

**39**

**STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON FINANCE  
(2005-2006)**

**FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME  
IMPLEMENTATION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2006-07)**

**THIRTY-NINTH REPORT**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*May, 2006 / Jyaistha, 1928 (Saka)*

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(2006-07)

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 22 May, 2006*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22 May, 2006*



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NEW DELHI

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COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
(2005-2006)

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi
3. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
4. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
5. Shri Shyama Charan Gupta
6. Shri Gurudas Kamat
7. Shri A. Krishnaswamy
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*Rajya Sabha*

22. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu
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25. Shri S.P.M. Syed Khan
26. Shri Amar Singh
27. Shri C. Ramachandraiah
28. Shri Mangani Lai Mandal
29. Shri Santosh Bagrodia
30. Smt. Shobhana Bhartia
31. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. (Smt.) P.K. Sandhu — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri A. Mukhopadhyay — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri S.B. Arora — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar — *Under Secretary*

## INTRODUCTION

I, Chairman, Standing Committee on Finance having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Thirty-Ninth Report on the Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

2. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation were laid on the Table of the House on the 8th March, 2006. Under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee on Finance are required to consider the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments under their jurisdiction and make reports on the same to both the Houses of Parliament. Thereafter the Demands are considered by the House in the light of the reports of the Committee. However, this year, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation were passed by Lok Sabha on the 17th March, 2006 prior to their consideration by the Standing Committee on Finance. Nonetheless, the Committee examined the Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and issues arising out of these.

3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation at their sitting held on 19th April, 2006 in connection with Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The Committee considered and adopted the draft Report at their sitting held on 19th May, 2006.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the co-operation extended by them in furnishing written replies and for placing their considered views and perceptions before the Committee.

5. For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type.

NEW DELHI;  
19 May, 2006  

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29 Vaisakha, 1928 (Saka)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI,  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Finance.*

# REPORT

## INTRODUCTORY

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 regarding Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing consists of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and the Computer Centre. The Programme Implementation Wing has four Divisions, namely, (i) Twenty Point Programme Division, (ii) Infrastructure Monitoring Division, (iii) Project Monitoring Division and (iv) Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme Division.

2. The overall Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation are covered under Demand No. 89.

In the present Report, the Committee have examined the following issues:

- (i) Modernisation of Statistical System in India (India Statistical Strengthening Project).
- (ii) Central Statistical Organisation — Revision of whole sale price indices and different consumer price indices.
- (iii) Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) — Quality and reliability of Statistical data.
- (iv) Project Monitoring Division — Time and Cost overruns.

### **Review of Report on Demands for Grants (2005-06)**

3. While examining the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the previous year, 2005-06, the Committee in their report presented to Parliament on the 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2005 considered the following issues:

- (i) Demand No. 90 — Improvement of National Accounts Statistics
- (ii) Demand No.90 — Programme Implementation
- (iii) Demand No. 90 — Institutional Development and Capacity Building — Machinery and equipment
- (iv) Central Statistical Organisation — Central Training Facility



- (v) Online Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS)
- (vi) Central Statistical Organisation — Updating the indices
- (vii) Central Statistical Organisation — Quality and reliability of Statistical Data
- (viii) National Sample Survey Organisation
- (ix) India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)
- (x) Project Monitoring Division — Time and Cost Over-run

4. The Report of the Committee (2005-06) contained ten recommendations in all. In terms of Direction 73A, of the Directions by the Speaker, the Minister of State, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation made a statement in the Lok Sabha on 14 March, 2006 on the status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee in the report.

5. As indicated in the Action Taken Report on the report on Demands for Grants (2005-06) presented to the Parliament on 22 December, 2005, of the ten recommendations contained in the report, the Committee accepted replies of the Government on four recommendations pertaining to (i) Demand No. 90 — Improvement of National Accounts Statistics (ii) Demand No. 90 — Institutional Development and Capacity Building — Machinery and equipment, (iii) Central Statistical Organisation— Quality and Reliability of Statistical Data and (iv) Project Monitoring Division — Time and Cost overruns. The Committee did not desire to pursue four of the recommendations/observations in view of the replies furnished by the Government and commented on two of the recommendations in respect of which the replies of the Government were not satisfactory *viz.* (i) Online Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) and (ii) Central Statistical Organisation — Updating the Indices.

## CHAPTER II

### MODERNISATION OF STATISTICAL SYSTEM IN INDIA (INDIA STATISTICAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT)

6. A World Bank aided Project, namely, “India Statistical Strengthening Project” is being implemented by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to strengthen the information base for planning and policy formulation. The project is aimed at improving the reliability, timeliness and coverage of statistical system of the country. The project has been planned in two phases or ‘tiers’. During the year, the following components of tier-I of the project were under implementation.

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

7. In their summary and analysis of Demands for Grants (2006-07), the Ministry have *inter alia* stated that targets set for the year 2005-06 under the study on ‘creation and maintenance of Business Register’ and ‘Improvement of Service Sector Statistics’ have been achieved. Due to delay in preparation of draft reports on existing statistical activities of the State Statistical Bureaus and efficacy of resource allocation of various activities by the consultant, achievements of set targets for study on identifying requirements for strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus have been delayed by about four months. Under the study on Assessment of Survey Capabilities of the Private Sector, the achievements of targets have been delayed by about three months due to late commencement of the study and inclusion of additional work of updating the list of the survey agencies. Further, the study on Establishment of All India Statistical Network is yet to commence as the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee on evaluation of bids has not been accepted by the World Bank.

8. On the progress of implementation of the project components, the Outcome Budget of the Ministry (2006-07) *inter alia* reads as under:

- a. Identifying specific requirements for strengthening State Statistical Bureaus – As per the Quantifiable deliverable/physical outputs the reports on existing statistical activities of the State Statistical Bureaus and efficacy of resource allocation for various activities, under the projected outcomes, it has been mentioned that the proposals for improving the State Statistical System with financial assistance from the World Bank would be prepared based on the output reports by September, 2006.

- b. Establishment of All India Statistical Network — As per the Quantifiable deliverable/physical outputs the reports on the studies bringing out functional requirements and operational and financial dimension under the projected outcome it has been mentioned that Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the establishment of All India Statistical Network involving Central Statistical Organisation, National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministries/ Departments at the Centre and Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) during Tier-II of the project by July, 2006.
- c. Creation and Maintenance of Business Register — As per the Quantifiable deliverable/physical outputs the establishment of Business Register Unit with necessary hardware, software and other facilities, the projected outcomes for the establishment of Business Register Unit would lead to creation and maintenance of the Business Register by February, 2007 and under the Risk Factor it has been mentioned that it depends on the completion of re-engineering process of the Income Tax Departments.
- d. Improvement of Service sector statistics — As per the quantifiable deliverables/Physical outputs the three reports based on surveys of the Service Sector namely, 1. Goods and Transportation by Road, 2. Advertisement Sector and 3. Motion Picture, Video Film Production and Television activities, the projected outcomes of the conceptual and operational roadmap for obtaining estimates of the contribution of three important activities of the Service Sector by July, 2006.
- e. Assessing survey capabilities of the private sector — As per the Quantifiable deliverable/physical outputs under the project outcomes, it has been stated that the report to assess private organisations engaged in sample surveys in undertakings large surveys including data processing, data analysis, etc. is targeted to be received by July, 2006. Data base contained in the report would be used for outsourcing of the survey work, if required.

9. The implementation status of each of the components of the project, as evidenced from the written reply furnished by the Ministry reveals as follows:

	Study on	Original Scheduled month of Completion	Revised Scheduled month of Completion
I.	Business Register	January, 2005	Completed in December, 2005
II.	Identifying Specific Requirements for strengthening the State Statistical Bureau	November, 2004	Study is going on and will be finalized by May, 2006
III.	Improvement of Service Sector Statistics	March, 2005	Study has commenced and will be completed by May, 2006

IV.	Assessment of the Survey Capabilities of the Private Sector	September, 2004	IASRI has been conducting the study and will be completed by June, 2006
V.	All India Statistical Network	January, 2005	The study has not commenced due to tender problems

10. Mainly two components of the project, namely, Strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus and Establishment of All India Statistical Network are meant for providing major inputs for strengthening Central and State Statistical Offices.

11. With regard to these two components *viz.* strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus and Establishment of All India Statistical Network, the information furnished by the Ministry reveals as follows:

“Assessment of inputs for strengthening Central and State Statistical Offices will be possible only after completion of the Tier-I of these components of the project. Final output of Tier-I of the study on creation and maintenance of Business Register (*i.e.* blue print of the Business Register) has been received from the consultant.

Under the study on Improvement of Service Sector Statistics, reconnaissance surveys followed by the pilot surveys for three segments of the Service Sector, namely, (a) Goods transportation by Road, (b) Advertisement and (c) Motion Picture, Video Film Production and Television Activities were completed to get information on list of units being maintained by various agencies and finalize the methodology and survey instrument for the main surveys. Presently main/detailed surveys covering above three activities of the Service Sector are under progress.

Under the study on Identifying Requirements for Strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus, field work for documenting existing activities and efficacy of allocation of resources for various activities of all the State Statistical Bureaus has been completed by the consultant. Draft reports on these aspects have been received for 28 States/UTs. Consultations are being held with the officers of the State Statistical Bureaus to finalize these draft reports.”

12. The Ministry in their written reply have also informed as under:

“(i) Under the component III, *i.e.* study on Improvement of Service Sector Statistics, reconnaissance surveys followed by the pilot surveys were completed for following three segments of the Service Sector to get information on list of units being maintained by various agencies and finalize the methodology and survey instrument for the main surveys:

(a) Goods transportation by Road,

- (b) Advertisement, and
- (c) Motion Picture, Video Film Production and Television Activities.

Presently main/detailed surveys covering above three activities of the Service Sector are under progress.

Component (V) of the project, namely, study on Establishment of All India Statistical Network, has not yet commenced as the recommendation of the Evaluation Committee on evaluation of bids from prospective consultants has not been accepted by the World Bank. The view of the Ministry of Law & Justice on the issue has been sought.

The work of implementation of various components of the projects through consultancy agencies is being continuously monitored by a Task Force constituted for each component under the chairmanship of a senior officer of the Ministry. A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation periodically reviews the implementation of the various components of the project through consultancy. Implementation of the components is also reviewed by the World Bank Missions during their periodical visits.

- (ii) The concept paper on Tier-II has to be built on the results or broad anticipated results from implementation of Tier-I. The work of development of the 'Concept Paper' for Tier-II of the components on Creation and Maintenance of Business Register and Improvement of Service Sector Statistics has been initiated. Development of the 'Concept Paper' on remaining three components could not be initiated as broad results/achievements from the implementation of Tier-I of these components are not yet fully clear.

13. In the course of tendering evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation stated as follows on the progress of implementation of the "India Statistical Strengthening Project":

"With regard to the Indian Statistical Strengthening project, which is a flagship programme of the Ministry and which we are pursuing with international externally aided programme, this is envisaged as a Tier-I and a subsequent tier programme. I am happy to report that important elements of this programme are on schedule, that is, the creation of a maintenance business register, that has been completed improvement of service sector statistics would be completed by May. The assessment of the survey capabilities of the private sector will be completed by June of this year. The identification of specific requirements for strengthening State Statistical bureaus was lagging behind the original time schedule for various reasons. We hope that will be able to catch up on this work."

14. The Committee had, in their fourth and nineteenth report on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively taken note of the fact that Tier II which was the actual implementation phase of the India Statistical Strengthening Project was dependent on the results of Tier I of the project. The Committee had, therefore, emphasised on the need to ensure that the project schedules were strictly adhered to. From the information furnished, the Committee note that the work on building the Concept Paper on Tier-II of the India Statistical Strengthening Project which is dependent on the broad results implementation of Tier-I of the project has been hampered. While the work on developing the 'Concept Paper' for Tier-II in respect of components relating to 'Creation and Maintenance of Business Register' and 'Improvement of Service Sector Statistics' has been initiated, the development of the 'Concept Paper' on the remaining three components could not be initiated *viz.* identifying specific requirements for strengthening the State Statistical Branches Bureaus, assessment of the survey capabilities of the private sector and all India Statistical network. The delay in formulating the 'Concept Paper' for Tier II of the project has been owing to the non-availability of the broad results/achievements relating to implementation of the three components as a part of the Tier- I programme of the project.

15. The Committee, therefore, re-emphasise on ensuring that all efforts are made to see that the work on the remaining components of Tier I of the India Statistical Strengthening Project are completed as per the laid down schedules so that Tier-II of the project takes off without further delay. They also wish to be apprised quarterly of the progress made in this direction.

#### **Central Statistical Organisation — Revision of Whole Sale Price Indices and different Consumer Price Indices**

16. On the current status of updating of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as recommended by the National Statistical Commission the Ministry informed the Committee as follows:

“The Working Group on WPI constituted four Sub groups *viz.* (i) Agricultural Commodities, (ii) Manufactured Items, (iii) Unorganized/ unregistered sector and (iv) Analytical and other related issues. All the Sub Groups have completed their deliberations and three Sub Groups have already submitted their draft reports to the Working Group. The Working Group itself has completed its deliberations on the major technical issues relating to new series of WPI such as identification of base year (2000 = 01), product basket and construction of weighting diagram. The major task now remaining before the Working Group relates to collection of price information for the product basket of the new series since April, 2000 onwards. The first time in the history of WPI that it has been decided to cover the unorganized sector (SSI) and collect prices for the products (included in the product basket) produced in SSI sector. The work relating to

collection of price data from the field covering over 6000 organized units scattered all over India has already started similar work with respect to the SSI sector is also currently on including interactive sessions with local industries in different States in collaboration with local trade associations and Central & State Government agencies to facilitate smooth flow of data from the field.

As soon as sufficient price quotations are available, a trial run of the new series will be undertaken to check its overall consistency with the existing series of WPI. The new series of WPI would be released after such a test run is undertaken successfully.

The Working Group has already begun work on the conceptual, analytical and technical issues relating to construction of a Producer Price Index (PPI) for commodity sectors. The term of the working group has recently been extended up to 30.06.2006.

The matter was reviewed in the 44th meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Prices and Cost of Living held on 30 Dec., 2005 wherein the need for reducing the time lag was again emphasized and it was reiterated that the pending work might be expedited.

With a view to ensure wider acceptance for the new series CPI(IW) , Labour Bureau Organized a Tripartite Index Users Meeting for release of the new series at Shimla, during 19-20 May, 2005, which was attended by the representatives of various Trade Unions, Employer's Organizations besides representatives from Central Ministries and State Governments.

As a sequel to this meeting, a second meeting was conveyed on 9th Sept., 2005 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Labour & Employment with the representatives of the Central Trade Unions including representatives of different Central Ministries. It was decided therein that three representatives each of the Central Trade Unions and Employer's Organizations would be invited in a special meeting of the TAG on SPCL. Accordingly, 45th meeting of the TAC on SPCL was held on 17 Feb., 2006 wherein three representatives each from the Central Trade Unions and Employer's Organizations participated. It has been decided therein to release the new series of CPI(IW) on base 2001 = 100.

The recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Finance are being taken care of while revising the base of the current series of WPI as well as CPI (IW). While the work relating to revision of CPI(IW) has already been completed, the same in respect of WPI is at an advanced stage of completion.”

17. Questioned about the time frame within which the new series of CPI was expected to be released, the Ministry, in reply informed as under:—

“After receiving the list of three representatives of Employer's Organisations from Ministry of Labour, 45th Meeting of TAC on SPCL was convened on 17/2/06 wherein besides members of the TAC, three representatives each of

Trade Unions and Employer's Organizations were invited. After detailed deliberations, it was decided that in view of improvements made in the new series and also due to an urgent need for an updated base, the CPI (IW)—new series should be released. Now, the matter pertaining to the release of index on new base *i.e.* 2001=100 is under active consideration of the Ministry of Labour.”

18. When the Committee sought to know whether the proposal for revising the CPI (AL/RI) was placed before the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and if so, to specify the opinion expressed by the TAC thereon, the Ministry in reply stated :—

“The proposal for revision of Index CPI(AL/RL) by Labour Bureau, Shimla was placed in the 44th Meeting of the TAC which was held on 30/12/2005. The TAC decided to form an informal working group under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.V. Rao, Additional Director General, NSSO (FOD) to consider different technical issues *viz.* selection of villages, market survey etc. The recommendations of the Working group on proposed revision of CPI (AL/RL) are expected to be placed in the next meeting of the TAC. In view of paucity of manpower resources, the market survey for revised series of CPI(AURL) would be taken up by FOD(NSSO) after completion of market survey for CPI(U).”

19. As regards issues relating to the inability to take up the Family Living Survey (FLS) among Urban Non-manual employees despite completing the related preparatory work, the Ministry stated:—

“The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation had been constantly pursuing with the M/o Finance for sanction of 209 posts for conducting FLS under the Plan Scheme. However, M/o Finance did not agree for the creation of posts and finally advised that the Field Work of FLS may be got done through some NGO. The Ministry made efforts but could not identify suitable NGO with technical know how and infrastructure at all-India level, to take this gigantic work. Finally, it was decided that the field staff may be undertaken by NSSO, FOD. However, the TAC in its 44th meeting held on 30.12.2005 accepted the recommendations of the Working Group constituted by Governing Council for NSSO under the Chairmanship of Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya Vice Chancellor JNU to continue the current series of CPI (UNME) on base 1984-85=100 for some more time and instead CPI(U) may be compiled at the national/state level. In view of above there is no need of conducting fresh FLS for current series of CPI (UNME) now.”

20. Questioned about the current status of the process of recruitment for filling up the regular vacancies, the Ministry informed:—

“The recruitment process for filling up the regular vacancies is almost complete. Interviews for the posts are over in the Staff Selection Commission. Appointment letters to the successful candidates are being sent. It is expected that the incumbents would be in position by April-June 2006”



21. From the information furnished, the Committee note that the current series of CPI (UNME) is based on the Family Living Survey (FLS) data collected during 1982-83. As such, the consumption basket of the current series of CPI (UNME) needs to be revised. What the Committee find to be particularly worrisome to note in this regard is that owing to lack of field officers, the Family Living Survey could not be undertaken. Consequently the Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC) had to recommend for continuing with the current series of CPI (UNME) for some more time. The Committee understand that the recruitment process for filling up the vacant posts of the Field Officers is underway. The Committee expect that the Family Living Survey will be undertaken immediately upon completion of the recruitment process so as to enable the revision of CPI (UNME) series.

22. The Committee had, in their 31st Action Taken Report *inter alia* observed that the Government had failed to furnish details of the measures initiated to ensure early completion of the work on formulating the new series of WPI and switching over to the Producer Price Index (PPI). From the details now furnished, the Committee note that in regard to revising the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), the major task of collecting the price information for the product basket of the new series applicable from April, 2000 onwards remains to be executed. As regards the work pertaining to construction of the Producer Price Index (PPI) for commodity sectors, the Committee note that the Working Group concerned has commenced with the work on addressing the related conceptual, analytical and technical issues. With regard to the new series of CPI (IW) on base 2001=100, the Committee note that the Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC) had at its meeting held in February, 2001, decided to release the new series. The Committee expect that every possible effort is made to ensure that the work on revising the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is executed within a pre-determined time frame. The Committee also desire that the new series of CPI (IW) on base, 2001=100, which is stated to be ready and under submission to Ministry of Labour, be released by the Ministry at the earliest.

### **Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) Quality and Reliability of Statistical data**

23. A major activity of the Central Statistical Organisation is to coordinate with the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, State Governments and other Statistical Agencies. The CSO also participates in the Committees of the State Governments and assists in the statistical data generation and dissemination activities.

24. On the aspect of deficiencies prevalent in collection of data at different levels, the Committee, in their nineteenth report *inter alia* observed as follows:—

“The Committee are deeply concerned to note the deficiencies prevalent in methodology of collection of data at different levels. They understand that the

collection of data at local level is not free from faults. The deficient data in turn is transmitted to district offices before being agglomerated at the State level. The State department supplies the same to the concerned departments and the corresponding departments in the Central Government. They take note of the Government's own admission in this regard that lot has to be done about quality of data collections. The Committee find that the high powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Rangarajan has submitted its report way back in 2001, which have given far reaching recommendations in this regard. These include, *inter-alia*, the appointment of statistical advisors in important Ministries and departments, constitution of an organised State Statistical Cadre, launching of a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme with the specific objectives of developing survey and data processing capabilities in the States, besides setting up of an independent statistical authority — National Commission on Statistics — through an Act of Parliament in respect of policy-making co-ordination and maintaining quality standards of core-statistics. They recall that they had recommended for setting up of National Statistical Commission through an Act of Parliament in their report in 2004-05. The Committee strongly deplore the undue delay on the part of the Government in, bringing the Bill, which, as informed is expected to be introduced shortly. As the future of maintaining and supply of quality statistics hinges on the fate of this Bill, the Committee want that all formalities should be completed without further delay so that the National Statistical Commission may be able to carry its programme for revamping the statistical system in India.”

25. The Committee had, in the report, also emphasised on ensuring that the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisation (COCSSO) was held annually so that the fruits of interaction could be realised. Further, the Committee also called for enhancement of the quantum of funding to the States for strengthening the statistical system of the States.

26. The Action Taken Reply furnished by the Ministry on this specific issue reads as under:

“In line with the recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission, it has been decided to set-up a National Statistical Commission and a notification constituting the Commission has been issued on 1 June, 2005. A copy of the notification is enclosed. It is expected that the statutory Commission would be set up within a period of one year.

The Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) was held in October, 2004. The tradition of holding the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations in all full fledged manner has been thus revived and it is proposed to hold it every year from now.”

27. Questioned on the mechanisms of coordination between the Central and State Governments and other Departments in the matter of collection of Statistical

data, the Ministry, in reply, have *inter alia* stated that their role was mainly advisory which is exercised through the Advisory Committees who oversee the statistical activities in the Central Ministries and the State Governments. Examples of such Committees are, the High Level Coordination Committees functioning in the States, the various Committees of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and the Technical Committee for Direction in the case of livestock statistics. Further, the Ministry have also been organizing meetings of the Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) which provide a forum for regular interaction among the Central and State Statisticians. As informed by the Ministry, the structure of the statistical system in India ensures that the statistical activities of the States are supervised and coordinated by the respective administrative Central Ministries. For example, in the sectors of agriculture, livestock and fisheries statistics, the Ministry of Agriculture ensures that all the States follow the same concepts, definitions and procedures in collection statistics at State level.

28. Questioned on aspects relating to variation in the data compiled by the Central Government and the State Governments, the Ministry, in reply, stated as under:—

“The Central Government collects data in Census and Sample Surveys from the State and Sub-State levels and compiles estimates both at national and state levels. As the agency is the same there are no variation in data compiled. In cases where the Ministries get the data from the States and compile the same there is no difference in estimates at national and state levels.

In some cases where the States obtain estimates using State sample data and the centre obtains estimates through Central sample data, variation in data compiled will be there due to sampling errors and agency biases.”

29. Asked to specify the recommendations made by the conference of the CSSO and Chief Secretaries of States/UTs held during October, 2004 the Ministry, in reply, *inter alia* submitted as under:—

“The Conference reviewed the statistical system and issues related to Agriculture, Live Stocks; Health; Industry; Housing; Education; Labour; Road Transport, etc., with a view to facilitate a better understanding and to carry out in the improvement of the Statistical System.”

30. As detailed in the Ministry’s reply, the recommendations made at the conference, *inter alia*, relate to, using remote sensing technology and data available for improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme, initiating efforts for minimising the divergence between the Final Estimates and Fully Revised Estimates of crop production, evolving a mechanism for consolidating the data sets available from different source agencies like Auxilliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and Anganwadi workers, designating a single agency to co-ordinate all statistical activities relating to health and family

welfare and strengthening the District Statistical offices under the DES, and making them responsible for providing technical assistance and consolidation of statistics from all the line Departments including health authorities.

31. Questioned about the follow up action taken on the recommendations made at the Conference, the Ministry informed as under:—

“The recommendations made by this Conference were sent for implementation to the States/Central Ministries. The progress on the follow-up action taken by the States on the implementation of the recommendations is being collected. The progress received so far from the States/Central Ministries are being processed and facts will be furnished to the Committee.”

32. Questioned further whether the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations was organized annually, the Ministry replied in the negative. It was also stated as under in this regard:—

“The CSO organizes the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations, prepares the reports of the Conference, coordinates with the State Statistical Bureaus and Statistical Units in the Central Ministries/Departments regarding the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Conference.”

**33. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is expected to play a pivotal role in co-ordinating with the various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, State Governments and other Statistical agencies for enabling maintenance of quality standards of core statistics relating to sectors of the agriculture, livestock, health, industry, housing, education, labour, road, transport etc. and to make such data available to economists, Planning Commission and others concerned for usage for the benefit of the country as a whole. The Committee, however, feel constrained to note that the Ministry have, in one of the replies perceived their role in this regard to be merely of advisory nature.**

**34. The Committee also note that the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (CSSO) and Chief Secretaries of the States/Union Territories held in October, 2004 had made a detailed analysis of issues relating *inter alia* to agriculture and livestock statistics, social statistics, health and family welfare statistics and economic census. The Conference had, *inter alia* identified areas of weaknesses in compiling quality data and suggested remedial measures for overcoming the problems. The Committee, however, note with concern that the Ministry do not have ready information on the follow up action taken on implementation of the recommendations made by the Conference. As per the assurance given, the Committee expect the Government to process the related information on the progress made in implementing the recommendations and apprise them of the facts relating thereto at the earliest.**

**35. For enabling effective interaction between the Central and State Governments for addressing issues relating to the quality of statistical data, the Committee had, in their Nineteenth Report, recommended that the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisation (CSSO) be held at annual intervals. This was agreed to by the Government. The Committee, however, feel seriously concerned to note that the practice of convening the conference annually is not being adhered to. The Committee reiterate the need for invariably holding the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations at annual intervals.**

### **Project Monitoring Division Time and Cost overruns**

36. At the beginning of the third quarter of the year, there were 660 projects with an anticipated cost of Rs. 281769.81 crore on the monitor of the Ministry. For the purpose of monitoring, the projects are 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.

37. Aspects relating to implementation of the projects, as detailed by the Ministry *inter alia* reveal as follows:

“An analysis of the total 683 projects at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter shows that 77 projects have contributed to both time as well as cost overruns w.r t. their original schedule. While the time overrun accounted by these projects ranges from 2-252 months, the cost has resulted in 90.7% increase w.r.t. original cost. The total numbers of delayed projects are 265 w.r.t. their original schedule. The delay for these projects ranges from 1 to 252 months. Of the 265 delayed projects 85 (32.08%) projects belonging to road and high ways sector are being implemented with range of 1-60 months delay. These 265 delayed projects have accounted for a cost over run of Rs. 28662 crore.”

38. On issues relating to time and cost overrun of projects, the Ministry’s response *inter alia* states.

“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 could be controlled up to an extant which has resulted in reducing the cost overrun of the projects. An analysis of the trend in the last 14 years shows that the cost overrun has come down from 62% in March, 1991 to 18.1% in September, 2005 resulting in savings.”

39. Detailing the specific initiatives taken to improve monitoring of project implementation, the Ministry informed the Committee as under:—

“Proposals relating to amendment of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, after examination of all the relevant issues, have been incorporated in a Bill prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development for approval of the Parliament. Keeping in view the importance of Rehabilitation and resettlement issues in project implementation, a National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation has been finalized and it is being formulated in shape of legislation.

The issues relating to standardisation of Contract documents have been examined in the light of constraints faced in a ward of contracts, reasons for failure of contracts, poor performance record in contract management in the public sector, etc. A Standard Contract Management System consisting of Standard Contract Clauses and Standard General conditions of Contract has been devised and circulated, as guidelines for adoption. Minister of State for Statistics & Programme Implementation visited 18 projects *viz.* Tollyganj Garia MRTS Project in Kolkata, Ernakulam Tiruvananthapuram Railway Electrification Project of Southern Railway, Construction of New Runway at Mangalore Airport, National Highway Development Project in Karnataka among others and reviewed the status of implementation at site. In addition, the officers of the Ministry visited projects in Different parts of the country and reviewed the status of implementation at site. Standing Committees have been set up by the Ministries/ Departments to fix responsibility for time and cost overrun of central sector projects. These measures, alongwith frequent reviews at higher levels, has helped in bringing down the incidence of delays in project implementation. The other initiatives of the Division areas follows:—

- (i) The Flash Reporting system has been modified to focus on the constraints faced in implementation and to relate the monitoring of progress with reference to completion of major milestones on the monitor.
- (ii) The Project Monitoring Division has taken the initiative for introduction of On-line Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS). It is to be made operationalised by 31 March, 2006. Consultants have been appointed to study various aspects of 32 projects in different sectors to study the implementation process. The results of the study will be consolidated and manual on project implementation would be reviewed for guidance and future planning, to improve the project Implementation scenario.
- (iii) Follow up action on the recommendations of the Govindaraian Committee for simplification of extant procedures for project approvals and evaluation.”

40. The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) follows a two tier system of monitoring project implementation. While all projects are monitored on quarterly basis, the major projects costing Rs 100 crore are monitored on monthly basis through Flash Report System. An Exception Report in respect of projects which are showing progressive slippage in achieving the milestones, is also issued. The Exception Report concentrates on the exceptional issues and problems responsible for future delays. The critical issues requiring action at higher levels are brought into the focus. The emphasis is on exceptions and problems that need to be addressed without delay. Besides this, Special PMO Report on projects costing Rs. 500 crore and above, is also released every quarter.

41. The other initiatives taken towards strengthening project implementation measures include rigorous quarterly reviews of implementation of public sector projects by the Ministry concerned, the review of projects experiencing cost overrun and slippage in commissioning by the Committees of Secretaries; fixation of responsibility for slippages by the Standing Committees and incorporation of Govindarajan Committee's recommendation on project formulation, appraisal and implementation of Central projects etc.

42. The initiatives taken by the Ministry, along with the policy measures initiated by the administrative Ministries is said to have contributed significantly in reducing the cost overruns in respect of Central Sector projects. As regards the cost overrun with respect to the original cost of approval, was 67.7% during early 1990s as against 18.1% during April-September, 2005.

43. The reasons for delayed implementation of the Central Sector Projects can be delineated follows:

- (i) Financial constraints and inadequate funding,
- (ii) Land acquisition
- (iii) Shifting of utilities
- (iv) Clearances from Forest, Environment and Pollution Agencies
- (v) Tender related delays
- (vi) Equipment procurement delays

44. A major programme initiated by the Government for strengthening Project Monitoring Mechanism is the 'On line computerised monitoring system; Implementation of the programme witnessed significant delays, reasons for which, as furnished in the Action Taken Note reveal as follows:—

- (a) Restrictions imposed by the World Bank in the tendering process Subsequently resorted to procurement of equipment through NICSI.

- (b) Delay in supply of equipment by NICS I a Govt. of India undertaking.
- (c) Change in the requirement of the Ministry in so far as the contents of the reports so as to curtail delay in release of reports.
- (d) Delay in the software development by TERI.

45. The milestones for operationalising the OCMS programme are as:—

- Project Data (including milestones) on experimental basis will be entered into the system by project authorities (PSUs) by end of February, 2006.
- Once the accuracy of the system functioning is certified as per the original parameters laid down, OCMS will be declared operational.
- Training will be imparted to members of PSUs having large projects within a period of 4 to 6 days. Training manual suitable for project authorities in PSUs will be printed and circulated before hand.
- The OCMS will be operationalised by end of August, 2006.
- We hope to receive data directly from project authorities and process on the OCMS by the end of September, 2006.

46. As per the Outcome Budget, 2006-07, the On-line Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) is to be made operative by September, 2006.

47. Asked to specify whether the programme implementation wing of the Ministry was suitably equipped in terms of knowledge, manpower etc. to monitor infrastructure projects the Ministry in their post evidence reply submitted as under:—

“The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division is headed by Joint Adviser with two supporting Deputy Advisers and one Director. The officers currently in position have adequate knowledge to monitor projects in various actors. However, the present manpower structure in the IPMD is in a very precarious shape. Out of 4 sanctioned Deputy Advisers, only 2 are available in position and currently on extended period of deputation. In the existing Recruitment Rules for Deputy Advisers, there is no scope for absorption of the officers who, with adequate experience of project monitoring, wish to be absorbed in the IPMD. At the same time, officers with requisite experience are not willing to join the IPMD despite repeated advertisements in national dailies. The selection process by UPSC is very time consuming and has not resulted in any new officer joining IPMD in last five years.



The IPMD could be in a state of sudden vacuum if the recruitment rules for Deputy Advisers in the IPMD are not amended so as to get the willing officers absorbed for smooth functioning leading to monitor Central Sector Infrastructure Projects meaningfully. Moreover, the experience of supporting staff especially at the level of Under Secretaries and Section Officers is not commensurate with the nature of technical work handled in this Division. As a result, regular field visits to projects which are suffering time overrun and cost overrun could not be undertaken by the officers. Hence the efficacy of monitoring has been diluted to a large extent.

In view of the above, it may be noted that IPMD is running short of manpower to handle the existing workload, it is also not possible to monitor the projects effectively using all the management tools available at present.”

As per an article titled Budget Strategy for 2006-07 - Consolidate, optimise, deliver which appeared in the Hindu Business Line dated 6.12.2005 *inter alia* states that the Finance Minister had declared the shocking detail that 340 bigger projects with a total investment of Rs. 18,000 crore and 620 projects each with an investment of over Rs. 20 crore were still dragging on, gobbling up resources many times more than envisaged, it has been pointed out that the multiple effect of commissioning projects on time and making them work as per specifications will by itself be the equivalent of adding two percentage points to the GDP.

**48. The Committee note from the information furnished that of the 683 projects on the monitor of the Ministry, 77 projects have witnessed time as well as cost overruns. While the time overrun witnessed in the implementation of the projects stretches from 2 to 253 months, the resultant cost escalation has been to the extent of 90.7%. Though the cost overrun in regard to implementing projects is stated to have gone down from 67.6% in the 1990s to 18.1% in the period, April-September, 2005, it has also been brought to light that the precarious position of the manpower structure in the Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) has diluted the efficiency of the project monitoring task to a significant extent. Bringing down time and cost overruns in implementing projects is by itself expected to contribute to as much as 2% of the GDP. The Committee, therefore again emphasise on ensuring that sustained and focussed attention be given to implement adequate measures for minimising the cost and time escalations in project implementation**

**49. The Online Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) which is perceived to be a major initiative towards ensuring effective monitoring of project implementation has itself, as pointed out in the earirer reports of the Committee witnessed repeated episodes of delays. As per the information furnished to the Committee, the system is now set to be operationalised by July, 2006. However, as**

**per the Outcome Budget, 2006-07, the project is likely to become operative only by September, 2006. The Committee take strong exception to the frequent shifting of the time schedule for ope-rationalising the OCMS project. They expect that no effort would be spared in ensuring that the project is made operational definitely by September, 2006 and any proposal for extension beyond that will be intimated to the Committee along with sufficient reasons for the same.**

NEW DELHI;  
19 May, 2006  

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29 Vaisakha, 1928 (*Saka*)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI,  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Finance.*

STATEMENT OF CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE IN  
THE THIRTY-NINTH REPORT (2006-2007)

Sl. No.	Para No.	Ministry/Department Concerned	Conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3	4
1.	14, 15	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	<p>The Committee had, in their fourth and nineteenth report on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively taken note of the fact that Tier II which was the actual implementation phase of the India Statistical Strengthening Project was dependent on the results of Tier I of the project. The Committee had, therefore, emphasised on the need to ensure that the project schedules were strictly adhered to. From the information furnished, the Committee note that the work on building the Concept Paper on Tier-II of the India Statistical Strengthening Project which is dependent on the broad results implementation of Tier-I of the project has been hampered. While the work on developing the 'Concept Paper' for Tier-II in respect of components relating to 'Creation and Maintenance of Business Register' and 'Improvement of Service Sector Statistics' has been initiated, the development of the 'Concept Paper' on the remaining three components could not be initiated <i>viz.</i> identifying specific requirements for strengthening the State Statistical Branches Bureaus, assessment of the survey capabilities of the private sector and all India Statistical network. The delay</p>

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			<p>in formulating the 'Concept Paper' for Tier II of the project has been owing to the non-availability of the broad results/achievements relating to implementation of the three components as a part of the Tier- I programme of the project.</p> <p>The Committee, therefore, re-emphasise on ensuring that all efforts are made to see that the work on the remaining components of Tier I of the India Statistical Strengthening Project are completed as per the laid down schedules so that Tier-II of the project takes off without further delay. They also wish to be apprised quarterly of the progress made in this direction.</p>
2.	21, 22	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	<p>From the information furnished, the Committee note that the current series of CPI (UNME) is based on the Family Living Survey (FLS) data collected during 1982-83. As such, the consumption basket of the current series of CPI (UNME) needs to be revised. What the Committee find to be particularly worrisome to note in this regard is that owing to lack of field officers, the Family Living Survey could not be undertaken. Consequently the Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC) had to recommend for continuing with the current series of CPI (UNME) for some more time. The Committee understand that the recruitment process for filling up the vacant posts of the Field Officers is underway. The Committee expect that the Family Living Survey will be undertaken immediately upon completion of the recruitment process so as to enable the revision of CPI (UNME) series.</p> <p>The Committee had, in their 31st Action Taken Report <i>inter alia</i> observed that the</p>

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Government had failed to furnish details of the measures initiated to ensure early completion of the work on formulating the new series of WPI and switching over to the Producer Price Index (PPI). From the details now furnished, the Committee note that in regard to revising the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), the major task of collecting the price information for the product basket of the new series applicable from April, 2000 onwards remains to be executed. As regards the work pertaining to construction of the Producer Price Index (PPI) for commodity sectors, the Committee note that the Working Group concerned has commenced with the work on addressing the related conceptual, analytical and technical issues. With regard to the new series of CPI (IW) on base 2001=100, the Committee note that the Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC) had at its meeting held in February, 2001, decided to release the new series. The Committee expect that every possible effort is made to ensure that the work on revising the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is executed within a pre-determined time frame. The Committee also desire that the new series of CPI (IW) on base, 2001=100, which is stated to be ready and under submission to Ministry of Labour, be released by the Ministry at the earliest.

3. 33, 34 & 35 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is expected to play a pivotal role in co-ordinating with the various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, State Governments and other Statistical agencies for enabling maintenance of quality standards of core statistics relating to sectors of the agriculture, livestock, health, industry,

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housing, education, labour, road, transport etc. and to make such data available to economists, Planning Commission and others concerned for usage for the benefit of the country as a whole. The Committee, however, feel constrained to note that the Ministry have, in one of the replies perceived their role in this regard to be merely of advisory nature.

The Committee also note that the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (CSSO) and Chief Secretaries of the States/Union Territories held in October, 2004 had made a detailed analysis of issues relating *inter alia* to agriculture and livestock statistics, social statistics, health and family welfare statistics and economic census. The Conference had, *inter alia* identified areas of weaknesses in compiling quality data and suggested remedial measures for overcoming the problems. The Committee, however, note with concern that the Ministry do not have ready information on the follow up action taken on implementation of the recommendations made by the Conference. As per the assurance given, the Committee expect the Government to process the related information on the progress made in implementing the recommendations and apprise them of the facts relating thereto at the earliest.

For enabling effective interaction between the Central and State Governments for addressing issues relating to the quality of statistical data, the Committee had, in their Nineteenth Report, recommended that the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisation (CSSO) be held at annual

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4.	48, 49	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	<p>intervals. This was agreed to by the Government. The Committee, however, feel seriously concerned to note that the practice of convening the conference annually is not being adhered to. The Committee reiterate the need for invariably holding the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations at annual intervals.</p> <p>The Committee note from the information furnished that of the 683 projects on the monitor of the Ministry, 77 projects have witnessed time as well as cost overruns. While the time overrun witnessed in the implementation of the projects stretches from 2 to 253 months, the resultant cost escalation has been to the extent of 90.7%. Though the cost overrun in regard to implementing projects is stated to have gone down from 67.6% in the 1990s to 18.1% in the period, April-September, 2005, it has also been brought to light that the precarious position of the manpower structure in the Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) has diluted the efficiency of the project monitoring task to a significant extent. Bringing down time and cost overruns in implementing projects is by itself expected to contribute to as much as 2% of the GDP. The Committee, therefore again emphasise on ensuring that sustained and focussed attention be given to implement adequate measures for minimising the cost and time escalations in project implementation</p> <p>The Online Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) which is perceived to be a major initiative towards ensuring effective monitoring of project implementation has itself, as pointed out in the earlier reports of the Committee witnessed repeated</p>

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episodes of delays. As per the information furnished to the Committee, the system is now set to be operationalised by July, 2006. However, as per the Outcome Budget, 2006-07, the project is likely to become operative only by September, 2006. The Committee take strong exception to the frequent shifting of the time schedule for operationalising the OCMS project. They expect that no effort would be spared in ensuring that the project is made operational definitely by September, 2006 and any proposal for extension beyond that will be intimated to the Committee along with sufficient reasons for the same.

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**Part-II**  
**(1200 to 1315 hrs.)**

**Witnesses, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**

1. Shri J. Hari Narayan, Secretary
2. Dr. R.C. Panda, Special Secretary
3. Dr. K.V. Rao, DG & CEO, NSSO
4. Dr. Rita Sharma, AS & FA (S&PI)
5. Dr. Shanker K. Pal, Director, ISI, Kolkata
6. Dr. S.K. Nath, ADG, Trg.
7. Shri Vishnu Kumar, ADG, NAD/Computer Centre
8. Shri K.A.D. Sinha, ADG, CSO
9. Shri A.K. Saxena, Joint Secretary, S & PI
10. Shri J. Dash, DDG
11. Dr. P.C. Tangri, DDG, CPD
12. Dr. A.K. Yogi, DDG, FOD
13. Shri Ramesh Kolli, DDG (NAD)
14. Shri D.K. Joshi, DDG (Trg.)
15. Shri A.K. Mehra, DDG, ISD
16. Shri V.K. Malhotra, DDG, SDRD
17. Shri V.K. Aroa, DDG, DPD
18. Shri M.V.S. Ranganadham, Director (Admn.)
19. Shri A.K. Ganeriwala, Director, MPLADS
20. Shri Deepak Rastogi, Director
21. Mrs. J. Jurian, Director (IFD)
22. Dr. C. Rangarajan, Jt. Advisor, IPMD

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation to the sitting of the Committee and invited their attention to the provisions contained in direction 55 of the Directions by the Speaker.

3. The Committee then took oral evidence of representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on issues arising out of Budget Proposals (2006-07) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and other related matters .

4. Thereafter, the Chairman requested the representatives of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to furnish notes on certain points raised by the Members to which replies were not readily available with them during the discussion.

5. The evidence was concluded.

6. A verbatim record of proceedings has been kept.

*The witnesses then withdrew.*

**Part-III**  
**(1430 to 1630 hrs.)**

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*The witnesses then withdrew.*

*The Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SITTING OF STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON FINANCE THE COMMITTEE SAT ON WEDNESDAY, 19 MAY, 2006  
FROM 0930 TO 1030 HRS.

PRESENT

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
3. Dr. Rajesh Kumar Mishra
4. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
5. Shri Rupchand Pal
6. Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia
7. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain
8. Shri Vijoy Krishna

*Rajya Sabha*

9. Shri S.P.M. Syed Khan
10. Shri Santosh Bagrodia

SECRETARIAT

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|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Smt. P.K. Sandhu    | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri A.M. Mukhopadhyay  | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>      |
| 3. Shri S.B. Arora         | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i>     |
| 4. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar | — | <i>Under Secretary</i>      |
| 5. Smt. Anita B. Panda     | — | <i>Under Secretary</i>      |

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

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|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3. | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
|    | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 |

4. The Committee then took for consideration draft Reports on the Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the following Ministries/Departments and

adopted the same subject to the modification as shown in Annexure-I in respect of the draft Report at SI. No. (v) :—

(i)	11	11	11	11
(ii)	11	11	11	11
(iii)	11	11	11	11
(iv)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation			
(v)	11	11	11	11

5. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Reports in the light of modification as also to make verbal and other consequential changes arising out of the factual verification and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

*The Committee then adjourned.*