-)	113.73 (-)	102.19	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
41.	Uncharhar-III Transmission System (45 CKM) {1x250 MW}	5/2008 (-)	73.46 (-)	46.87	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
42.	Augumentation of Transmission capacity at Moga & Amritsar	3/2008 (-)	47.28 (-)	32.83	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
43.	BINA-NAGDA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (P.GR.) {63 MVA}	3/2008 (-)	266.93 (-)	389.71	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08

44.	VINDHYACHAL STAGE -III TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (P.GR.) {620 MVA}	7/2007 (-)	596.47 (-)	580.23	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
45.	UPGR. OF TRANSFER CAPACITY OF TALCHER KOLAR HVDC BIPO(PGCIL) {MW 1250}	4/2008 (-)	118.33 (-)	77.15	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
46.	KAHALGAON-II(PHASE-I) TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (PGCIL)	10/2007 (-)	1771.93 (-)	2423.60	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
47.	VINDHYACHAL-KORBA (P.GRID) {400 KV S/C LINE SUBSTATION}	2/2007 (-)	164.02 (-)	175.24	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
48.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING -III OF SOUTHERN REGION (PGCIL)	4/2007 (-)	284.79 (-)	233.44	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>RAILWAYS</u>					
<u>LINE DOUBLING</u>					
49.	AMROHA-MORADABAD {KMS 30.00}	- (-)	49.00 (51.41)	70.22	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
50.	DIVA-KALYAN 5th AND 6th LINE {KMS 10.73}	- (-)	47.70 (48.06)	74.58	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
51.	KHURDA ROAD-DELANG OF KHURDAPURI {KMS. 15.30}	- (-)	47.28 (-)	66.31	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
52.	TITLAGARH-LANJIGARH (DL) ECoR {KMS. 47.12}	- (-)	66.61 (-)	148.73	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
53.	CHHAPRA - HAJIPUR, ECR {KMS. 59}	- (-)	72.43 (-)	127.52	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
54.	GONDA - MANKAPUR, NER {18.17 KMS}	- (-)	48.01 (-)	56.81	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>GAUGE CONVERSION</u>					
55.	MYSORE-CHAMARAJANAGAR {KMS. 61}	- (-)	85.36 (-)	162.77	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
56.	NIMACH-RATLAM(GC),WR {KMS 135.95}	3/1996 (-)	65.00 (-)	200.09	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
57.	MADURAI-RAMESWARAM(GC).SR {KMS 162}	7/2006 (-)	193.18 (-)	299.62	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
58.	CUDDLORE - SALEM VIA VRIDHACHALAM (GC) (SR) (RVNL) {KMS. 191}	- (-)	198.68 (-)	306.09	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
59.	DELHI-REWARI (GC) (NWR)(RVNL) {83 KMS.}	3/2007 (-)	42.27 (-)	198.17	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
60.	GANDHIDHAM-PALANPUR(GC),WR (RVNL) {KMS 313}	- (-)	318.00 (344.63)	483.00	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS</u>					
61.	TIRUMALAI-VELLACHERI EXTN. OF MRTS (MTP) {KMS 11.17}	3/2002 (-)	605.70 (-)	733.17	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
62.	BORIVILI-VIRAR QUADRUPLING,WR (MTP) {KMS 25.84}	3/2004 (6/2000)	325.47 (-)	389.08	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
63.	KOLKATA CIRCULAR RAILWAY (MTP) {KMS 39.25}	12/2004 (-)	358.77 (242.40)	155.70	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>NEW LINE</u>					
64.	PAKNI- SOLAPUR {KMS. 16.28}	- (-)	33.33 (38.52)	30.79	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
65.	DAITARI-KEONJHAR-BANSPANI NEW LINE(ECOR) (RVNL) {KMS 155}	12/1997 (-)	242.50 (537.74)	843.00	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
66.	PANVEL-JASAI-JNPT {28.5 KM.}	- (-)	53.23 (-)	83.76	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION</u>					
67.	KATPADI-PAKALA-TIRUPATI(GC)ELECTRIFICAT. AS PART OF GC (SCR) {104 KMS.}	3/2007 (-)	130.00 (-)	205.83	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
68.	KHARAGPUR- BHUBANESWAR(RE) INCL. ADRA-MIDNAPORE (RE) (RVNL) {KMS 540}	3/2000 (-)	258.58 (-)	336.00	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
69.	ELECTRIFICATION OF ERNAKULAM-TRIVANDRUM (RE)	8/2003 (-)	162.03 (-)	161.60	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08

<u>TRAFFIC FACILITIES</u>					
70.	KURLA PASSENGER TERMINAL FACILITIES PHASE-2 STAGE-2	12/1999 (-)	34.94 (39.44)	31.37	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
<u>WORKSHOPS & PRODUCTION UNIT</u>					
71.	CONST.OF 50 LOCO SHEDS {NOS. 50}	3/2003 (-)	15.26 (22.26)	21.26	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
72.	RAIL COACH FACTORY,KAPURTHALA PH -II (NR) {COACH 1000}	3/1992 (-)	180.00 (314.57)	463.06	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
<u>SETTING UP OF NEW RAILWAY ZONES</u>					
73.	Setting up of North Central Railway Zone at Allahabad	- (-)	69.96 (-)	67.92	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
<u>ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS</u>					
<u>NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA</u>					
<u>GOLDEN QUADRILATERAL</u>					
74.	HUBLI-HAVERI KM.404-KM.340, NH-4 (KARNATAKA) {KM. 404-340}	12/2003 (-)	260.93 (-)	283.64	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
75.	AURANGABAD-BARACHATTI (GQ) KM.180-KM.240 (NH-2) {KM. 180-240}	3/2005 (-)	320.42 (-)	316.20	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
76.	BARACHATTI-GORHAR (GQ) KM.240-KM.320, NH-2 {KM. 240-320}	3/2005 (-)	452.71 (-)	502.11	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
77.	BELGAUM-DHARWAD (GQ) KM.495-KM.433 (NH-4) {KM. 495-433}	2/2004 (-)	279.00 (-)	322.03	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
78.	KANCHIPURAM-POONAMALEE (GQ) KM.70.2-KM.13.8 (NH-4) {KM. 70-14}	12/2003 (-)	211.00 (-)	244.10	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
79.	LAXMANNATH-BALESHWAR (GQ) KM.0-KM.53.41 (NH-60) {KM. 0-53}	12/2003 (-)	272.00 (-)	301.80	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
80.	SIKANDARA-BHAUNTI (GQ) KM.393-KM.470 (NH-2) {KM. 393-470}	8/2004 (-)	323.62 (-)	311.09	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
81.	VIVEKANANDA BRIDGE AND APPROACH (GQ), NH-2	6/2005 (-)	641.00 (-)	533.86	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
82.	SRIKAKULAM - CHAMPAWATI, KM.97-KM.49, NH-5, GQ {KM 97 - KM 49, (NH-5)}	2/2004 (-)	171.97 (-)	154.54	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR - PHASE II</u>					
83.	PANIPAT ELEVATED HIGHWAY, KM.96-KM.86 (HARYANA) {Km. 96.00 to Km. 86}	1/2009 (-)	270.00 (-)	295.30	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
<u>EAST WEST CORRIDOR - PHASE II</u>					
84.	RAJKOT BYPASS-GONDAL JETPUR, KM.185-KM.175, NH-36 (GUJARAT) {KMS. 185 TO 175}	3/2008 (-)	265.00 (-)	325.28	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
85.	BHILADI TO PORBANDAR (PACK...-I) PH.-II KM.52.5 TO 2.0, NH-8B {KMS. 52.5 TO 2.0}	2/2005 (-)	255.96 (-)	206.10	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08
<u>OTHER PROJECTS</u>					
86.	DELHI-GURGAON ACCESS CONTROLLED EXPRESSWAY, KM143-KM.42 NH-8 {KM. 8}	7/2005 (-)	555.00 (-)	658.43	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
<u>NHDP : PHASE - III</u>					
87.	Guna bypass (Madhya Pradesh) {KM. 319 - KM. 332}	7/2007 (-)	46.00 (-)	57.50	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
<u>SHIPPING & PORTS</u>					
<u>INLAND WATER TRANSPORT</u>					
88.	TERMINAL AT GAIGHAT	3/2004 (-)	25.50 (-)	29.62	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>PORTS</u>					
<u>JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU PORT TRUST</u>					
89.	Provision of Gantry Cranes (2 Nos. 65T) (Maharashtra) {2 Nos. 65 T}	6/2004 (6/2006)	23.20 (-)	15.48	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
<u>KOLKATA PORT TRUST</u>					

90.	PROCUREMENT OF TWO SHIP SHORE GRANTRY CRANE {TWO SHIP CRANES}	11/2004 (-)	57.00 (-)	49.43	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
91.	ROAD INSIDE OUTSIDE DOCK	6/2005 (7/2006)	30.00 (-)	21.98	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
92.	PROCUREMENT OF FOUR RTG'S ALONG WITH DEVELOPMENT OF YARD	6/2005 (-)	36.24 (-)	20.87	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
93.	IMPROVEMENT OF BACKUP AREA WITH EAILWAY CONNECTIVITY PHASE-I	3/2007 (-)	25.00 (-)	15.64	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
MORMUGAO PORT TRUST					
94.	Replacement of 4 os. of Barge Unloaders {750 TPH}	3/2007 (-)	34.07 (-)	47.35	Qtr. 4 of 2007-08
VIZAG PORT TRUST					
95.	Moderisation of ore handling facilities	2/2003 (-)	37.01 (-)	32.48	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
TELECOMMUNICATION					
BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED					
96.	CHENNAI PHASE-III CMTS (BSNL) {3,00,450 SUB- SCRIBERS}	3/2004 (-)	233.21 (-)	72.30	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
97.	A.P. CMTS PHASE III+ {80,000 SUB- SCRIBERS}	8/2004 (-)	68.25 (-)	30.01	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
98.	J & K CMTS PHASE-III+ {1,00,000 SUB- SCRIBERS}	- (-)	46.90 (-)	-	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
99.	CMTS - PHASE - III (BSNL) (RAJASTHAN) {1,12,700}	8/2004 (-)	119.43 (-)	-	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
100.	GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION Ph-IV (BSNL)(GUJARAT)	1/2005 (-)	202.33 (-)	89.09	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
101.	GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION Ph-IV (BSNL)(A.P) {963 K LINES}	6/2005 (-)	647.69 (-)	189.32	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
102.	GSM EXPANSION Ph.IV (B) (BSNL) (WEST ZONE-MP) {4,50,000 LINES}	3/2006 (-)	174.00 (-)	103.69	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
103.	GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION PH-IV TN	6/2006 (-)	650.42 (-)	298.03	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
104.	GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION Ph-IV (BSNL)(ASSAM) {250 K LINES}	6/2005 (-)	101.86 (-)	71.15	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
105.	CMTS(Ph-IV) GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSION Ph-IV (BSNL)(Haryana {528 K LINES}	6/2005 (-)	185.00 (-)	109.28	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
106.	GSM BASED NETWORK EXPANSIONPh-IV (BSNL)(UTTRANCHAL) {LINES 201500}	6/2005 (-)	115.46 (-)	40.62	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
107.	CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH OFFICE & ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	8/2004 (9/2005)	7.74 (24.40)	29.37	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED					
108.	EXPN. FOR MAROL EXCH. {K 34 LINES}	3/2002 (-)	27.92 (-)	14.97	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
109.	Expansion of existing GSM N/W Mumbai (Phase - V) {200 K Ph.V}	5/2006 (-)	30.43 (-)	16.90	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT					
110.	CENTRAL TRAINING FACILITIES FOR M/S&PI AT GREATER NOIDA	2/2007 (2/2007)	23.59 (-)	15.22	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
111.	C/o 4 lane carriage way covering Nallah, Ansari Nagar, AIIMS	7/2007 (-)	20.74 (-)	20.05	Qtr. 3 of 2007-08
112.	CENTRAL EXCISE BLDG.	12/2004 (-)	38.02 (-)	27.39	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
113.	CONST.OF FSI AT JNU	10/2002 (-)	23.66 (-)	19.21	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08

114.	C/O GPRA AT ANDREWSGUNJ, N.DELHI; 1/C UNDERGROUND WATER TANK {TRANSIT FLATS 319+ 1 U.GROUND WATER TANK}	12/2005 (-)	18.84 (33.55)	45.97	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
115.	C/O RESID.& NON-RES. ACCOMODA.FOR 5 ASSAM RIFLES AT CHADURE	8/2004 (-)	35.37 (40.66)	32.37	Qtr. 1 of 2007-08
<u>NATIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY</u>					
116.	FLYOVER CONS	11/2004 (3/2005)	24.93 (-)	18.07	Qtr. 2 of 2007-08

Annex-IX

A. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2007-08 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region.

					(Rs in lakh)
Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2007-08			NE States	Remarks
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	50.00	0	0.00		
2. Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	10.00	10.00	8.19	All North-Eastern states including Sikkim	
3. Capacity Development of C.S.O. (Institutional Development and Capacity Building)	262.00	236.00	19.55		
			5.28	Arunachal Pradesh	
			14.27	All North-Eastern states including Sikkim	
4. Capacity Development of NSO (Strengthening of Field Survey Capabilities of NSSO)	420.00	200	164.06		
i) Capacity Development of NSO (Strengthening of Field Survey Capabilities of NSSO)	100.00	100.00	64.06	All North-Eastern states including Sikkim	
ii) Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NSS sample work in NER	320.00	100.00	100.00		
			42.00	Arunachal Pradesh	
			37.00	Tripura	
			21.00	Mizoram	
5. Institutional Development & Capacity Building in Programme/Project Planning, Implementation, Monitoring & Performance Management of Infrastructure in Public & Private Sector	5.00	32.00	4.65	Sikkim	
6. Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata *	173.00	252.00	252.00		
GRAND TOTAL	920.00	730.00	448.45		

* State-wise details not received.

B. Total Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2008-09 (BE and RE) for North-Eastern Region.

					(Rs in lakh)
Name of Plan Scheme	Provision for NE during 2008-09			NE States	Remarks
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	50.00	29	0.00		
2. Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	300.00	10.00	0.00	Meghalaya, Trupura, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh all NE states	
3. Capacity Development	655.00	603.50	582.84		
a). Capacity Development of CSO	286.00	65.00	74.37		
			5.00	Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram	
			10.08	Manipur	
			34.29	Assam	
			2.00	Mizoram	
			6.00	Meghalaya	
			3.00	Nagaland	
			6.00	Sikkim	
			8.00	Tripura	
b) Capacity Development of NSSO	369.00	538.5	508.47		
c) Grant-in-aid to the states for carrying out central NSS sample work in NER	120.00	120	0.00		
	249.00	418.50	508.47		
			55.37	NER States	
			112.00	Arunachal Pradesh	
	285.00	285.00	161.00	Manipur	
	1290.00	927.50	31.60	Mizoram	
			107.5	Tripura	
		41	Sikkim		
4. Institutional Development & Capacity Building (P.I. Wing) *	35.00	20	17.78		
5. Grant-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata *	250	187.5	187.5		
GRAND TOTAL	1290	850	788.12		

* State-wise details not received.

*Annex - X***List of Publications released during 2008-09**

1.	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2005-06 (Report No. 522)		January, 2008
2.	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2005-06 (Report No. 523)		January, 2008
3.	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Employment, Assets and Borrowings (Report No.525)		January 2008
4.	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Input, Output and Value Added (Report No. 526)		February, 2008
5.	National Seminar on NSS 61 st Round Survey Results	Annual	March, 2008
6.	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07 (Report No.527)		October, 2008
7.	National Seminar on NSS 62 nd Round Survey Results	Annual	January, 2009
8.	Services Sector in India – Operational Characteristics of Enterprises, 2006-07 (Report No.528)		February, 2009
9.	Monthly Abstract of Statistics(MAS)Volume 60		December, 2008
10.	Monthly Abstract of Statistics(MAS)Volume 61		January, 2008
11.	Statistical Abstract India 2007		May, 2008
12.	Statistical Abstract India 2008		
13.	Statistical Pocket 2008		January, 2009
15.	SAARC Social Charter-2007		January,2009
16.	Youth in India-2006	Adhoc Publication	
17.	Children in India- 2008	Adhoc Publication	
18.	Disability Statistics		
19.	Annual Survey of Industries 2005-06Volume I	Yearly	November,2008
20	NIC 2008	yearly	Sept, 2008
21	SAARC Social Charter-2007	Regular Publication	
22	Compendium of Environment Statistics 2007		
23	Selected Socio Economic Statistics-2006		
24	Women and Men in India-2007		
25	Millennium Development Goal Report 2007		

Category – wise break up of Staff Strength of the Ministry (as on 01-01-2009)

S.No	Group	Total	SC	%	ST	%
1	Group-A	317	34	10.7%	11	3.5%
2	Group-B	1947	180	9.2%	75	3.9%
3	Group-C	2172	447	20.6%	210	9.7%
4	Group-D	606	180	29.7%	62	10.2%
5	Total	5042	841	16.7%	358	7.1%
