

**REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF THE STUDY GROUP
ON
INFORMATION GAP**



**PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI-110001
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INFORMATION GAP

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PLANNING COMMISSION,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

ON INFORMATION

Knowledge is of two kinds: either you know something yourself or you know where to find information about it.

- Samuel Johnson.

The information you have is not what you want; the information you want is not what you need; the information you need is not what you can get; the information you can get costs more than you can pay.

- Finagle's Law.

C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER - I

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INTRODUCTION

1. Background.
2. Constitution of the Study Group.
 - (i) Composition
 - (ii) Terms of reference
 - (iii) Proceedings
3. Constitution of the Committee of the Study Group.
 - (i) Composition
 - (ii) Terms of reference
 - (iii) Proceedings

CHAPTER-II

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EXISTING INFORMATION SYSTEM AND ITS APPLICATION TO MULTILEVEL PLANNING.

1. Data sets under
 - (i) Natural Resources
 - (ii) Infrastructure
 - (iii) Demographic particulars.
 - (iv) Agro-economic conditions
 - (v) Socio-economic aspects
 - (vi) Specific items collected through surveys/studies.
2. Sources of data and their Agencies for collection and maintenance.
3. Level at which data are available.
4. Quality, coverage and timeliness of data.

CHAPTER-III

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REQUIREMENT OF DATA FOR MICRO LEVEL PLANNING AND THE EXTENT OF ITS AVAILABILITY.

1. Static and Dynamic Data requirement at each level under.
 - (i) Infrastructure details
 - (ii) Demographic details
 - (iii) Agro-economic details

2. Collection, compilation and storage of information through separate formats at each level.
3. Data Gap at each level.

CHAPTER-IV

MEETING THE DATA GAP AND IMPROVING THE INFORMATION SYSTEM

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1. Improvement in collection of primary sources data and data through inferences.
 - (i) Utilisation of existing set up in restructuring the design and posting of sample data (NSS)
 - (ii) Undertaking fresh surveys/ Studies.
2. Flow of data for Monitoring and updating.
3. Utilisation of the application of technological tools in collection of information and their storage and presentation.
 - (i) Computerisation through DISNIC.
 - (ii) Aerial photographs and satellite imageries through Remote Sensing Application centres.
 - (iii) Topo survey of GSI.
 - (iv) Computographics.
 - (v) NRDES CRISP AND DISNIC.

CHAPTER-V

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Summary of Recommendations.