

SEVENTIETH REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2012-2013)
(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME
IMPLEMENTATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2013-2014)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.04.2013

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.04.2013



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 2013 / Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

COF No. 70

Price : Rs. 52.00

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) and printed by Jainco Art India, New Delhi-110 005.

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FINANCE (2012-2013)

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*Nominated as Member of the Standing Committee on Finance *w.e.f.* 13th December, 2012.

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorized by the Committee, present this Seventieth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

2. The Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation were laid on the Table of the House on 14 March, 2013.

3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 20 March, 2013.

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 16 April, 2013. Minutes of the sittings of the Committee are given in appendix to the Report.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2013-14).

NEW DELHI;
16 April, 2013
26 Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

YASHWANT SINHA,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Finance.

REPORT

PART I

I. INTRODUCTORY

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.

1.2 The Statistics Wing, called the National Statistical Office (NSO), consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

1.3 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.

1.4 Besides these two wings, there is National Statistical Commission created through a Resolution of Government of India (MoS&PI) and one autonomous Institute, *viz.*, Indian Statistical Institute declared as an Institute of National importance by an Act of Parliament.

1.5 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. Field data are collected through dedicated field staff.

1.6 In line with the emphasis on the quality of statistics released by the Ministry, the methodological issues concerning the compilation of statistics are overseen by Committees like Advisory Committee on National Accounts, Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics, Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (TAC on SPCL), etc. The Ministry compiles datasets based on current data, after applying standard statistical techniques and extensive scrutiny and supervision.

1.7 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 website simultaneously.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 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.

1.10 Item of work under Statistic Wing (National Statistical Organisation) are as follows:—

- (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 Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES) advises the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and also DESs 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 organizations, 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 Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (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 organized manufacturing sector;
- (vi) Organizes 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) 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 Organization and other Central Ministries and Departments;
- (viii) 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 and environment, literacy levels, health, nutrition, tourism, family welfare, etc;
- (ix) Dissemination of 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; and
- (xi) Organising in-service and induction courses to build the capacity of not only Central and State personnel but also international statisticians.

1.11 Items of work under the Programme Implementation Wing are as follows:—

P.I. Wing have three functioning divisions namely Twenty Point Programme Division, Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division and the MP Local Area Development Scheme Division.

(a) Monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme (TPP)

The 20 Point Programme Division monitors the progress on the implementation of TPP - 86 and evaluates the progress at macro level. The Management Information System developed by the Division consists of Monthly progress Report (MPR) and Half Yearly Progress Report (HYPR). The MPR covers achievements during each month against pre-set physical targets of carefully selected 20 items, which have a direct and crucial bearing on the life and standard of living of the deprived and under privileged classes and those of living below the poverty line. The HYPR on all items indicates both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of performance in implementation of the programme which is aimed at elimination of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people, specially the under privileged and below the poverty line.

(b) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division (IPMD)

The IPMD Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division monitors and facilitates the implementation of the projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above in the Central Sector. The important activities of this Division include (a) bringing out periodical reports, review notes, remedial measures and facilitating solution for problems of the projects (b) while all projects are monitored at a quarterly basis, major projects costing between Rs. 150 crores and Rs. 1000 crores and mega projects costing over Rs. 1000 crores are monitored on a monthly basis through flash report system. On the basis of the reports from Ministries/Departments, "Flash Report on Mega Project" for all projects costing above Rs. 1000 crores is drawn up

before the end of each month. (c) The division assists (i) the public investment board by providing critical appraisal of the state of preparedness of projects, (ii) Committee of Secretaries by apprising the COS of the constraints and implementation and action taken or initiated by various agencies on its directions and (iii) Cabinet Committee on Investment etc.

The IPMD also collects relevant statistics of production and productivity from concerned Ministries/Department and compiles and analyses the information in the form of Monthly Progress Reports. This Division is entrusted with the monitoring of performance of the country's 11 key infrastructure sectors, namely, power, coal, steel, railways, telecommunication, ports, fertilisers, cement, petroleum and natural gas, roads and civil aviation. The performance of these sectors are analysed with reference to the targets for the month/period for submission and intimated to the Prime Minister's office and the Cabinet Secretariat.

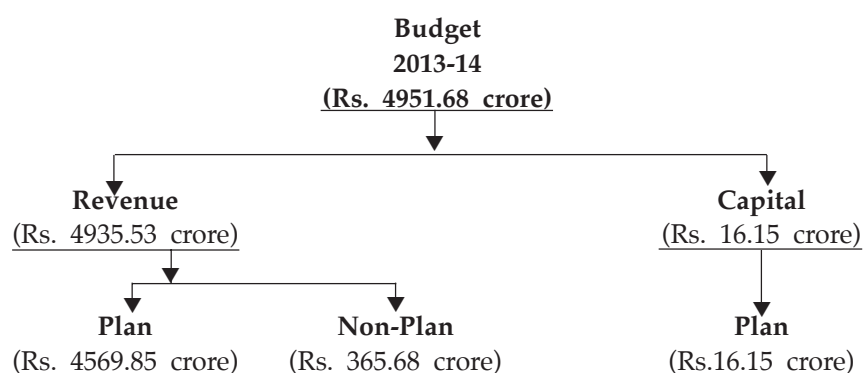
(c) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

The MP local Area Development Scheme Division was created during 1994. The Programme Implementation Wing of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the MP Local Area Development Scheme.

II. BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

Budget 2013-2014

2.1 The Demands for Grants under Demand No. 91 for the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation includes a budget proposal of Rs. 4951.68 crore for the year 2013-14. The demand under Revenue is Rs. 4935.53 crore and under Capital is Rs. 16.15 crore. The Ministry proposes to undertake seven Plan Schemes (including MPLADS) with an estimated outlay of Rs. 4569.85 crore under Plan Revenue and Rs. 16.15 crore under Plan Capital.



2.2 Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actuals for 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 (expected expenditure upto March, 2013) and Budget Estimates for 2013-2014 both under Plan and Non-Plan are given as under:—

(Total Plan and Total Non-plan)
(Rs. in lakhs)

	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Expected expenditure	BE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-Plan (Total MOSPI) (%ge change)	30,035.00	32,670.00	32,971.45	34,736.00 (15.7%)	34,030.00 (4.2%)	35,350.89 (7.2%)	35,754.00 (2.9%)	33,781.00 (-0.7%)	34,128.85 (-3.5%)	36,568.00 (2.3%)
Plan (Without MPLADS) (%ge change)	26,800.00	12,300.00	11,903.11	60,000.00 (123.9%)	45,800.00 (272.4%)	26,247.96 (120.5%)	63,100.00 (5.2%)	48,600.00 (6.1%)	34,096.36 (29.9%)	63,100.00 (0.0%)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL (Plan + NP) without MPLADS (%ge change)	56,835.00	44,970.00	44,874.56	94,736.00 (66.7%)	79,830.00 (77.5%)	61,598.85 (37.3%)	98,854.00 (4.3%)	82,381.00 (3.2%)	68,225.21 (10.8%)	99,668.00 (0.8%)
MPLADS (%ge change)	158,000.00	170,000.00	153,331.56	158,000.00 (0.0%)	295,000.00 (73.5%)	250,768.44 (63.5%)	395,500.00 (150.3%)	395,000.00 (33.9%)	318,450.00 (27.0%)	395,500.00 (0.0%)
TOTAL Plan (including MPLADS) (%ge change)	184,800.00	182,300.00	165,234.67	455,500.00 (146.5%)	340,800.00 (86.9%)	277,016.40 (67.7%)	458,600.00 (0.7%)	443,600.00 (30.2%)	352,546.36 (27.3%)	458,600.00 (0.0%)
G. TOTAL MOSPI (Plan + NP) (%ge change)	214,835.00	214,970.00	198,206.12	490,236.00 (128.2%)	374,830.00 (74.4%)	312,367.29 (57.6%)	494,354.00 (0.8%)	477,381.00 (27.4%)	386,675.21 (23.8%)	495,168.00 (0.2%)

Note : %ge increase (+)/decrease (-) has been calculated using figures of the current year over the corresponding figure of previous year.

NON-PLAN 2013-14

2.3 The Ministry's Non-Plan budget of Rs. 365.68 crore in 2013-14 is primarily salary-oriented as the major function of the Statistics Wing (NSO) is to conduct of surveys, collect, analyse and disseminate data, which is a staff intensive function. The major components of the Non-Plan budget for the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2013-2014 are given below:

Object Head	Budget	% of total Non-Plan Budget
Salaries	Rs. 23861.84 lakh	65.25%
Domestic Travels	Rs. 641.03 lakh	1.75%
Foreign Travel	Rs. 15.28 lakh	0.04%
Office Expenses	Rs. 691.72 lakh	1.89%
Rent Rates & Taxes	Rs. 220.51 lakh	0.60%
Publications	Rs. 43.05 lakh	0.18%
OAE	Rs. 165.27 lakh	0.45%
Grants-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata	Rs. 10522.50 lakh	28.77%
Others	Rs. 406.80 lakh	1.11%

2.4 The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is engaged in conducting integrated programme of research, training and practical application of statistics in different disciplines through a large number of projects.

By an Act of Parliament, known as the ISI Act (No. 57) of 1959, the Institute was declared as an 'Institute of National Importance' and was conferred with the right to hold examinations and grant degrees and diplomas in statistics and allied disciplines. By the 'Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act 1995', the Institute has also been empowered to conduct courses, besides statistics, in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and other subjects related to Statistics. Grants-in-aid to ISI are released on the basis of the recommendations of a Statutory Committee set up under Section 8(1) of the ISI Act. From the budget of the Ministry, an amount of Rs. 10522.50 lakh has been kept as grants-in-aid to the Institute, as Non-Plan allocation during 2013-14.

2.5 National Statistical Commission Non-Plan budget for the year 2013-14 has been kept at Rs. 0.95 crore.

2.6 Trend of Non-Plan expenditure indicates an increase in expenditure from Rs. 337.81 crore in 2012-13 (RE) to Rs. 365.68 crore (BE) during 2013-14 indicating an increase of 8.25%.

PLAN 2013-14

2.7 The Plan budget proposal in 2013-14 is Rs. 4586.00 crore to be spent on MPLAD Scheme and other Plan Schemes. MPLAD Scheme has a budget provision of Rs. 3955.00 crore which is 86.24% of total Plan outlay of Ministry. Out of Rs. 631.00 crore for other Plan Schemes, the major components of expenditure are as follows:—

Object Head	Budget	% of total Plan Budget of Rs. 631 Cr.
1	2	3
Salaries	Rs. 684.00 lakh	1.08%
Domestic Travels	Rs. 1150.50 lakh	1.82%
Foreign Travels	Rs. 63.00 lakh	0.10%
Office Expenses	Rs. 2825.00 lakh	4.48%
Publications	Rs. 335.00 lakh	0.53%
Other Admn. Expenses	Rs. 924.00 lakh	1.46%
Advertising & Publicity	Rs. 4386.00 lakh	6.95%
Professional Services	Rs. 3382.00 lakh	5.36%

1	2	3
Grants-in-aid (excluding NER and MPLADS but includes ISI)	Rs. 40476.00 lakh	64.15%
Information Technology	Rs. 675.00 lakh	1.07%
Machinery & Equipment	Rs. 55.00 lakh	0.09%
Major Works	Rs. 156.00 lakh	0.25%
Lump sum provision for NE States	Rs. 6310.00 lakh	10.00%
Others	Rs. 1678.50 lakh	2.66%

2.8 Grants-in-aid: The proposed outlay under grants-in-aid during 2013-14 is Rs. 4383.46 crore which includes (i) Rs. 3955.00 crore for MPLAD Scheme, (ii) Rs. 43.00 crore for ISI Kolkata for its Plan Schemes, (iii) Rs. 49.38 crore for India Statistical Strengthening Project, (iv) Rs. 2.88 crore for Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (Rs. 2.70 crore each for States and Rs. 0.18 crore for UTs), (v) Rs. 12.90 crore for—Capacity Development, and (vi) Rs. 359.00 crore for Economic Census.

2.9 The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is in operation since 23rd December, 1993. Under this scheme, *w.e.f.* the financial year 2012-13, the Members of Parliament (LS&RS both) have a choice to suggest to the concerned District Collector(s) works of capital nature to the tune of Rs. 5 crore per year to be taken up in their respective constituencies/States for creation of durable assets based on local needs. The amount is released by MPLAD Division in two installments every year. Since funds under the scheme are non-lapsable, funds earmarked for a financial year, if not released during a particular year, are carried forward to the next financial year(s). The District Authorities execute development works on the recommendation of Member of Parliament in accordance with the extant guidelines prescribed by the Government.

2.10 Under the scheme of MPLADS, which was launched in the middle of the 8th Five Year Plan, an aggregate amount of Rs. 28,241.75 crores have been released by the Government of India till 28.02.2013. During the same period, the District Authorities are reported to have issued the sanctions for different items of work costing Rs. 27673.07 crores and against this, the expenditure has been Rs. 24903.90 crores has been achieved. During the current year 2012-13, up to 28.02.2013, an amount of Rs. 3243.50 crores has been released.

2.11 On the basis of the instructions on Zero Based Budgeting, the Plan Schemes of the XI Plan have been formulated by amalgamation/modifying/dropping the Plan Schemes of the X Plan. Information on the Plan provision (BE, RE and Actuals) during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 of XII Five Year Plan is given below:—

**Plan Scheme-wise allocation of BE, RE & Actual Expenditure
2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the plan scheme	11th Plan Outlay (2007-12) (Rs. crore)	2010-11 Actual expenditure	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14
				BE	RE	Actual expenditure	BE	RE	Expected Expenditure	BE
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (1+2):										
1.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	*	283.09	1,200.00	1,150.00	1,029.68	1,000.00	500.00	506.68	300.00
2.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	*	1,452.43	20,000.00	12,800.00	11,374.38	20,000.00	8,300.00	7,768.22	5,000.00
Central Sector Schemes (3 to 8):										
3.	Capacity Development	344.50	6,248.33	12,000.00	13,050.00	9,863.99	14,700.00	12,877.00	8,454.73	12,177.00
4.	Sixth Economic Census	91.00	0.08	22,000.00	13,500.00	1,515.16	22,000.00	22,000.00	15,357.52	40,500.00
	Total CSO without CC (1 to 4)*	435.50	7,983.93	55,200.00	40,500.00	23,783.21	57,700.00	43,677.00	32,087.15	57,977.00
5.	Strengthening of Computer Centre	20.00	71.02	200.00	200.00	173.94	200.00	123.00	-	123.00
6.	Grant in aid to ISI, Kolkata	120.00	3,600.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	1,750.00	4,300.00
P.I. Wing										
7.	Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects & Programmes	18.50	248.16	600.00	1,100.00	290.81	1,000.00	600.00	259.21	700.00
Total MOSPI (without MPLADS)		594.00	11,903.11	60,000.00	45,800.00	26,247.96	63,100.00	48,600.00	34,096.36	63,100.00
8.	MPLADS		153,331.56	158,000.00	295,000.00	250,768.44	395,500.00	395,000.00	318,450.00	95,500.00
Grand Plan Total (MOSPI)		594.00	165,234.67	218,000.00	340,800.00	277,016.40	458,600.00	443,600.00	352,546.36	458,600.00

*For ISSP and BSLLD, allocations are made on annual basis.

2.12 When asked about the reasons for the persistent under-utilization of plan fund, the Ministry in their post evidence reply stated as under:

“The shortfall in plan expenditure during 2010-11 and 2011-12 was primarily on account of lesser expenditure under the Economic

Census (EC) and Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP). The Ministry had to delay the commencement of Economic Census to avoid overlapping with ongoing Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC). In the case of ISSP, initially there was uncertainty of the availability of funds for the project in the 12th Five Year Plan which restricted consideration of State's proposals. In the later years *i.e.* at the implementation stage there was delay on the part of State Governments to complete the pre-requisite requirement to sign MoU with Government of India. Further, delay in making arrangements for Rural Price Data Collection by Department of Posts for Consumer Price Index was also one of the factor for shortfall in plan expenditure during 2010-11. Similarly, postponement of Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Conference to 2012-13 contributed in lower utilization of plan funds under the Capacity Development Plan Scheme during 2011-12.

During 2012-13, the funds under ISSP remained unutilized because States who were given first instalment failed to spend the allocated funds, and as a result, the release of second instalment to these States had to be deferred. Delay in preparation of State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs) by State Governments which have not signed MoUs also resulted in under-utilization. Delay in finalization of major works proposal also contributed to shortfall of plan expenditure under "Capacity Development during 2012-13".

In addition the under-utilization of allocated funds in NSSO for the years 2010-11 and 2012-13 was not very high when compared to BE/RE. However, for 2011-12, there was under-utilisation under the Head 'Major Works' as many 'Projects' could not get the required technical and financial approval in time due to administrative reasons. Moreover, such Projects are executed by CPWD and in many cases it was not possible for them to utilize the funds as per authorizations ordered in their favour. This resulted in 'savings'.

Based on the reasons given above for under-utilisation of fund it can be inferred that the major reasons of shortfall in utilization were beyond the administrative control of the Ministry, however review of expenditure in the meeting of senior officers meeting is being undertaken by Secretary, to ensure that expenditure targets are achieved."

Plan Schemes being implemented during the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17

2.13 To implement the mandate given to the Ministry, and to fulfil its objectives, the Ministry has been operating the following six Plan Schemes during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), besides Members of

Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), for release of funds for the local area development projects, proposed by Members of Parliament for development:

A. Central Sector Schemes

- (i) Capacity Development
- (ii) Grant-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
- (iii) Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes
- (iv) Economic Census

B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- (i) Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)
- (ii) Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)

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

III. INDIA STATISTICAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT (ISSP)

3.1 India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI) under the 11th Plan period with an approved outlay of Rs. 650.43 crores, of which 80% has been funded through a World Bank Loan and 20% borne by the Government of India. ISSP primarily designed to strengthen and improve the State Statistical Systems by way of providing adequate technical and financial support to improve their statistical capacity and infrastructure for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy planning purposes, particularly at the State and Sub-State levels.

3.2 ISSP was formulated as a sequel to the specific recommendations made, primarily for the improvement of the State Statistical Systems, by the National Statistical Commission (NSC) headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan and constituted for effecting necessary improvements in the Indian Statistical System. The Project aims to cover the following key areas of support to the States/UTs:—

- (i) Improving Management and Coordination of Statistical Activities;
- (ii) Developing Statistical Skills and Capacity (Human Resource Development);
- (iii) Developing Statistical Infrastructure and Physical Infrastructure, including Civil Works and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) facilities;
- (iv) Conducting Surveys and Studies; and
- (v) Improving Statistical Operations (data collection, processing, management and dissemination), particularly for some selected and identified 20 key Statistical Activities.

3.3 The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the Project *viz.* ISSP on 19 March, 2010. All the States/UTs, except for Goa and Chandigarh, are already participating in the Project. The participating States/UTs are required to prepare their respective and individual State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs), outlining *inter alia* the Vision, Development Plan and Implementation Strategies, along with the associated timelines and budget lines for the respective State/UT, keeping in view, among other things, the National Strategic

Statistical Plan (NSSP) and the relevant SSSP related guidelines issued earlier by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOS&PI). After initial approval of the SSSP by the concerned State/UT's High Level Steering Committee (SHLSC) of the respective State/UT Government and the subsequent approval by the Government of India's High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on the ISSP Project under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, MOS&PI, on a case-to-case basis, an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) is signed between the Government of India and the concerned State/UT Government, to commence the implementation of the Project, for which the funds are released by MOS&PI in instalments and in accordance with the contents of the relevant SSSP and the terms and conditions contained in the relevant MoU.

3.4 ISSP, being the first ever project of its kind being implemented in India, is envisaged to be implemented in stages/phases to meet the objectives and targets to be achieved, with the implementation of the already approved SSSPs extending through the 12th Plan period and the total additionally required outlay during the 12th Plan Period estimated at Rs. 684.67 crores. For the year 2012-13, an outlay of Rs. 200 crores was kept for the Project at the BE stage, out of an overall 12th Plan funds allocation estimated for the Project to the tune of Rs. 684.67 crores. However, at the RE Stage, the fund allocation for the ISSP for the current fiscal year *viz.* 2012-13 has been kept at Rs. 82.9 crores. For the year 2013-14, the fund requirement for the implementation of the Project has been estimated at Rs. 50.0 crores.

3.5 In year 2012-13, the provision of Rs. 200 crore at the BE stage was made in ISSP a Centrally sponsored scheme but due to slow progress in States the allocation at RE stage was reduced to Rs. 83 crore. Even amount of Rs. 83 crore could not be utilised as the States could not utilise the amount released in 2011-12 and revalidated in the year 2012-13. The final expenditure of ISSP was as under:

(Rs. crore)			
Scheme	BE allocation	RE allocation	Surrender
ISSP	200	83	177.46

The total expenditure of ISSP in 2012-13 was only Rs. 22.54 crore only.

3.6 On the issue of poor performance of the ISSP, the Ministry in their post evidence reply stated as under:

It is a fact that the ISSP has not been performing so far as well as it was expected to perform and as well as it ought to have

performed as per the original/initial plans and expectations of MOS&PI in this regard, despite the best possible efforts made by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI) on several required fronts.

Based on the experiences gained so far by MOS&PI from the implementation of the Project in 13 States/UTs as also in terms of the experiences gained by MOS&PI in supporting and helping several other States/UTs to formulate their respective State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs), it has been observed that one of the primary/underlying reasons for the unsatisfactory progress so far under the Project *vis-à-vis* the originally envisaged and expected progress is that the Implementing States/UTs have been finding it somewhat difficult and complex to implement such a project, which is for the first time ever, a project, concerning official statistics being implemented under an MoU instrument/framework.

3.7 On the issue of restructuring ISSP during the 12th Plan Period, the Ministry in their post evidence reply stated as under:

“In so far as the ISSP is concerned, there is no plan, as of now, to restructure the scheme during the 12th Plan period. However, MOS&PI is now in the process of seeking the requisite approval of the EFC, to start with and of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in turn for enhancing the currently approved funding support for the project to the tune of Rs. 650.43 crores, out of which 80% is in the form of a World Bank Loan for the Project. While doing so, MOS&PI proposes to incorporate the necessary changes in the EFC Memo (based on Revised Cost Estimates) for effecting the required performance enhancing improvements in the Project implementation plan, based on the experiences so far acquired and the lessons learnt in terms of the implementation of the project in different States/UTs.”

IV. BASIC STATISTICS FOR LOCAL LEVEL DEVELOPMENT (BSLLD) SCHEME

4.1 This scheme is a Centrally sponsored pilot scheme with 100% central support to States/UTs develop the decentralized data base at Village/Block for local level planning in all States. The Scheme envisages generating village level statistics at the Gram Panchayat level by compilation of information through Panchayat Secretary in coordination with the village level functionaries such as Aganwari workers, ANM, Chowkidar, village Pradhan, revenue officials, Patwari, etc. The information 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. No house-to-house survey is undertaken in the scheme. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development at village level is compiled in all the Gram Panchayats of selected districts in the year during three years during the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 and 12th Plan *i.e.* 2012-13.

4.2 When enquired about the viability of harnessing the service of Panchayati Raj Institutions for basic statistics on local level development etc., the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:—

“In rural areas, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is implementing a Pilot scheme on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) in 30 States/UTs with the objective to ascertain the availability of data on about 250 indicators from various village records and to identify their sources.

The pilot scheme is in operation in 51 districts across the country for which mostly Panchayat Secretaries are compiling data from the village registers/records in consultation with the village level functionaries and under the supervision of officials of Directorate of Economic and Statistics (DES) of the respective States/UTs.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed web based software “Area Profiler” for accommodating different indicators based on the various ongoing schemes in the entire country. In that software, there is provision for accommodating BSLLD schedule data.

For the purpose of district planning, Local Level Data both rural and urban of the entire district is necessary; therefore, the Ministry is also contemplating a pilot project for urban areas for collecting the basic statistics.”

4.3 On the issue of slow/poor performance of BSLLD Scheme, the Ministry in their post-evidence reply stated as under:

“As the pilot scheme BSLLD is implemented through the DES of the respective States/UTs, the progress of the scheme is not uniform. Therefore, in some States the work for the third phase is going on and in some States, second phase work is yet to be completed. The first phase of the pilot scheme on BSLLD for the reference period 2008-09/2009-10 was completed by 29 States/UTs out of 30 States except Jammu & Kashmir which were implementing the scheme. The second phase of the pilot scheme is now in operation in 24 States/UTs, out of which 8 States/UTs have already completed the second phase of work. The third phase work is also in progress in 3 States/UTs. Through different forums, CSO is trying impress upon the State/UT Governments to reduce the time lag for completion of the work maintaining quality of data. However, there is shortage of officers both at Central and State level which hinders the progress of the scheme. As the progress of work is slow, the funds could not be released as planned. However, quality of data collected is ensured through sample supervision of field work and sample scrutiny of filled in schedules.”

V. COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RELIABLE AND CREDIBLE STATISTICS

5.1 In their Outcome Budget 2013-14, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation stated that there is growing concern about the deficiencies with respect to credibility, timeliness and adequacy of statistics being made available at present. It was, therefore, felt necessary to appropriately modernize the Indian Statistical System and to keep pace with the new and emerging Information Technology and to use the right kind of software and hardware for collection, compilation, processing, analysis and dissemination of data, for ensuring the best possible results. Keeping this in view, the major thrust of the policies and plan strategies of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) would be the following:—

- (i) Reforming the administrative and technical structure of Indian Statistical System and upgrading its capacity;
- (ii) Improving the present system of collection of data, in relation to data that is currently being generated with the objective of reducing the time-lag and improving the quality of data/statistics;
- (iii) Exploration and establishment of an alternative system to cater to the ever increasing demand of Users for data/statistics;
- (iv) Identification and generation of new data series to keep pace with the expanding economy; and
- (v) Developing a system to generate and make available data/statistics at sub-national level for grass root level planning.

5.2 On the issue of collection and dissemination of authentic and reliable statistics, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:—

“With a view to ensure that economic statistics collected in the country is authentic and reliable, various measures are being taken. Important among them are introducing uniformity in methodology and concepts and gradual shift to computer based online data flow through various stages of authentication. Given the data limitations at any point of time, the existing system attempts to diagnose problems in the data both concurrently and *post-facto*.

Improvements in this type of diagnostics are being made in step-by-step manner. Statistical audit carried out at the behest of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) for Index of Industrial Production (IIP) related data has provided a number of actionable suggestions in this direction. Existing manuals on different areas of economic statistics are to be reviewed in keeping with the suggestions.

A manual for laying down the procedure for validation of data received for compilation of IIP will be prepared in the new series after due deliberation by the Working Group.”

5.3 To meet the demand of timely release of reliable and credible statistics for various socio-economic indicators, the Ministry stated as under:—

“Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been taking pro-active action to meet the demand of timely release of reliable and credible statistics for various socio-economic indicators. Some of the initiatives taken by the Ministry in the recent past are: release of broad-based Consumer Price Index (rural/urban/combined) on base 2010 = 100 at State/UT and all India levels, from January, 2011; revision of base year for various indices and GDP estimates; India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) for strengthening statistical system in the States; Scheme for Grant-in-Aid to States on the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission to strengthen the statistical system at sub-State level and; increased capacity development of statistical personnel working in Central and State statistical organizations by National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA). Release of indices and estimates is being done following a time schedule. Amongst new initiatives to capture the dynamics of change, a pilot for annual survey of services sector is being carried out which may become a regular survey later. Further, trial Indices of Service Production for railways, airways, postal, etc. have been developed.”

VI. SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER

6.1 In their Outcome Budget 2013-14, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation stated that the Ministry proposes to take up a number of new initiatives during the year 2013-14. However, their success requires overcoming many constraints. There are about 1000 vacancies in Subordinate Statistical Service (880 vacancies in FOD and 120 vacancies in Non-FOD as on 1.2.2013). In the absence of regular field staff as per requirement, the sample surveys to be undertaken by NSSO will have to be conducted through Contract Employees, which may affect the quality of data collected. Similarly, the National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), though physically ready, is facing problem of qualified Faculty. Taking up of all the programmes envisaged for the NASA will depend upon the availability of qualified and competent Faculty. The implementation of the prestigious scheme of “India Statistical Strengthening Project”, which will be driven by the States/UTs, will also depend upon the availability of qualified manpower with States/UTs, as they are also facing the same problem of manpower shortage. Drafting of State Strategic Statistical Plans by States would also depend upon availability of competent Consultants for the job. The implementation of the scheme “Basic Statistics for Local Level Development”, which has been drafted with the objective of developing the decentralized data base at village/block level for local level planning in all the States, may also face similar constraints. Although the Pilot Survey to identify the data sources for compiling basic statistics for local level development and to check the efficacy of the survey instruments has been completed, the implementation of the main scheme would depend upon the extent to which the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are able to organise the continuing data collection.

6.2 On the issue of factual position of staff shortage and steps taken by the Ministry to fill up the vacancies, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:—

“As regards shortage of Manpower, in Subordinate Statistical Service is concerned, it is stated that all the vacant posts in Statistical Investigator Gr. I as on 31.03.2012 have been filled-up by making adhoc promotions to JTS Grade of ISS from S.I. Grade I, about 90 Vacancies still exist as on 1.6.2012. In S.I. Grade II there are 1230 vacancies as on 1.06.2012. In order to fill up these vacancies, Ministry has taken fresh initiative to recruit

643 Statistical Investigator Gr. II through Common Graduate Level Examination 2011 conducted by SSC for which results have been declared and pre-appointment formalities have been undertaken. Against 2012 Examination, 700 vacancies in S.I. Grade II have been communicated to SSC. Thus by revising Strategic Action Plan, it is proposed to fill more than 90% of vacant posts in SSS during the years 2012 and 2013. Further, as advised by this Ministry, SSC has declared result against State-wise vacancies and therefore candidates are now available for posting in the States like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat, North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir where large number of vacancies exist. In addition to this, as a stop gap arrangement NSSO (FOD) is also engaging contract Investigators to complete the ongoing surveys. In order to have quality date, contract Investigators are sent into the field in groups headed by a Senior/experienced Investigator. The manpower shortage in Subordinate Statistical Service has slightly improved and position as on 1.3.2013 was as under:

Sl.No.	Grade	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1.	SI Grade I	1754	1607	147
2.	SI Grade II	2189	1327	862

As per strategic plan, SSS has planned to recruit 500 candidates from SSC from 2012 onwards. Against Common Graduate Level Examination (CGLE) 2011, 653 vacancies were confirmed to SSC. However, only 625 dossiers were received from SSC in 2012 and after completion of pre-appointment formalities, 479 offers of appointment could be issued. For the year 2013, 712 vacancies were reported to SSC against CGLE 2012 and SSC has declared results of only 456 successful candidates for appointment in Statistical Investigator Grade II of SSS. Again, against CGLE 2013 more than 500 vacancies are likely to be reported to SSC for appointment in year 2014.

It is stated that due to difficult nature of data collection work and lower grade pay in comparison to other Central Group 'B' Services, Candidates are not much inclined to join the service. Ministry of Finance was requested to upgrade the Grade Pay of SI Grade II from Rs. 4200 to Rs. 4600 at par with Assistants of CSS and Inspectors of Excise, Customs and Income Tax but the same could not be agreed to. However, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has taken up the issue with PMO/Cabinet Secretariat for upgradation of Grade Pay of SSS incumbents so

that suitable number of candidates are recruited and retained in the Service. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is also considering the proposal for the grant of field allowance to the Investigators working in field establishments.”

6.3 When enquired as to whether the Ministry is contemplating to outsource the work of conducting survey, collection of data etc. to private parties, NGOs, Ministry in their post-evidence reply stated as under:

“Due to large rate of attrition in Subordinate Statistical Service, there remains shortage of technically qualified man power to carry out surveys. As a short term measure, shortage of manpower in NSSO (FOD) for data collection work is met by hiring the services of Field Investigator on contract basis. All surveys are conducted by NSSO (FOD) and outsourcing of survey/data collection work to private parties, NGO's, Gram Panchayat etc. is not contemplated as it will lack accountability and may affect quality and reliability in data generated. However there is no plan for outsourcing the work of data collection to NGOs etc.

But, as regards the data processing/data preparation work which entails the primary task of data transcription, data validation, data processing, tabulation and release of unit level data of Socio-Economic Surveys conducted by NSSO in every round, it may be noted that NSSO has serious constraints of shortage of manpower. At present, out of the total of 528 EDP sanctioned strength, 179 posts are vacant. To meet the requirement of timeline of completion of work, NSSO has taken recourse to 'Outsourcing' a part of the data entry job in the last few rounds depending on the volume of work and shortage in EDP staff.

In case of BSLLD for implementation of pilot scheme, the compilation of data is being done through the Panchayat Secretaries in most of the States/UTs. However, other village level functionaries like ANM, ASHA, Revenue officers, etc., or 12+ unemployed youth are also deployed for compilation work.”

VII. INFRASTRUCTURE IN PROJECT MONITORING DIVISION (IPMD)

7.1 As per the Outcome Budget 2013-14 of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation the IPMD monitors the implementation of central sector projects costing more than Rs. 150 crore in 16 sectors (Rs. 20 crore and above before 31st March, 2010). It acts as an independent monitor for time and cost overruns in implementation of projects and flags the slow/wayward projects for corrective action. The monitoring is done through the mechanism of Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) in which the central sector PSUs is required to furnish information on the ongoing projects. The Ministry also monitors the performance of 11 key infrastructure sectors, such as Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Shipping and Ports, Cement, Fertilizers, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Civil Aviation, Roads and Telecommunication, with reference to the pre-set targets for the month as well as the cumulative period and also with the achievement of the month and the cumulative period of last year.

7.2 With a view to minimize time and cost overruns in central sectors project, the IPMD has advised all States/UTs to constitute the Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees to facilitate resolving State-level issues of land acquisition, encroachment, shifting of utilities etc. The IPMD also takes up issues of time and cost overruns in projects in various fora such as Quarterly Progress Review meetings of various Ministries, in the MOU Task Force meetings, in the meetings of the Expanded Board for Railways, etc. From time to time the issues of time and cost overruns are also taken up with the concerned Ministries at the level of Hon'ble Minister, MOSPI. From January, 2012, Review Meetings of various sectors has started at the level of Additional Secretary, MoSPI. Besides, a special report is brought out on monthly basis on projects costing Rs. 1000 crore and above, for Prime Minister's Office.

7.3 In a written reply the Ministry stated that as on 1st January 2013, there were 566 projects on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these, 103 projects have reported delay of more than 47 months. Total original cost of these 103 projects was Rs. 82,877.93 crore which is now anticipated to Rs. 1,52,928.14 crore, leading to cost overruns of 84.53%. Project-wise details are at Annexure I.

7.4 When asked about initiatives undertaken by the Ministry to reduce the time and cost overruns in project implementation, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:—

“The Central Sector Projects Coordinating Committees (CSPCCs), constituted in the States on advice of the Ministry, have positive impact on the process of removing bottlenecks of the projects. Considering that the Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary of the State with concerned officials as members, it has been observed that many pending issues, which required effective intervention of the State Government, were sorted out or appropriate directions were given to resolve them. Since, the gestation period of projects is usually long; outcome of such efforts would be visible only after some time. So far, 18 States have constituted CSPCC, out of which 9 States have conducted 14 meetings of the Committee. The remaining States are regularly reminded by the Ministry for constitution of CSPCC.”

7.5 On the issue of cooperation received from the concerned Ministries/Departments in monitoring of the infrastructure projects, the Ministry stated as under:—

“The Ministry is receiving cooperation from the concerned Ministries/Departments in monitoring of the infrastructure projects. However, in some cases reasons for delay are not being reported, which are taken up by the Ministry with the concerned Ministry/project implementing agencies separately. On the instance of this Ministry, in the MoUs of some of the Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), regular online reporting of project status to MOSPI has been included as a parameter and for others, it has been included as an obligation under corporate governance.”

PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

I. Budgetary Allocation

1. The Committee note with concern the persistent underutilization of allocated Plan funds in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) during the last three years. During the preceding three years the actual plan expenditure of the MOSPI was less than 50 percent of the allocated Budget of each year. The actual expenditure of MOSPI (excluding MPLADS) in 2010-11 was Rs. 114.03 crore as compared to Budget Estimates of Rs. 268.08 crore. In 2011-12 actual expenditure was Rs. 262.47 crore whereas BE was Rs. 600.00 crore. The expected expenditure in 2012-13 was about Rs. 340.00 crore whereas BE was Rs. 631.00 crore. Now for the year 2013-14, again the BE is Rs. 631.00 crore. The Committee are not convinced with the routine reply of the Ministry that the shortfall in the plan expenditure was on account of lesser expenditure under the Economic Census, Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP), postponement of Organisation of Economic Corporation and Development Conference and underutilization of allocated funds in NSSO etc., as gross under-utilisation has become a persistent feature. Such a trend only indicates that the funds allocated for plan side were not consistent with the capacity of the Ministry to spend the funds. The Committee are dismayed to note that repeated recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier reports for prudent and effective budgetary formulation went unheeded. The Committee are thus constrained to reiterate that the Ministry should devise an effective mechanism for identifying and overcoming the deficiencies in the existing system of budgetary planning for assessment of funds required and proper utilisation of allocated funds through prudent management of funds, close monitoring and timely implementation of plan schemes.

II. India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)

2. The Committee note that the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is primarily designed to strengthen and improve the State Statistical System by way of providing adequate technical and financial support to improve their statistical capacity and infrastructure for collecting, computing and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy planning purposes, particularly at the

State and Sub-State level. The Committee are constrained to note that on ISSP the total expenditure incurred during 2012-13 was Rs. 22.54 crore, whereas BE was as high as Rs. 200 crore. Even during the year 2011-12, the amount earmarked for the scheme could not be utilized, which only indicates that this Scheme has not yet taken off, despite the lapse of 6 years since its launch. The Committee are of the view that since ISSP is the first project of its kind being implemented in the country for the primary purpose of strengthening the National Statistical System, the Ministry should step up its endeavour to implement the scheme earnestly and expeditiously. The Committee hope that the Ministry would utilize the budget allocation in the 12th Plan period effectively to revamp the statistical system in the country so as to ensure a significant improvement in the credibility, timeliness and reliability of State, Sub-State and National level data.

III. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) Scheme

3. The Committee note that for proper planning, monitoring and implementation of social sector programmes at local level and for making available basic statistics at village and panchayat level, 'Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) Scheme' was launched way back in 2008-09. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme is in operation in 30 States/UTs (51 districts across the country) with the objective to ascertain the availability of data on about 250 indicators from various village records and to identify their sources. As pointed out in their earlier reports, the Committee are not happy with the persistent underutilization of budgetary allocation under this scheme. The Committee, therefore, desire that realistic projection of funds for the scheme should be made so as to achieve the intended objectives.

4. The Committee note that primary work of data collection has been entrusted to Panchayat Secretary in coordination with the village level functionaries such as Anganwadi workers, Chowkidar, village Pradhan, Revenue officials, Patwari, etc. Since the data coming from grass root level is the very basis of planning and policy in the Government, the Committee recommend that at the district level appropriate system be put in place to provide requisite technical assistance and to ensure professionalism in the critical grass root level machinery.

5. As for the purpose of district planning, local level data both for rural and urban areas of the entire district is required, the Committee desire that Ministry should explore the feasibility of

collecting data for urban areas also during the 12th Plan Period for the purpose of holistic local level planning in all States.

IV. Collection and dissemination of reliable and credible statistics

6. The Committee are dismayed to note the growing concern, in particular, the views coming from the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance about the deficiencies with respect to credibility, timeliness and adequacy of statistics available at present. The Committee feel that the major thrust of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan should be towards reforming the administrative and technical structure of Indian Statistical System and upgrading its capacity. The Committee desire that the Ministry should put in place Data Validation Mechanism checks at various levels in order to improve data quality and obviate the release/occurrence of faulty data/statistics.

V. Shortage of Manpower

7. In their Outcome Budget 2013-14 the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has stated that shortage of manpower in Statistics Wing of the Ministry may affect the quality of data collected. The implementation of the prestigious scheme of 'India Statistical Strengthening Project' will also depend upon the availability of qualified manpower. The Committee are of the view that shortage of manpower cannot always be an alibi for non-performance in this era of IT and its applications. Since the shortage of manpower in Statistics Wing of the Ministry is a perennial problem, it could be overcome by qualitative and optimum utilisation of available manpower and by outsourcing the work of conducting survey, collection of data etc. which would be a practical solution as well. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should explore the feasibility of outsourcing the work of conducting of survey, collection of data etc. so as to overcome the persistent shortage of manpower. Simultaneously, the Ministry should continue to recruit requisite manpower for their Statistics Wing.

VI. Infrastructure and Project Monitoring

8. The Committee note that the Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the implementation of Central Sector Project costing more than Rs. 150 crore in 16 sectors. It is supposed to act as an independent monitor for time and cost overruns in the implementation of projects and flag the slow/wayward projects for corrective action. The Committee note that as on 1st January, 2013, there were 566 projects on the monitor of the Ministry. Of these, it

is a matter of great concern that as many as 103 projects have reported delay of more than 47 months. Total original cost of these 103 projects was Rs. 82,877.93 crore which is now anticipated to be a whopping Rs. 1,52,928.14 crore, leading to massive cost overruns of 84.53%. The Committee also note that with a view to minimize time and cost overruns in Central Sector Projects, the Central Sector Projects Coordinating Committees (CSPCCs) headed by the Chief Secretary of the respective State have been constituted in 18 States on the advice of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The Committee desire that the Ministry should impress upon the remaining States to constitute CSPCCs so as to clear the bottlenecks at the earliest. Since a special report is brought out by the Ministry on monthly basis on projects costing Rs. 1000 crore and above for the information of the Prime Minister's Office, the Committee also desire that the Government should constitute a High Powered Committee to resolve the issue of minimizing time and cost overruns in the Central Sector Projects costing Rs. 1000 crore and above particularly the projects of Coal, Power, Railways, and NHAI, where delays seem to be endemic ranging between 47 months to 235 months. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

9. The Committee believe that there would be several projects less than Rs. 150 crore entailing time and cost overruns and thus in order to effectively monitor and ensure timely implementation of all such projects, the Committee recommend that the monitoring ambit of the Ministry needs to be widened so as to cover even those projects country-wide costing Rs. 20 crore and above, which they are stated to have been monitoring earlier. In this context, the Committee further recommend that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation should also be mandated to compile/prepare a comprehensive report on the status of various infrastructure projects across the country including those implemented by State Governments and place the same through the Planning Commission before the National Development Council (NDC) for a complete overview.

NEW DELHI;
16 April, 2013
26 Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

YASHWANT SINHA,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Finance.

DETAILS OF PROJECTS HAVING TIME OVERRUNS OF MORE THAN 47 MONTHS (AS ON 01.01.2013)

Sl.No.	Project	Sector	Date of Approval	Date of commissioning original	Date of commissioning anticipated	Cost original (Rs. crore)	Cost anticipated (Rs. crore)	Cost overrun (%)	Time overrun (Months)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jhanjra R-VI Seam PSLW	Coal	11/2006	03/2011	03/2015	287.18	287.17	0.00	48
2.	Kulda OCP (Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.)	Coal	01/2005	03/2010	03/2014	302.96	302.96	0.00	48
3.	Aurang-Raipur, NH-6, Km. 232 to Km. 281	Road Transport & Highways	03/2005	01/2009	01/2013	190.00	190.00	0.00	48
4.	GSM equipment of 799000 lines (2G) 101000 lines 3(G) Jharkhand Phase V.1 Telecom Circle	Telecommunications	03/2008	03/2009	03/2013	328.13	328.13	0.00	48
5.	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd Line (DL) (ECOR)	Railways	04/2000	03/2009	04/2013	133.41	225.00	68.65	49
6.	Harangajo to Maibnang (AS-23), 126.450 Km. to 140.700 Km.	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	02/2009	03/2013	280.00	280.00	0.00	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Jhajjar Hissar Pipe Line Project	Petroleum	11/2007	10/2010	12/2014	281.07	281.07	0.00	50
8.	Rajatgarh-Barang (LD), ECOR	Railways	04/1999	02/2009	04/2013	166.16	243.40	46.49	50
9.	Kudankulam APP (NPCIL)	Atomic	12/2001	12/2008	03/2013	13171.00	17270.00	31.12	51
10.	TPS-II Expansion (1470 MW to 1970 MW) (NLC)	Coal	10/2004	06/2009	09/2013	2030.78	3027.59	49.09	51
11.	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project	Power	01/2008	07/2011	10/2015	4375.35	4375.35	0.00	51
12.	Teesta Low Dam Hep, Stage-IV (NHPC)	Power	09/2005	09/2009	12/2013	1061.38	1501.75	41.49	51
13.	Katihar-Jogbani (GC)(NEFR)	Railways	09/2001	12/2010	03/2015	100.00	1041.79	941.79	51
14.	Sevok Rangpo, NEFR	Railways	04/2008	12/2015	03/2020	1339.48	3380.58	152.38	51
15.	Utratia-Zafraabad, NR (Line Doubling)	Railways	04/2006	03/2010	06/2014	325.00	819.40	152.12	51
16.	Maibang to Lunding (AS-25), Km. 83,400 to km. 111,000	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	04/2009	07/2013	199.81	385.13	92.75	51
17.	Rajnarg Choraha To Lakhnandon, Km. 1351 To Km. 405.7, NH-26 (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	10/2008	01/2013	229.91	229.91	0.00	51
18.	GSM Equipment of 390k Lines (2G) and 130K Lines (3G) PH-5.1 Punjab	Telecommu- nications	02/2008	12/2008	03/2013	373.94	373.94	0.00	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Development of C-Series Fields	Petroleum	08/2006	12/2008	04/2013	3195.16	3690.37	15.50	52
20.	Kota Bypass, RJ-4, NH-76 (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	10/2008	02/2013	275.001	250.39	-8.95	52
21.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha, Km. 211 to Km 255, NH-26 (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	10/2008	02/2013	203.43	203.43	0.00	52
22.	Kotwa to Dewapur (10 LMNHP), NH-28 Phase-II, Km. 440 to Km. 402	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	10/2008	03/2013	240.00	240.00	0.00	53
23.	Assam Telecom Circle, Phase-VI, 2G & 3G	Telecommu- nications	06/2007	01/2009	06/2013	336.81	336.81	0.00	53
24.	Kunadankulam APP Trans System (PGCIL)	Power	05/2005	09/2008	03/2013	1779.29	2159.07	21.34	54
25.	Ganga Bridge To Ramdevi Crossing Ph. II NH-25, Km. 75-80.06	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	09/2008	03/2013	155.00	201.66	30.10	54
26.	Nagpur-Kondhali, NH-6 (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	03/2005	12/2008	06/2013	168.00	168.00	0.00	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Lalitpur-Satna-Rewa-Singruli, NL, (NCR)	Railways	09/1998	05/2008	NR	925.00	1630.97	76.32	55*
28.	Forbesganj to Simrahi (NH-57) (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	09/2008	05/2013	332.94	332.94	0.00	56
29.	Maibang to Lunding (AS-24), Km. 111.0000 to Km. 126.450	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	11/2008	07/2013	155.04	280.13	80.68	56
30.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnandon, Km. 297 to Km. 351, NH-26 (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	10/2008	06/2013	251.03	251.03	0.00	56
31.	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	07/2008	03/2013	225.00	225.00	0.00	56
32.	Bijni to Assam WB Border (NH-31.C) (1) (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	06/2008	03/2013	195.00	195.00	0.00	57
33.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	06/2008	03/2013	200.00	200.00	0.00	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Harangajo to Maibang, NH-54	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	07/2009	04/2014	196.00	363.74	85.58	57
35.	Nagaon to Dharamtul (AS-2)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	06/2008	03/2013	264.72	264.72	0.00	57
36.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	06/2008	03/2013	225.00	225.00	0.00	57
37.	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam (RVNL)	Railways	07/2006	03/2008	NR	743.00	1117.11	50.35	57*
38.	Dharamtul to Sonapur, Km. 205-183 (AS-20)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	05/2008	03/2013	160.00	160.00	0.00	58
39.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadaeu NH-5H	Road Transport & Highways	03/2005	02/2010	12/2014	557.00	557.00	0.00	58
40.	Pathankot-Bhogpur, Km. 26-Km. 70, NS-38 NH-1A	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	05/2008	03/2013	284.00	359.00	26.41	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41.	Vijayapur to Pathankot (NS-35/J and K) NH-1A Km. 50 to Km. 80	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	03/2008	01/2013	166.27	193.10	26.41	58
42.	Bahram OCP Extension, MCL 8.00 Mty	Coal	12/2007	03/2010	03/2015	172.08	172.08	0.00	60
43.	Jiribam to Imphal (TUPUI) (NL) (NEFR)	Railways	04/2003	03/2011	03/2016	727.56	4444.00	510.81	60
44.	Lakhandon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2), NH-7	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	09/2009	09/2014	263.17	263.17	0.00	60
45.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5), NH-25, Km. 220.0 to Km. 170.0	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	03/2008	03/2013	340.68	340.68	0.00	60
46.	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	03/2008	03/2013	245.00	245.00	0.00	60
47.	Pagladiya Dam Project	Water Resources	01/2001	12/2007	12/2012	542.90	1187.00	118.64	60
48.	Raichur-Guntakal (DL) (SCR)	Railways	04/2003	12/2007	NR	136.62	221.90	62.42	60*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
49.	Assam/WB Border to Gaikatta (WB-1)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	11/2008	12/2013	221.82	221.82	0.00	61
50.	Patna Ganga Bridge (NL), ECR	Railways	04/2001	10/2007	12/2012	624.47	2921.00	367.76	62
51.	Maibang to Lunding (AS-26), Km. 60.500 to Km. 83.400, NH-54	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	11/2008	01/2014	167.64	167.64	0.00	62
52.	Expansion of Existing 750K GSM Network PE No. 9920/05-06	Telecommu- nications	06/2006	10/2007	NR	231.38	168.30	-27.26	62*
53.	New Maynaguri to Jogighopa via Changrabandha (NL), NEFR	Railways	04/2000	12/2008	03/2014	733.00	1655.81	125.89	63
54.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)—NH-28, Km. 402-360/915	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	10/2008	01/2014	300.00	300.00	0.00	63
55.	Koldam HEP (NITPC)	Power	10/2002	04/2009	09/2014	4527.15	6358.91	40.46	65
56.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (NH-31.C) (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	06/2008	12/2013	237.80	237.80	0.00	66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
57.	Hapur-Garhmukteswar (Others) Km. 58-93, NH-24	Road Transport & Highways	03/2005	09/2007	03/2013	200.00	200.00	0.00	66
58.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	06/2008	12/2013	200.00	200.00	0.00	66
59.	Silchar-Udarband (Ph. II) HN-54, Km. 309 to Km. 275	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	09/2007	03/2013	157.47	154.57	-1.84	66
60.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	04/2008	12/2013	208.00	208.00	0.00	68
61.	Lumding-Silchar Jiribam, Badarpur-Baraigram Kumarghat National Project	Railways	04/1996	03/2009	12/2014	1676.31	4255.37	153.85	69
62.	Panspura-Kharagpur 3D Line	Railways	09/2007	02/2010	12/2015	252.50	529.23	109.60	70
63.	Convergent Billing and CRM (Mumbai)	Telecommu- nications	01/2006	02/2007	NR	247.00	247.00	0.00	70*
64.	Teesta Low Dam Stage III Hydroelectric Power Project (NHPC)	Power	10/2003	03/2007	02/2013	768.92	1628.00	111.73	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
65.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	04/2008	03/2014	198.16	198.16	0.00	71
66.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	04/2008	03/2014	175.96	175.96	0.00	71
67.	Convergent Billing and CRM-MTINL (Delhi)	Telecommunications	12/2005	02/2007	02/2013	249.00	229.41	-7.87	72
68.	Kaiga 3 and 4 Transmission System (PGCIL)	Power	03/2005	12/2007	NR	596.45	1007.16	68.86	72*
69.	Tollyganj-Garia with extension to Dum-Dum Noapara and Noapara-NSCB Airport (MTP)	Railways	03/2000	12/2006	NR	907.69	3176.10	249.91	72*
70.	Barh STPP (3x660MW) NTPC	Power	12/2003	12/2009	03/2016	8692.97	8693.00	0.00	75
71.	Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (1000 MW)	Power	07/2006	07/2010	11/2016	1657.00	2978.86	79.77	76
72.	Subansiri Lower H.E.P. (NHPC)	Power	09/2003	09/2010	03/2017	6285.33	10667.00	69.71	78
73.	Agra-Bypass (NS-1/UP-1), NH-2, 3	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	09/2007	03/2014	348.16	465.50	33.70	78
74.	Haranganjo to Maibang Km. 164.08-190.587 NH-54	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	09/2007	04/2014	212.00	386.10	82.12	79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
75.	IOR Lakwa-Lakhmani (ONGCL)	Petroleum	09/2001	03/2007	03/2014	345.10	663.69	92.32	84
76.	IOR, Rudrasagar (ONGCL)	Petroleum	09/2001	03/2006	03/2013	113.90	438.85	285.29	84
77.	Dev of G1 and GS-15 (ONGCL)	Petroleum	04/2003	04/2006	06/2013	429.82	2735.65	536.46	86
78.	Ennore Manali Expressway, F/o Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)	Shipping & Ports	10/2002	03/2006	06/2013	150.00	600.00	300.00	87
79.	Koderma-Ranchi via Barkakana (NL), ECR	Railways	03/1999	07/2005	NR	491.19	2957.21	502.05	89*
80.	Bputra Bridge at Bogibil & Link Lines, NEFR	Railways	09/1997	04/2008	12/2015	1000.00	5016.00	401.60	92
81.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border Ph-II, Km. 30.00 to 0.00, NH-31C	Road Transport & Highways	12/2003	06/2005	03/2013	230.00	230.00	0.00	93
82.	Goelkera-Manoharpur, (LD) (SER)	Railways	03/1997	02/2006	12/2013	186.92	261.70	40.01	94
83.	Agra-Shikohabad (GQ) Km. 199.66-Km. 250.50 (NH-2)	Road Transport & Highways	04/2000	03/2005	01/2013	367.49	367.49	0.00	94
84.	Howrah-Amta-Champadanga NL (SER)	Railways	04/1974	03/2007	03/2015	31.42	499.16	1488.67	96
85.	Harthar-Chitradurga (GQ) Km. 284-Km. 207 (NH-4)	Road Transport & Highways	04/2000	08/2004	01/2013	318.00	207.56	-34.73	101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
86.	Haveni-Harihar (GQ) Km. 340 - Km. 284 (NH-4)	Road Transport & Highways	04/2000	08/2004	01/2013	241.00	196.65	-18.40	101
87.	Parbati HEP (NHPC) II	Power	09/2002	09/2009	03/2018	3919.59	5366.00	36.90	102
88.	Ranchi-Lohardaga (GC), SER	Railways	04/1997	06/2004	12/2012	194.07	456.45	135.20	102
89.	Sunakhala-Ganjam (GQ) Km. 338-Km. 284 (NH-5)	Road Transport & Highways	04/2000	04/2004	01/2013	225.00	241.53	7.35	105
90.	Balasore Bhadrak (Revived) Km. 136.5-Km. 199.14 NH-5	Road Transport & Highways	04/2000	02/2004	01/2013	228.70	228.70	0.00	107
91.	Ganjam-Ichhapuram, NH-5 (NHAI)	Road Transport & Highways	04/2000	02/2004	01/2013	263.27	263.27	0.00	107
92.	Renigunta-Guntakal (RE)	Railways	06/2000	04/2003	NR	168.34	370.00	119.79	116*
93.	IOR Geleki (ONGCL)	Petroleum	09/2001	03/2007	03/2017	390.09	1674.11	329.16	120
94.	Belapur-Seawood-Uran Electrified Double Line (MTP)	Railways	03/1996	03/2004	03/2014	401.81	1512.86	276.51	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
95.	Lanjigath-Junagath NL (ECOR)	Railways	04/1993	03/2002	03/2013	100.00	227.94	127.94	132
96.	Tamluk Digha Line Doubling (SER)	Railways	03/1984	06/2005	06/2016	293.97	1086.41	269.56	132
97.	Bankura-Damodar (GC) (SER)	Railways	03/1998	03/2005	06/2016	111.90	1412.74	1162.50	135
98.	Amravati-Narkher NL (CR)	Railways	06/1994	06/1999	NR	120.90	548.95	354.05	172*
99.	Gondia-Jabalpur (GC), (SECR)	Railways	02/1997	03/1998	NR	386.30	1038.00	168.70	177*
100.	Rupsa-Bangriposi (GC) (SER)	Railways	02/1996	03/1998	NR	57.94	639.97	1004.54	177*
101.	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramula (NL), NR	Railways	03/1995	03/2001	12/2017	2500.00	20000.00	700.00	201
102.	Freight Operations Information System (FOIS)	Railways	03/1984	03/1995	03/2013	520.00	634.13	21.95	216
103.	Guna-Itawah <i>via</i> Shivpuri-Gwalior- Blind NL, (NCR)	Railways	04/1986	03/1994	10/2013	158.77	580.96	240.72	235
Total						82877.93	152928.14	84.53	

NR: Not reported by the project implementation agencies.

*Delay (in months) as on 01.01.2013 for projects where anticipated date of commissioning is not reported.

ANNEXURE II

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 20th March, 2013 from
1500 hrs. to 1915 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Nishikant Dubey
3. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
4. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
5. Dr. Chinta Mohan
6. Shri Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam
7. Shri S.S. Ramasubbu
8. Dr. Kavuru Sambasiva Rao
9. Adv. A. Sampath
10. Shri Thakur Anurag Singh
11. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

Rajya Sabha

12. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
13. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
14. Shri Piyush Goyal
15. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
16. Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Shri A.K. Singh | — <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | — <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 3. Shri Sanjay Sethi | — <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

Part I
(1500 hrs. to 1625 hrs.)

WITNESSES

2. ***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***

The witnesses then withdrew.

Part II
(1625 hrs. to 1725 hrs.)

WITNESSES

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME
IMPLEMENTATION**

1. Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary (S&PI) & Chief Statistician of India
2. Prof. Bimal K. Roy, Director, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata
3. Shri P.K. Pujari, AS&FA, MOSPI, New Delhi
4. Shri Dinesh Singh, Addl. Secretary, MOSPI, New Delhi
5. Shri V.K. Arora, ADG, ESD, MOSPI, New Delhi
6. Shri Aditya Prakash, ADG, CAP, MOSPI, New Delhi
7. Shri Ashish Kumar, ADG, NAD, MOSPI, New Delhi
8. Smt. S. Jeyalakshmi, ADG, SSD, MOSPI, New Delhi
9. Shri A.K. Mehra, ADG, DPD, MOSPI, New Delhi
10. Shri V.K. Bajaj, ADG, FOD, MOSPI, New Delhi
11. Shri S.S. Badhawan, Joint Secretary, S&PI, New Delhi
12. Shri M.V.S. Ranganadham, DDG, NSC, MOSPI, New Delhi
13. Shri S.N. Singh, DDG, CPD, MOSPI, New Delhi
14. Shri R.K. Khurana, DDG (CAP), MOSPI, New Delhi
15. Shri T.V. Raman (ISSP), MOSPI, New Delhi
16. Shri G.S.N. Murthy, DDG, NASA, MOSPI
17. Shri P.C. Mohanan, DDG, Computer Centre, MOSPI, New Delhi
18. Dr. Davendra Verma, DDG, PI Wing, MOSPI
19. Shri S. Chakrabarti, DDG (ESD), MOSPI

3. The Committee then took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2013-14). The major issues discussed included persistent underutilisation of plan expenditure, shortage of manpower in Statistics Wing, role of National Statistics Commission, methodology used in evolving and improving the statistical system, scientific coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country, Index of Industrial Production, Economic Census, labour data, employment data, poor performance of two Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* Basic Statistics for local level development and India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India), time and cost overruns in most of the projects on the monitor of the Ministry etc. The Chairman directed the representatives of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion within a week.

The witnesses then withdrew.

Part III
(1750 hrs. to 1915 hrs.)

WITNESSES

4. ***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***

A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 16th April, 2013 from 1500 hrs.
to 1705 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Nishikant Dubey
3. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
4. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
5. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
6. Dr. Chinta Mohan
7. Dr. Kavuru Sambasiva Rao
8. Adv. A. Sampath
9. Dr. M. Thambidurai

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri Naresh Agrawal
11. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
12. Shri Piyush Goyal
13. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
14. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
15. Shri P. Rajeeve
16. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Shri A.K. Singh | — <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | — <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 3. Shri Sanjay Sethi | — <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 4. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora | — <i>Under Secretary</i> |

2. The Committee took up following draft Reports for consideration and adoption:—

- (i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Planning;
- (iv) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and
- (v) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3. The Committee adopted the draft reports at Sl. Nos. (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) with minor modifications and at Sl. No. (iv) without modification. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Reports in the light of the modifications suggested and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

