

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON FORMULATION OF
STATISTICAL SCHEMES TO BE TAKEN UP DURING THE
FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

1979

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON FORMULATION OF STATISTICAL
SCHEMES TO BE TAKEN UP DURING THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (CCSSO) at its third meeting held in February 1977 discussed the strategy for development of statistics during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 and recommended that during this period utmost attention should be given to the improvement of data base at the lower levels and collection of data for building up socio-economic indicators relating to weaker sections of the society. The Conference further suggested that a Working Group should be constituted comprising representatives of the Central Ministries, State Governments and Research Institutions to formulate a set of schemes of National and State importance to be taken up on a priority basis during the next Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the Standing Committee of the CCSSO constituted a Working Group to formulate the statistical schemes with the following terms of reference and composition:

Terms of Reference:

The Working Group should provide the guidelines for all the core statistical schemes of national and State importance to be taken up during the next Five Year Plan. While formulating these schemes, the following points as recommended by the Third Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations may be taken into consideration:

- (i) Spill-over commitment of the Fifth Plan;
- (ii) Recommendations of the Working Groups set up by the Standing Committee of the Second Conference;
- (iii) Collection of data on the socio-economic indicators of the weaker sections of the population;
- (iv) Data requirements necessary for implementation of new socio-economic policies of the Government;
- (v) Strengthening of database particularly at the lower levels; and
- (vi) Strengthening of economic analysis units in the Central and State Statistical Organisations.

Composition:

1. Shri V.R. Rao,
Director, CSO - Chairman
2. Dr. K.C. Seal,
Adviser (E & MP),
Planning Commission - Member
3. Shri S.M. Vidwans,
Director, SSB,
Maharashtra - Member
4. Dr. C. Mishra,
Director, SSB,
Orissa - Member
5. Shri M.V.S. Rao,
Director (Evaluation),
Department of Family Welfare - Member
6. Shri Ram Saran,
Economic & Statistical Adviser,
Directorate of Economics & Statistics,
Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation - Member
7. A representative of the I.S.I. - Member
8. A representative of the N.S.S.O. - Member
9. Joint Director, PSSD, CSO - Convener

1.2 Dr. S.K. Mitra, Officer-in-charge, Indian Statistical Institute (I.S.I.), Delhi Branch and Director, Field Operations Division, NSSO served on the Working Group as the nominees of Indian Statistical Institute and National Sample Survey Organisation respectively. In the absence of Dr. C. Mishra, Director, SSB, Orissa who expressed his inability to serve on the Working Group, Shri D.P. Octania, Director, SSB, Uttar Pradesh was nominated to the Working Group. Dr. Y.K. Alagh, Adviser, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission, was co-opted as member of the Working Group in November 1977. Shri V.R. Rao, Director, CSO and Chairman of the Working Group retired in February, 1978. Dr. K.C. Seal, joined as Director, CSO on 6 March 1978 and took over as Chairman of the Working Group. Shri M.V.S. Rao joined as Adviser, Employment & Manpower Planning Division, Planning Commission in October 1978 but continued to serve as a member of the Group. Shri H.L. Chawla succeeded Shri Ram Saran as a member on assuming charge of Economic & Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Shri M.G. Sardana, Additional Director, CSO and in-charge of Planning and State

Statistics Division acted as Convener for most of the period of working of the Group.

1.3 The Working Group met thrice during October 1977, June 1978 and August 1979 and recommended that the following core statistical schemes should be taken up during the next five years:

1. Electronic Data Processing Facilities for Statistics;
2. Training of Statistical Personnel;
3. Improvement of Social Statistics;
4. Statistics of Wholesale and Retail Trade;
5. Price Statistics; and
6. Strengthening of Analytical capabilities.

1.4 The Working Group felt that except for the scheme relating to strengthening of Analytical Capabilities of SSBs which may form the core scheme in the State sector all the five core schemes may be taken up as Centrally sponsored not only to ensure their simultaneous implementation in States and at the Centre but also to ensure standardisation which is so essential for inter-state comparison and uniformity of all India estimates. Accordingly, three schemes (i) Electronic Data Processing Facilities for Statistics; (ii) Improvement of Social Statistics; and (iii) Improvement of Social Statistics and study of Price Parity between States for which details on which were available, were proposed as Centrally sponsored schemes by the Department of Statistics in the Plan proposals for 1979-80. However, in view of the National Development Council's decision to keep the number of Centrally sponsored schemes to the barest minimum, Planning Commission did not agree for inclusion of any of these schemes in the list of Centrally sponsored schemes except for a component of the scheme, Improvement of Social Statistics relating to the conduct of surveys on employment, consumer expenditure and social consumption in 100 selected IRD blocks, which has been included as a part of the Planning Commission scheme on Strengthening of Planning Machinery. Further details in this respect are discussed in section 4.2.

1.5 The Working Group also recommended setting up of two sub-groups to finalise the technical details of the scheme relating to 'Statistics of Wholesale and Retail Trade' and 'Improvement of Social Statistics' under the Chairmanship of Shri S.M. Vidwans, Director, SSB, Maharashtra and Shri M.V.S. Rao, Adviser (E & MP), Planning Commission respectively. The reports of the sub-groups were circulated amongst the members of the Working Group as well as Directors of the State Statistical

Bureaus. The revised reports after taking into account the suggestions received are appended (Annex 1 and 2).

1.6 The List of core schemes, as identified by the Working Group in its first meeting held in October 1977, was circulated to States/Union Territories in November 1977 with a view to facilitating formulation of the statistical schemes for the Plan 1978-83. In line with the Guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for the development in the major sectors of the economy, broad guidelines highlighting the technical ingredients of the core statistical schemes were issued by CSO in July 1978, so as to enable States/UTs to make financial provision of these core schemes in the Plan budgets of the States/UTs. By and large, these core schemes have been included in the proposals of the States for 1978-83. The position regarding inclusion of these schemes by different States/UTs in their (1978-83) proposals is presented in Annex 3.

Format of the Report.

1.7 Besides the introduction, the Report has six sections. The first six sections deal with the technical details of the six core schemes. The last section deals with the decision of the Working Group in regard to the inclusion of the 'All India Goods Traffic Survey' proposed by Ministry of Transport as another Centrally sponsored scheme.

Acknowledgements

1.8 The Working Group records its deep debt of gratitude to Shri V.R. Rao for the excellent guidance provided during the period of his Chairmanship of the Group. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Uma Roy Choudhury, Additional Director, CSO for her interest in the working of the Group as Convener during the period September 1977 to April 1978.

1.9 The Group would like to thank Shri S.M. Vidwans, Director, SSB, Maharashtra and other members of the sub-group set up to finalise the technical details of the core scheme 'Collection of Statistics on Wholesale and Retail Trade' as well as Shri M.V.S. Rao, Adviser, Planning Commission and other members of the technical group set up to finalise the schedule on Social Consumption. Thanks are due to Shri P.B. Buch, Director, Computer Centre, Gujarat and other members of the Working Group on Computerisation of Data for working out the technical details of the core scheme pertaining to 'Electronic Data Processing Facilities for Statistics'.

1.10 The Group would like to place on record appreciation of the effort put in by Shri M.C. Sardana, Convener in organising

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the work of the Group and for preparing the background papers for the meetings as well as the Draft Report. Thanks are also due to Shri S.N. Narang, Officer on Special Duty, Shri Brij Mohan, Deputy Director, Shri K.C. Mital, Assistant Director and Shri A.K. Saxena, Senior Investigator all of CSO who ably assisted the Convener.

2. ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING FACILITIES FOR STATISTICS

2.1 In the context of decentralised planning, the need for collection, collation and maintenance of time series data on a uniform basis at district, block and even village levels assumes special significance. The vital information thrown up by different censuses also needs to be maintained in an easily retrievable manner at appropriate levels so that they can form an integral part of the statistical information system. Recently the Working Group on Regional Level Statistics has recommended a list of items on which time series information at district, taluka and village level may be maintained. Suitable format alongwith appropriate concepts and definitions have also been prepared by another Working Group. In order to undertake this and other statistical work with speed so as to be able to help the Planners more effectively, it is necessary to create adequate electronic data processing facilities in the States and Union Territories. The Working Group on Computerisation of Data set up under the Chairmanship of Shri P.B. Buch, Director, Computer Centre, Guj-arat by the Standing Committee of the CCSSO to suggest the nature and area of statistical application which could be computerised alongwith the standard file formats was also requested to provide the technical details of the core scheme on "Electronic Data Processing Facilities for Statistics". The technical ingredients of the scheme as contained in the Report of the Working Group on Computerisation has already been circulated to SSBs in April 1979. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

Programme of Work:

2.2 Installation and introduction of computerisation needs certain preparations such as training of user departments in programming and systems analysis, training in management and operations of computer installation, devising modifications and improvements in the existing information and data flow systems. Construction of new building or additions/alterations to the existing accommodation to house the computer installation etc. Different States are expected to achieve these prerequisites over a period of time. Further, the delivery of computer systems will be conditioned by the pace of production of the required configurations. Thus for a realistic programme of introducing computers in State Statistical Systems, it will be inevitable to phase out the programme of installation of Computers. It is proposed that the computer centres may be established during the next Five Year Plan (1978-83) in the following

States:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 8. Madhya Pradesh |
| 2. Assam | 9. Maharashtra |
| 3. Bihar | 10. Orissa |
| 4. Gujarat | 11. Punjab |
| 5. Haryana | 12. Rajasthan |
| 6. Karnataka | 13. Tamil Nadu |
| 7. Kerala | 14. Uttar Pradesh |
| | 15. West Bengal |

2.3 Out of these 15 States, computer centres have already been set up in two States (Gujarat and Karnataka) and three States (Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh) are reported to have initiated the process of acquisition of computers. Thus computers need to be installed in remaining States and for these States similar compatible system can be considered. The advantage of installing computers with same or comparable configurations in all the States are several. It will assist in mutual exchange of data, thus widening the data base of all States. It will make for pooling of the States data at the central level to generate all India series. Similarity of configurations will also enable division of labour in preparing standard programme of common use among all States, uniformity of documentation and mutually beneficial exchange of experience in system design and analysis. Such an approach would also facilitate centralised institution of training programmes in computer languages, systems analysis and design. It will be a desirable feature that the computers with the State Governments are capable of being hooked up with the computers installed/proposed to be installed with the Regional Informatics Centres proposed by the Department of Electronics.

2.4 It is also envisaged that the States where computers are already installed or are to be installed in near future, will need upgrading of their computer systems with a view to make these compatible with other State Government Systems. Other States and Union Territories, where the work load does not warrant setting up of a separate Computer Centre, may have to share the computer facilities available in the neighbouring States. The broad programme for these States is proposed as follows:

Name of the State/ Union Territory	State from where computer facilities to be shared
1. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh	Haryana & Punjab
2. Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh	Assam
3. Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	West Bengal
4. Pondicherry	Tamil Nadu
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	Maharashtra
6. Dadara & Nagar Haveli	Gujarat
7. Lakshadweep	Kerala
8. Delhi	Ministry of Planning & Department of Statistics

Computer Configuration

2.5 Mutual sharing of software and operational experience, exchange of data and back-up arrangements are important considerations in favour of compatible computer models in all the States. If any State has to go in for a non-compatible computer system due to unavoidable reasons, it should ensure portability of software i.e. requisite software and/or hardware features to facilitate free exchange of data from its computers to the others are available. Having regard to the requirements of the data banks as well as other data applications of the SSBS the following computer configuration is proposed:

Memory Size	--- 64 K bytes (expandable to another 64 K bytes)
Memory Cycle time	---- about one micro second
One Card Reader	---- 600 Cards per minute
One Line Printer	---- 600 Lines per minute
Four Tape Drives	---- 9 track, transfer rate of about 40 K characters per second
Disc Unit	---- Two fixed discs with 15 million bytes capacity and two exchange- able with the same capacity

One Console/Display Unit

Software

--- Cobol, Fortran IV (RPG if possible), Statistical Packages, application packages like Censuses and Surveys, Utility Programs.

9 track tapes are being proposed, and therefore arrangements will also have to be made for the transfer of data which is currently held on 7 track tapes. The auxiliary storage in the form of discs is an essential requirement.

Input Equipment

2.6 The additional punching load is expected to be about 1.5 million cards for a State of average size (25 districts). The existing facilities are inadequate to meet this load, and have to be augmented, for which direct key to tape equipment is being proposed. In the case of massive data input, there is a significant redundancy in the type of input operations. The direct data entry devices like key to tape and key to floppy disc units are designed to overcome this redundancy and at the same time increase the speed and efficiency of the input. The data is input directly by the operator on the mass storage media like tapes and discs, thus eliminating the intermediate step of card preparation and reading the cards through the card reader. Some of the States will be having at the moment quite a few punching machines which have outgrown their rated machine life. As the computerised data processing is to be introduced in all States and Union Territories, wherever punching equipments are to be augmented or newly to be installed or replaced, it should be by key to tape units. It is estimated that about 120 key to tape units on a two shift basis will have to be installed over all the States and Union Territories. The phasing of the installation of key to tape units will depend on the availability of key to tape units and the existing punching facilities available in various States and Union Territories.

Staff Requirements

2.7 As a substantial part of the proposed programme is common to all the States (and the Centre) most of the systems design and programming tasks can be undertaken on a uniform basis by drawing upon the combined resources. For the success of the project it is essential to have effective coordination, designing, and programming efforts. The Department of Statistics may coordinate the entire programme of computerisation, impart necessary training, and lay-down standards. The following minimum staff is therefore proposed for the CSO, Computer Centre

of the Department of Statistics and for each of the Computer Centres in the States. In case of the States, the suggested requirement of staff is for an average sized State of say 25 districts. The actual requirement may be higher in several of the States depending upon the work load involved and the number of shifts the Computer system is proposed to be operated.

Designation	Pay Scale	Requirement of staff for			
		Department of Statistics CSO Centre	Compu- ter Training Unit	Central State Computer Centres	For each of the State Computer Centres
Joint Director	1800-2000	1	-	-	-
Joint Director/ Manager	1500-1800	-	-	1	1
Senior Programmer/ Deputy Director	1100-1500	2	2	2	1
Programmer/ Assistant Director	700-1300	-	2	2	2
Sr. Investigator	550- 900	2	-	-	-
Programme Assistant	550- 900	-	-	-	4
Console Operator	550- 900	-	-	-	4 (two in each shift)
Punch Supervisor	330- 560	-	-	-	2 (one in each shift)
Key Punch Operator	260- 450 + S.P. 20	-	-	-	One for each Key to Tape machine per shift
Assistants	425- 800	1	1	1	-
Stenographer Grade III	330- 560	1	1	1	1
T o t a l		7	7	7	-

2.8 Some nucleus staff at the CSO would be necessary for effective administration and organisation of the scheme and for laying out standards, priorities and areas of applications. The Computer Centres' primary concern will be technical guidance

and technical supervision of installation, training in programming and development of programme packages and programme support. The higher post in the CS has been proposed as the Officer concerned will have to coordinate and look after the implementation of the work in this direction at the State levels. The Manager in the State will be incharge of the Computer Centre and will be in the pay scale of Rs.1500-1800. The scales have been suggested on the Central pattern. The States may, however, adopt equivalent pay scales taking State scales into consideration. One senior Programme, one programmer, and four programming assistants will be responsible for programming work. One Assistant Director will be in charge of Computer Operations. Two console operators are necessary for operating the computer system in one shift and therefore four have been provided for two shifts. A key punch supervisor has been provided for each of the shift and a key board operator for each of the key to tape machine in each machine shift.

A Senior Programmer for Jammu & Kashmir State and a Programmer each for the Union Territories may also be provided for liaison work and occasional programmes required by the Union Territories for their EDP work. The staff of the SSBs will have to be trained in computer programming and systems analysis and use of utility programs and package programs. This is proposed to be done centrally by a separate training unit attached to the Computer Centre of the Department of Statistics. The Central Cell for this purpose is proposed to be manned by 1 Joint Director, 2 Deputy Directors and 2 Assistant Directors.

2.9 The implementation of the programme should be taken up in a phased manner. The computer systems are proposed to be installed in half of the States in 1979-80 and in the other half in 1980-81. To begin with, the Manager, one Senior Programmer and one Programmer may be in position in each centre about a year before installation of the computer. These officers should undergo training, help in coordinating feasibility studies and may start work on programming and data preparation before computer is actually installed. The remaining staff may be appointed three months before the system is installed so that they get training and become proficient at the time the system is in operation. A part of the key punch operators (depending upon the readiness of the State to start data transfer) may also be appointed three months before the installation of the computer system.

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Designation	Pay Scale	Requirement of staff for			
		Department of Statistics	CSO Computer Centre	Central Training Unit	For each of the State Computer Centres
Joint Director	1800-2000	1	-	-	-
Joint Director/ Manager	1500-1800	-	-	1	1
Senior Programmer/ Deputy Director	1100-1500	2	2	2	1
Programmer/ Assistant Director	700-1300	-	2	2	2
Sr. Investigator	550- 900	2	-	-	-
Programme Assistant	550- 900	-	-	-	4
Console Operator	550- 900	-	-	-	4 (two in each shift)
Punch Supervisor	330- 560	-	-	-	2 (one in each shift)
Key Punch Operator	260- 450 + S.P. 20	-	-	-	One for each Key to Tape machine per shift
Assistants	425- 800	1	1	1	-
Stenographer Grade III	330- 560	1	1	1	1
Total		7	7	7	-

2.8 Some nucleus staff at the CSO would be necessary for effective administration and organisation of the scheme and for laying out standards, priorities and areas of applications. The Computer Centres' primary concern will be technical guidance

2.10 The Central Statistical Organisation has circulated a model scheme for setting up of computer system at the State level. It would be a useful reference for the States who have been allocated funds under their Plans in implementing their scheme. While endorsing the scheme outlined above the Group felt that it would also be desirable to consider the possibility of hooking up Computers proposed to be installed for statistical operations in different regions. The CSO may provide such further guidance as may be required during the course of implementation of the scheme.

3. TRAINING OF STATISTICAL PERSONNEL

3.1 Maintenance of an efficient statistical system depends to a large extent on the competence of the statistical personnel. The competence of the statistical personnel can be maintained at the desired level by organising adequate regular training programmes both in statistical methodology and official statistics for staff at all levels. In order to meet the training requirements, the Working Group on 'Training of Statistical Personnel' set up by CSO in 1976 has recommended a three-fold strategy, which this Working Group would like to endorse, as indicated below:

The CSO should continue organising training programmes for senior level professionals of the Central and State Government Departments (List of Courses at Annex 4). Besides the training programme, CSO should engage itself in the preparation of manuals on various topics in cooperation with subject-matter specialists. In addition, the programme for trainers in the States may also be organised periodically.

Steps need to be initiated to reactivate the programme of on-the-job training so that facilities could be offered at least from 1979-80 onwards.

The SSBs should assume the responsibility of organising training programmes for the remaining categories of statistical staff like technical assistants, statistical assistants, data processing and field staff (List of courses at Annex 5).

The requirements of training may be so small in some of the States/Union Territories which may not justify full utilisation of training capabilities or the training capabilities may be limited in some of the States/Union Territories. Regional cooperation amongst States may be encouraged in matters of organising training programmes. Each State within the region may undertake the responsibility for organising two or more courses as mutually agreed which could be thrown open to the statistical personnel of other States/UTs within the region. The CSO should provide necessary help to the States in the operation of regional cooperation. The Working Group had suggested the following six regions:

<u>Region</u>	<u>State/Union Territories</u>
I	Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.
II	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
III	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu.
IV	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, and Tamil Nadu.
V	Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
VI	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, and Sikkim.

Staff requirements

3.2 The CSO has a full fledged Training Division comprising one Joint Director, one OSD, one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors and four Senior Investigators with administrative support. In order to build a good teaching faculty of its own and to undertake work relating to preparation of training manuals as well as programme for trainers, a plan scheme relating to expansion and strengthening of Training Programmes in CSO has already been approved by the Planning Commission. Another proposal for strengthening the training programmes for the field staff of National Sample Survey Organisation with a view to improving the quality of data has also been approved by the Planning Commission.

3.3 Training units exist in some of the States and Union Territories. However, to undertake the complete programmes mentioned above, a nucleus faculty consisting of one Joint Director, one Assistant Director and two Senior Statistical Assistants has been recommended by Working Group on Training. The arrangement envisages major support from senior statistical officers of other departments/institutions for which suitable honorarium may have to be paid.

3.4 Some of the other related problems which the CSO as also the States need to keep in view while drawing up the training scheme/proposal are (i) adequate library facilities, (ii) a well equipped laboratory with calculators, statistical tables and instruments for drawing graphs and access to data processing equipment, (iii) appropriate financial assistance either in the form of full daily allowance or adequate amount of maintenance allowance for the full period of training, and

(iv) provision of subsidised hostel accommodation. Another problem which needs special attention is the lack of enthusiasm on the part of employers to depute staff for training as the posts cannot be filled up. It is, therefore, necessary that adequate training reserves be created.

3.5 Most of the States have included the scheme on Training of Statistical Personnel in the Plan proposals for 1978-83. They may develop their programmes on the above lines.

3.6 While endorsing the recommendations of the Working Group on Training of Statistical Personnel and the Plan projects developed on that basis, the Working Group felt that it would be desirable to organise a comprehensive evaluation of the training programmes organised by the Central and State Governments in statistics so that the findings of the evaluation could be used for the improvement of the training programmes, both old and new.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL STATISTICS

4.1. Removal of unemployment, reduction in poverty and inequalities are amongst the important objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1978-83. It is, therefore, necessary to collect bench-mark data followed by periodical surveys to assess the achievements in this regard. The Standing Committee for directing and reviewing improvements of data base for planning and policy making constituted by Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. Raj Krishna has suggested that top priority should be assigned to this work in the formulation of statistical plan schemes. The Committee has recommended that special sample surveys may be conducted to collect data on consumer expenditure and employment in selected blocks where any significant integrated/intensive rural development schemes are going on or proposed to be taken up. For this purpose the Committee has recommended that the relevant blocks of the schedules of 32nd round of NSS need to be canvassed by the State Statistical Bureaus in areas selected under area development plan in their respective States. The Committee has further recommended that collection of data on social consumption by expenditure classes may also be taken up on a priority basis under a plan scheme. The items suggested to be covered are: drinking water, education, health facilities, transport, communication, electricity and house sites. A technical group set up by the Working Group under the chairmanship of Shri M.V.S. Rao, Adviser, Planning Commission has finalised the schedule (Annex 2) for the household survey on social consumption and has suggested that the survey may be conducted in the Intensive Rural Development (IRD) Blocks. The sampling design should be such as to facilitate obtaining fairly reliable estimates for all income groups, particularly the higher ones. The Working Group fully supports these recommendations.

4.2. The scheme on 'Improvement of Social Statistics' was proposed as a Centrally sponsored scheme by the Department of Statistics in their Annual Plan proposals for 1979-80. But, in view of the National Development Council's decision to keep the list of Centrally sponsored schemes to the barest minimum, Planning Commission did not agree for inclusion of the scheme as a centrally sponsored scheme. However, the

component of the scheme relating to conduct of pilot survey for collection of data on employment, consumer expenditure and social consumption in 100 selected I.R.D. Blocks on a continuing basis for monitoring generation of full employment in blocks selected for the purpose has been included as a part of the Central scheme on 'Strengthening of Planning Machinery'.

4.3 A separate Central scheme proposed by CSO on 'Studies in Social Statistics' with a view to developing suitable framework for presentation of social statistics/indicators for different social groups to study social trends has also been approved by the Planning Commission. A scheme for conducting survey on socio-economic conditions in tribal areas as well as other pockets of the country not covered so far has been prepared by the National Sample Survey Organisation with a view to improving the coverage of survey and to provide separate estimates on the various socio-economic parameters for the tribal population. The scheme has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission. Another NSSO scheme on Conduct of annual surveys on employment, unemployment and biennial surveys on consumer expenditure and access of population to facilities and public services has been approved by the Planning Commission. Under the scheme it is proposed to canvass a separate sample of about 1.7 lakh households for collecting information pertaining to employment and unemployment on annual basis and on consumer expenditure and social consumption every alternate year.

4.4 The Planning Commission has also indicated the desirability of collection of relevant data for working out the labour co-efficients in agricultural projects as well as norms for estimating the employment generated under the various projects belonging to the services sectors - health, education, water supply, electricity and communications. For working out the labour co-efficients reliable estimates of actual time taken for different types of activities in various sectorial programmes like (i) minor irrigation, (ii) dairying, (iii) animal husbandry, (iv) forestry, and (v) land development programmes, are also required. In order to work out the reliable norms of employment generated under the various schemes in the services sectors and a few other sectors specified above, data on employment generated whole-time as well as part-time, separately for construction and

maintenance phase, under various types of activities need to be collected through special field investigations. While recording data pertaining to the part-time employment, the actual number of

days of employment in a year as well as the actual number of hours worked on a day would be required so as to arrive at a correct estimate of employment norm for such activities. The follow-up surveys of the Economic Census would provide useful information for estimating the employment norms in non-agricultural activities. Arrangements for conducting separate case studies for the uncovered parts of the economy may have to be made by the States.

4.5. The various aspects of the above problem are proposed to be discussed at the Fourth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations under the agenda item 4 - Strategy for development of Statistics for Employment and Manpower.

5. COLLECTION OF STATISTICS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

5.1 Current statistics of wholesale and retail trade are essential for keeping track of internal distribution of commodities. Information on commodity-wise turnover is a prerequisite for any administrative study of the effects of taxation and for the formulation of policies for internal trade. Although over five percent of the working population in India is engaged in wholesale and retail trade yet information pertaining to important aspects of trading activity such as capital employed, investment and turnover etc., is not available. It is, therefore, essential that special attention is devoted to the development of statistics in this field. The proposed scheme is only a modest beginning in this direction. A sub-group under the chairmanship of Shri S. M. Vidwans, Director, SSB, Maharashtra was set up in the second meeting of the Working Group held on 5 June 1978. The Working Group submitted its report in January 1979. The same was circulated amongst the members of the Working Group and the revised report on the basis of the suggestions received is placed at Annex 1. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to produce current series of statistics relating to wholesale and retail trade and further that these statistics would essentially be restricted to the volume of turnover (in value terms) by States and possibly by major commodity groups. Collection of data directly from the Trading units either through censuses or sample surveys did not find favour with the sub-group in view of the recently conducted Economic Census and the follow up surveys to be conducted in 1979-80. The group has, therefore, recommended the only other alternative viz., the use of administrative data emanating from the sales tax records, realising fully that due to the different commodity coverage from State to State, it will not be possible to arrive at an all-India figure.

5.2 As regards the agricultural commodity, the Group has suggested that the work may be entrusted to the Market Research Officers under the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing because information on arrival of agricultural commodities alongwith their prices are usually available with these officers.

5.3 It has been realised that inspite of all such efforts turnover pertaining to some of the commodities may still be left out. For this States would have to work out separate and special methodology of covering this uncovered part suitable to them. The group has suggested that a trade cell may be set up in CSO.

5.4 The Working Group endorses the recommendations of the Sub-Group.

6. PRICE STATISTICS.

6.1 The available statistics relating to prices do not fully meet the requirements of economic planners and administrators in policy formulation and implementation. The second Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations held in 1975 expressed the need for developing an integrated system of collection and reporting of price statistics and made a number of recommendations aimed at improvement of price statistics. The Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (TACSPCL) examined the recommendations of the Conference and set up a Working Group to consider all aspects of price statistics. The Group observed that in most of the States more than one agency was involved in collection of wholesale and/or retail prices. The number of agencies involved in collection of wholesale prices are three in three States, two in twelve States and one in four States. For the collection of retail prices, the number of agencies involved are five in two States, four in five States and three in each of the remaining States excepting Kerala and Tripura where two agencies are involved in each of the State. Further, in most of the States, a number of agencies operate in a common set of centres, even with many common items of commodities. The present system of price statistics has also many shortcomings in terms of diversity of concepts and definitions and inadequate coverage. There is, thus, need for developing a coordinated system of collection and dissemination of price statistics in the most economical way.

6.2 The Working Group on Price Statistics observed that State level wholesale price indices are being compiled by some States, such as Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A careful study of the methods followed by these States indicated that the present

indices suffer from a number of shortcomings arising out of conceptual and methodological problems as well as non-availability of requisite data. The Group, therefore, felt that there was need for construction of index numbers of wholesale prices in all the States with uniform methodology.

6.3 The Working Group proposed that every State should take up a scheme for developing a coordinated system of collection of timely and adequate price data to meet the requirements of various types of users. To-wards this objective, the programme of collection of price statistics should be reoriented and integrated and the price collecting machinery at State and lower levels streamlined. Some of the technical ingredients which should be fitted into the scheme for 'Improvement of Price Statistics' are:

- (i) standard definition of wholesale prices, both for agricultural as well as non-agricultural commodities;
- (ii) weekly collection of all types of prices, daily collection of prices only for sensitive commodities;
- (iii) increasing the item and area coverage making the wholesale price index more representative;
- (iv) making district as the basic stratum for collection of price data; and
- (v) increasing considerably the coverage of commodities for collection of retail prices.

6.4 With a view to improving the quality of consumer price index for agricultural labourers, NSSO on the recommendation of Technical Advisory Committee for Prices and Cost of Living has launched the programme of collection of price data from 1000 villages with effect from its 34th round.

6.5 In order to develop an integrated system of price and quantity statistics in a classification framework which is linked with National Accounts and Balances, a Working Group on Price and Quantity Statistics has been constituted by CSO. The Group will keep in view, the observations of the UN Document on 'Guidelines and Principles of a System of Price and Quantity Statistics' while formulating the recommendations.

6.6 The various aspects connected with the problems involved in the improvement of price statistics are proposed to be taken up for discussion while considering the Report of the Working Group on Price Statistics under Agenda Item II of the Fourth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations.

7. STRENGTHENING OF ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES

7.1 The statistical development that has taken place so far has been mainly directed towards increasing the coverage and content, timeliness in processing and presentation of data. However, in spite of all these developments, the statistical system has not been able to cater appropriately to the policy needs of the Government. This is mainly because enough attention has not been devoted in developing appropriate statistical expertise for effective analysis and interpretation of the already-available data for the use of the Government.

7.2 The need for strengthening the Analytical Capabilities in CSO as well as SSBs was pointed out by Shri S.M. Vidwans, Director, SSB, Maharashtra who suggested that a core scheme may be formulated for the purpose for implementation in the Plan 1978-83. In support of the above proposals, a specific scheme for collection of statistics for Rural Manpower Budgeting was also proposed by Director, SSB, Maharashtra for inclusion in the list of core schemes of the Sixth Plan. The scheme envisaged collection of monthly information on the number of workers attending the public construction works (in the first phase to be followed by other public works), according to the name of the villages from which they are drawn along with the distances from the work-site with a view to estimating the number of labourers who would be attending public works if located at a given distance from the village of their residence. The two papers were circulated to members of the Working Group as well as the Directors of SSBs. The proposal received a very strong support from the SSBs. The specific project on Rural Manpower Budgeting was also commended by SSBs. Some of the States have also suggested inclusion of other projects under the scheme. The suggestion of various SSBs in this regard are summarised at Annex 6.

7.3 All these suggestions were considered by the Working Group in its second meeting and it was recognised that strengthening of Analytical Capabilities at the Centre and in the States to undertake specific projects of interest to the respective Governments should receive high priority in the Plan 1978-83. A scheme on Reorganisation

and Strengthening of Research, Analysis and Documentation activities in CSO has been approved by the Planning Commission.

7.4 The resources required for the scheme would be mainly the use of computer facilities and appointment of a small number of analysts. It is, however, suggested that instead of creating regular posts in the SSBs for this purpose, provision may be made for appointment of consultants/research fellows on contract basis to undertake specific projects.

8. IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

8.1 The proposal relating to 'All India Goods Traffic Survey' of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport was considered by the Group. In view of the commodity flow studies by road recently undertaken by Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) through 200 check-posts on National and State Highways, it was decided to take up goods traffic survey in third or fourth year of the Sixth Plan, as by that time, not only the results of the survey being conducted by RITES are likely to be available but the recommendations of the recently set up National Transport Policy Committee would also become known. It was felt that besides this, there were other chunks of grey areas in transport statistics. It is, therefore, recommended that a small Working Group may be set up in the Transport Ministry with Director (Transport Research) as convener and with representatives from RITES, CSO, Planning Commission and SSBs to work out the technical details of the scheme 'Improvement of Transport Statistics'.

SCHEME OF COLLECTION OF CURRENT STATISTICS
ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

1. The Third Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations held in February, 1977 set up a Working Group for formulation of Statistical schemes for inclusion in the Sixth Plan. The Working Group recommended the taking up of five 'core' schemes, one of which was the collection of statistics of wholesale and retail trade, during the Sixth Plan. It set up a sub-group comprising the Director of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra (Chairman); Director, SSB Haryana and the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Directorate of Economics and Statistics); Sales Tax department of Maharashtra and the Central Statistical Organisation (convener) to work out the technical details of a centrally sponsored scheme. The Group coopted the Joint Director (TAX), Planning Commission and the representatives of the Sales Tax administrations of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu also as members. The Sub-group held three meetings in August, September, and December, 1978, the last two of which were also attended by the Additional Director of the CSO Smt. Uma Roy Choudhury. The Sub-group considered the question of statistical development in the field of wholesale and retail trade in its various aspects and also took into account the projected plan of statistical development to the extent it touches upon this sector and came to the following conclusions.

2. The first question discussed was about the objective of the scheme. From the views expressed by the CSO representatives and members of the Sub-group, it was clear that only a modest objective can be placed for realisation at least in the near future. This should be to produce a current series of statistics relating to wholesale and retail trade and further that these statistics should essentially be restricted to the volume of turnover (in value terms) by States and if possible by major commodity groups. From this, subject to certain limitations, a national series could then be built up.

3. As is well known, statistical information can be collected by and large by any one or both of the two methods (a) as a by-product of administration and (b) by direct data collection from the units either by censuses or sample surveys. In the case of wholesale and retail trade, the information regarding the establishments engaged in them would be available from the recently conducted economic census. The economic census programme also envisages follow-up surveys in different sectors and this programme was started from 1978-79 which would complete one round of its follow-up surveys. For the surveys to be taken up during the year 1979-80, the wholesale and retail trade forms one of the sectors to be covered in them. The surveys are so planned that both the large scale type of establishments as well as own account enterprises would be covered in them.

4. The sub-group considered that the response so far in respect of direct data collection from trading units by sample surveys has not been exactly rewarding in as much as there has

been (a) considerable non-response and (b) the data collected in them were not considered to be satisfactory. Further since the surveys have already been planned in the follow-up of economic census, it was not considered advisable to recommend as a core scheme another set of sample surveys in the same field. The Sub-group therefore, came to the conclusion that it should restrict its field, by leaving out any recommendation for direct data collection in respect of wholesale and retail trade. In other words it should restrict itself to what is otherwise possible by methods other than direct data collection from trading units.

5. For the aforementioned reasons the Sub-group took account of the fact that one single governmental agency connected with trade is the States Sales-tax Department which has some kind of administrative data in respect of traders as a result of the administration of Sales tax acts. It was fully realised that these acts differ considerably from State to State and further the commodities covered by them also differ from State to State. It was therefore very clear that any scheme based on the administrative record and the data available therein of the Sales-tax departments would have the limitation that at the all India level the aggregation of data from the States would not strictly be possible. Notwithstanding this limitation, the sub-group desired to recommend the use of administrative data from the Sales-tax offices for the purpose of building up a series of current statistics on volume of turnover of wholesale and retail trade on the following lines since even this limited

sources of data has not been fully exploited so far. Since it is likely that food articles are exempt from sales-tax in a majority of States, the Sub-group gave special attention to the Statistics of market arrivals and turnover of agricultural commodities.

6. The bigger trading establishments are registered under the different Sales Tax Acts. No specific criteria are adopted by Sales Tax authorities to classify the dealers as wholesalers and retailers. The registration under Sales Tax Act is based on the turnover of the dealers. It is generally expected that most of the wholesale dealers will be registered under the State Sales Acts.

7. The registered dealers can be classified into major commodities groups, on the basis of the commodities dealt in by the dealer. For each State it is necessary that a complete list of commodities/commodity groups covered under Sales Tax is prepared and the changes therein incorporated as and when necessary. To the extent possible, this should also include list of commodities exempted from sales tax.

Similarly, the criterion used for registration of traders under Sales Tax Act (e.g. total annual turnover) may also be collected for each State to the extent possible. In Maharashtra State, for example, the dealers are being classified into 80 commodities groups. Dealers registered under Sales Tax are required to file a quarterly return to the Sales Tax Office. The quarterly returns filed by the dealers

registered under the Sales Tax Act give information about:

1) Total Sales; (2) Sales in respect of which tax is to be collected; (3) Sales in respect of which tax is already collected at the earlier transaction (4) Sales (others e.g. under the purview of inter-State Sales Tax etc.); (5) Sales of commodities which are outside the purview of the sales tax act; (6) Total sales tax.

8. This information may be compiled for different commodity groups separately as far as possible. The figures so arrived at will not be for the commodities in these groups only but will represent the sales of dealers classified under the particular commodity groups. It is also not feasible to compile the data for a commodity or a commodity group by compiling the data from vouchers of selected dealers. It is felt that the trading community will not be very much cooperative in this venture as this is likely to be continuous process. It is, therefore, proposed that the information for the six items listed above may be compiled from the returns filed by the dealers in the Sales Tax Office.

9. As information on arrivals and prices of agricultural commodities in regulated markets is generally available in the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing/Agricultural Marketing Organisation in each State, it is considered desirable that the work relating to compilation of data on arrivals and prices in respect of these markets may be entrusted to them. It will, however, be necessary to strengthen the Directorate of

Agricultural Marketing/Agricultural Marketing Organisation
for undertaking this work.

10. The Sub-group noted that even after covering statistics of trade in the above manner, it is possible that in certain States the turnover of some commodities may not get covered. Since the commodities, type of trade in them and the availability of information about this trade and the traders engaged in them, may vary from State to State, it was not possible for the Sub-group to recommend definite lines on which statistics could be collected for them. To cover them would be necessary for each State to work out a separate and special methodology of covering this uncovered part of the trade.

11. The Central Statistical Organisation may ask different States to work out the resources required for implementing the above suggestions. Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture may be requested to intimate the staff requirements in respect of the data on agricultural commodities.

12. There will be a cell in the Central Statistical Organisation to coordinate the activities under this scheme and for realising the current statistics.

13. It is recognised that there is a considerable amount of lack of specification in the above recommendations of the Sub-group. This would be inherent in the very task assigned to it and in the situation where the State Sales-tax acts differ widely in content and coverage. Further this is a field where

only limited experience has been so far available in the whole country and whatever was that experience it was not exactly of a nature as to enable one to recommend its repetition. The detail of the scheme has therefore to be left to be worked out by the individual States and in fact the further work on this, on more definite lines, would depend upon the specific approaches developed by the States consistent with the local situations. A lot of exploratory work is indicated and the recommendations of the Sub-group only suggests that, however imperfect, a beginning has to be made by using the available administrative data. It is only by this process that its deficiencies can be improved. The goal of having exactly comparable state level figures would remain for many years to come, a distant one, but that need not deter the statistical system from starting the move towards it. Simultaneously it should also not attempt to do everything at one sweep and also not be averse to starting on the above lines just because state level comparability is not obtained.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL GROUP FOR THE SURVEY
ON SOCIAL CONSUMPTION

Introduction:

The Working Group on Formulation of Statistical Schemes for the Five Year Plan (1978-83) set up by the Central Statistical Organisation, at its meeting held on 5th June 1978 recognised the importance of development and presentation of statistics in respect of various social groups as well as of regular compilation of socio-economic indicators with a view to studying the social trend. Three additional projects - one on social consumption, another on consumer expenditure and the other on unemployment for operation in selected blocks, were discussed in detail and it was agreed that in view of the pressing requirements of

Planning Commission, these may be taken up as special studies on a priority basis. It was felt that it would be necessary to critically examine the report of the Working Group on Social Consumption, constituted by the National Sample Survey Organisation and modify the sampling design as well as the schedules to meet the requirements of the Planning Commission. It was, therefore, decided to constitute a small Technical Group under the Chairmanship of Shri M.V.S. Rao, Director(Evaluation), Department of Family Welfare, to work out the details of the scheme, with the following members.

1. The Director, SSB, Andhra Pradesh
(Shri D. Ramavatar Agarwal, Joint Director)
2. The Director, SSB, Rajasthan
(Shri R.N. Sharma, Director)

...../-

3. A representative of the Planning Commission
(Dr. K.G. Krishna Murthy)
4. A representative of the Department of
Rural Development (Dr. P.P. Sangal)
5. Joint Director, Central Statistical
Organisation
(Dr. M. Holla, Joint Director)

The Technical Group met on 28th and 29th July 1978. A list of the participants is appended.

Scope of the Survey:

At its first meeting, the Group was briefed by the Director, CSO, regarding the scope, content and coverage of the proposed survey on social consumption. The Group was told that guidelines for the preparation of a scheme on employment and unemployment were under issue from the CSO and the schedules to be canvassed for studying various aspects of social consumption should be finalised by the Group immediately.

The Group, in its deliberations, noted the under-quoted suggestion of the Standing Committee for Directing and Reviewing the Improvement of Data Base for Planning and Policy Making, which met under the Chairmanship of Prof. Raj Krishna, Member Planning Commission, on 30th May 1978:

"In view of the importance of data on social consumption by expenditure classes, it was felt that their collection should be taken up on a priority basis under a Plan scheme. It was decided that the CSO/NSSO should examine the implication of carrying out a special survey for the collection of such data. The item to

be covered under are - drinking water, education, health facilities, transport, communications, electricity and house-sites. Particularly for drinking water, health and education, data by expenditure classes would be needed."

The NSS Working Group on Social Consumption had observed that the study on social consumption should include an analysis of what the different classes paid to the Government by way of taxes and what they received in return by way of social benefits such as subsidised distribution of consumer goods, concession in education, health and housing, social welfare and security services, etc., in order to assess the net redistributive effect of social policy. The aspects to be studied were (a) incidence of taxation on the various sections of the population, and (b) social benefits availed of by the various sections of the population. However, in view of the priority indicated by the Standing Committee on the Improvement of the Data Base, it was agreed that the scope of the present survey be confined to information on (b).

Basis of classification:

The basic framework for the study on social consumption would be a socio-economic classification of the population or of the households. There are, among others, three major criteria for the classification of households into different homogenous groups, viz. (i) household income, (ii) household expenditure, (iii) economic activity characteristics of the household, such as industry, occupation and status of the

head of the household. It was noted that no standard socio-economic classification based on economic activity characteristics is at present available. It has, therefore, been agreed that for purposes of study, households should preferably be classified by income/expenditure levels and if possible, cross-classified into broad socio-economic groups such as agricultural labour, cultivators, non-agricultural labour and non-agricultural self-employed in the rural areas to which the present survey would be confined. Another classification by social groups, viz. scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and others, may also be of interest. It has generally been agreed that income and expenditure data cannot be collected accurately through household surveys without a detailed investigation. It has, however, been agreed that it would not be difficult to ascertain broadly the income or expenditure group of the households, according to an appropriate grouping of below Rs. 100, Rs. 100-250, Rs. 250-500, Rs. 500-1000 and Rs. 1000 above.

Content of the Schedule:

The Group had before it, the schedule proposed by the NSSO, for the 31st and 33rd rounds for the household enquiries on social consumption, education and culture. These schedules were evolved by a Working Group set up by the NSSO in 1975 under the chairmanship of Shri V.R. Rao, former Director of CSO. It was noted that the schedules, by and large, incorporated the items for measurement of benefits provided by the Government in different economic and social sectors as contained in the

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Report of the Working Group on Study of Social Consumption. The Group, however, suggested a number of changes, enlarged the scope of the schedule by including two blocks, one on education and the other on culture, and revised the schedule, a copy of which is appended to this Report.

Institutional Enquiries:

The Group discussed at length the nature of enquiries at the institutional level and analysis of macro level information at the Government level to supplement the household survey data and suggested an illustrative list of items, which is also appended to this report. It was observed that macro level information for most of these items could be collected from different sources such as Annual Reports and official publications of the concerned Departments and consolidated. The need for special institutional enquiries might arise only in a few social sectors, such as health and education. It was recognised that such enquiries would be useful to obtain comprehensive information on all aspects required for the study but might be difficult to organise. It was, however, generally felt that the proposed household survey would be sufficient for the time being, and so the schedules and other details for the establishment enquiries were not suggested by the Group.

Organisation of the Survey:

It was suggested that the survey be conducted in all the States especially in the CD Blocks selected for integrated rural development. The sampling design should be such as to facilitate obtaining fairly reliable estimates for all income

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groups, particularly the higher ones. The proposed survey on social consumption could be integrated with the survey on consumer expenditure if both the surveys could be carried out in the same Blocks. Alternatively, the social consumption schedule might be canvassed in the same sample households covered for the survey on consumer expenditure in the 32nd round of NSS in order to link up the detailed expenditure data with the data on social consumption.

The Group suggested that the survey on social consumption might be taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme with the active participation of the States. The CSO may issue necessary guidelines to the States for working out the details of the organisational and administrative arrangements required for the scheme. --:(40):--

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List of Participants

1. Shri M.V.S. Rao
Director(Evaluation)
Department of Family Welfare
2. Shri D. Ramavatar Agarwal
Joint Director
Bureau of Economics & Statistics
Government of Andhra Pradesh
3. Dr. P.P. Sangal,
Director
Department of Rural Development
4. Shri A.R. Dhruvasan
Senior Research Officer
Social Welfare Unit
Planning Commission
5. Dr. M. Holla,
Joint Director
Central Statistical Organisation
6. Shri K.N. Shrinivasan
Deputy Director
Central Statistical Organisation
7. Shri R.N. Gupta
Deputy Director
Central Statistical Organisation
8. Shri Ajaib Singh
Assistant Director
Central Statistical Organisation
9. Shri J.N. Taneja
Assistant Director
Central Statistical Organisation

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Schedule: Household Survey on
Social Consumption

[1] identification of sample household

[2] household characteristics

1. household size

- (i) adult males
- (ii) adult females
- (iii) children(below 15)
- (iv) total

2. Head of the household

- (i) occupation(code)
- (ii) industry(ccode)
- (iii) status(code)

3. household religion(code)

4. household group(code)

5. household income last year(code)

6. household average monthly
expenditure(Rs.)

[3] particulars of field work

[5] use of transport and communication services during
the last 30 days ended on _____

public transport	private transport	transport provided by the employer
---------------------	----------------------	---

1. use of transport:

1.1 bus

- (a) number of trips
- (b) distance travelled
- (c) amount spent
- (d) amount of
concession
availed, if any

1.2 other road transport

- (a) number of trips
- (b) distance travelled
- (c) amount spent

1.3 rail

- (a) number of trips
- (b) distance travelled
- (c) amount spent
- (d) class in which
travelled
- (e) amount of
concession availed,
if any

1.4 water transport

- (a) number of trips
- (b) amount spent

1.5 air transport

- (a) number of trips
 - (b) amount spent
-

2. use of postal services

2.1 number of letters posted last month

2.2 number of post cards posted last month

2.3 number of telegrams sent

2.4 number of money orders sent

2.5 total amount spent on all postal services

[6] loans received for agricultural and non-agricultural entrepreneurial activities during the last 365 days ended on _____

Agency	Loans taken for agricultural enterprise activities		Loans taken for non-agricultural enterprise activities	
	amount (Rs.)	rate of interest*	amount (Rs.)	rate of interest*
1	2	3	4	5
1. State Bank of India				
2. Other nationalised banks				
3. Cooperative banks				
4. Rural banks				
5. Other public sector financing agencies (LIC, SFC etc.)				
6. Private Agencies				

* percentage

[7] particulars of housing and associated facilities available to the households

- 1. status of house occupation (code)
- 2. if not owned (code in Q.1)
agency providing the house (code)
- 3. if government (code in Q.2)
scheme under which the household was allotted the housing unit (code)
- 4. how much would be the current market rent per month for the housing unit occupied by the household (Rs.)
- 5. amount of monthly rent actually paid (Rs.)
- 6. if owned code, 1 in Q. 1)
 - (a) whether house building loan was received from any public agency for constructing the house by the household (yes-1, no-2)
 - (b) whether acquired the house on a hire purchase basis (yes-1, no-2)
- 7. if yes in Q. 6(a)
 - (a) amount of loan received (Rs.)
 - (b) percentage rate of interest per annum (0.00)
 - (c) mode of payment (code)
 - (d) amount paid in an instalment (Rs.)
 - (e) period of recovery (years)
- 8. if yes in Q. 6(b)
 - (a) value of the house
 - (b) amount already paid
 - (c) number of instalments which remain to be paid
 - (d) amount to be paid in each instalment

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-
9. Whether the household has been provided with free housing site? (yes/no.)
10. If 'yes' in Q. 9
- (a) area of the housing site
- (b) other assistance, if any, provided for constructing the house:
- (i) Cash (Rs.) _____
- (ii) Building material (Rs.) _____
11. whether housing unit is provided with electricity (yes-1, no-2)
12. if yes in Q. 9
- (i) quantity of electricity consumed last month
- (ii) value of electricity consumed last month
13. source of drinking water (code)
14. latrine facilities available (code)

8.1 participation in social welfare services by the members of the household during the last 365 days ended on _____

Social welfare services	provided by the Govt.			provided by others			
	whether any member of household participated (yes-1, no-2)	nature of benefit	if yes in col. 2, monetary value of benefit recd. in cash/ if any	whether any member of household participated (yes-1, no-2)	nature of benefit	if yes in col. 5 monetary value of benefit recd. in cash/ if any	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. women's welfare							
2. child welfare							
3. youth welfare							
4. welfare of demobilised service personnel and war widows							
5. welfare for disabled and handicapped							
6. other welfare services (specify)							

8.2 particulars of benefits received from social security services by members of the household during the last 365 days ended on _____

Social security services	provided by Govt.	provided by employer	provided by Government employer	
	1	2	3	4
1. whether availed of Employees State Insurance Scheme (yes-1, no-2)				
2. <u>if yes in Q. 1</u>				
(a) number of household members covered by the scheme				
(b) amount contributed during last year (Rs.)				
(c) amount of assistance recd. in cash during last year, if any (Rs.)				

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	1	2	3	4
3.	whether a member of any Provident Fund Scheme ? (yes-1, no-2)			
4.	<u>if yes in Q. 3</u> whether availed of any retirement benefits? (yes-1, no-2)			
5.	<u>if yes in Q. 4</u> (a)nature of benefit(code) (b)amount received(Rs.)			
6.	whether recipient of pension as a political sufferer/freedom fighter? (yes-1, no-2)			
7.	<u>if yes in Q. 6</u> amount received (Rs.)			
8.	whether recipient of any old age pension (yes-1, no-2)			
9.	<u>if yes in Q. 8</u> amount received(Rs.)			

9.1 medical care and health services received

1. whether vaccinated/inoculated or given prophylaxis during last 365 days against:	no. of persons:	agency	amount spent, if any
	(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) small pox	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) cholera	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(c) typhoid	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(d) BCG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(e) polio	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(f) DPT/DT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(g) tetanus	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(h) nutritional anaemia	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(i) vitamin A deficiency	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. whether residence of the household was sprayed with DDT during the last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)		<input type="text"/>	
3. whether any sanitary services were provided during the last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)		<input type="text"/>	
4. if yes, in Q. 3, nature of services provided (code)		<input type="text"/>	

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9.2] was any member of the household sick during the last 30 days? If so, please give in each case the following particulars

Sl. No.	sex ma- le-1	fe- ma- le-2	age (ye- ars)	Sl. no. of sick-ness	dura- tion of sick- ness (days)	whether treat- ment was availed of yes-1, no-2	if yes in col.(6)	sys- tem of treat- ment (code)	source of treat- ment (code)	type of con- sul- tation (code)	whether hospita- lised yes-1, no-2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		

if yes in col.(10), duration of treatment (code)	Expenses incurred (Rs.)
11	12

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9.3 particulars of family planning services received during the last 365 days ended on _____

1. whether any eligible couple of the household received family planning services during the last year? (yes-1, no-2)
2. If yes, in Q. 1 - type of services received:
- (a) vasectomy*
 - (b) tubectomy*
 - (c) IUD*
 - (d) oral pills*
 - (e) nirodh*
 - (f) other contraceptives*
 - (g) MTP*
-

* from Government - 1, from private - 2.

9.4 particulars of child birth in household during the last 365 days ended on _____

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | whether any child was born during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2) | <input type="text"/> | | |
| 2. | <u>if yes, in Q. 1</u> | <u>serial number of birth</u> | | |
| | | / (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 3. | where birth occurred(code) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 4. | <u>if birth occurred in hospital</u> | | | |
| | (a)type of hospital
Government/Private | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| | (b)duration of stay of mother
in hospital | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. | <u>if birth occurred in home</u> | | | |
| | (a)who attended | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| | (b)if mother received ante-
natal care(yes-1, no-2) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| | (c)if mother received post-
natal care(yes-1, no-2) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 6. | <u>if yes in Q.5(b)/Q.5(c)</u> | | | |
| | from whom received(code) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 7. | whether received any nutritional
service last year(yes-1, no-2) | <input type="text"/> | | |
| 8. | <u>if yes, in Q. 7</u> | | | |
| | (a)type of services received | <input type="text"/> | | |
| | (b)source of services received | <input type="text"/> | | |
| | (c)number of members received
benefit | <input type="text"/> | | |

[10.1] particulars of persons currently attending educational institutions

-
1. serial number
 2. sex(male-1, female-1)
 3. age last birthday (years)
 4. studentship status code(full-time-1, part time-2)
 5. type of institution (code)
 6. grade in which enrolled(code)
 7. whether education is free of tuition fee (yes-1, no-2)
 8. nature of financial assistance (if any)
 9. source of financial assistance (if any)
 10. provision of mid-day meal/tiffin (code)
 11. participation in games/sports in institution
 12. participation in NCC, boys scout, girls guide*
 13. participation in physical training in institution
 14. availing of transport facilities provided by institution*
 15. availing of hostel facilities provided by institution*
 16. expenditure on education during last academic year
 - (a) tuition and other fees
 - (b) books and stationery
 - (c) transportation
 - (d) mid-day meal
 - (e) hostel expenses
 - (f) other expenses
 - (g) total
-

* Institution has provision; and participate/avail of - 1; do not participate/does not avail of-2; institution has no provision-3.

[10.2] participation in cultural and training activities

1. whether a member of the public library (yes-1, no-2)
 2. whether availed of Community TV/ Radio facilities during the last month (yes-1, no-2)
 3. whether visited any zoological/ botanical garden during the last year (yes-1, no-2)
 4. whether availed of the adult education programme during the last year (yes-1, no-2)
 5. whether availed of any vocational or technical training programme during the last year (yes-1, no-2)
 6. if yes in Q. 5
 - (a) nature of training
 - (b) duration of training
 - (c) agency which provided the training
 - (d) expenditure incurred, if any
-

Illustrative items of information needed at the State level for assessing the expenditure on social consumption in various fields

Field of Social Consumption	Source	Items on which information is required
1	2	3
1. Food and Non-food items	Civil Supplies Department	Quantities of food and non-food items released to the public through the public distribution system during the reference year, cost of procurement, commission to retailers, sale proceeds, administrative and operational expenses.
2. Transport		
(a) Road	State Transport Department	Passenger Kms. by type of vehicles; revenue from road transport, administrative and operational expenses
(b) Rail	Railway Board/ Zonal Railways	Passenger traffic by class of journey; passenger revenue by class of journey; administrative and operational expenses.
(c) Water	State Transport Department	Passengers carried; revenues; administrative and operational expenses incurred.
(d) Air	Civil Aviation Department	Passengers carried by the airlines; administrative and operational expenses.
3. Communications	P & T Board	Telegraph and postal revenues; letters posted; telegrams, money orders sent; number and value thereof; administrative and operational expenses.
4. Loans	Reserve Bank of India and LIC	Loans and advances made by banks and LIC separately for agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises/activities

(1)	(2)	(3)
5. Housing	State Department of Housing	Houses built separately under each scheme, viz. low income group, middle income group, etc.; current maintenance and administrative expenses.
6. Electricity	Electricity Boards	Number of houses electrified; quantity and value of electricity consumed for domestic purposes; quantity and value of electricity consumed for community services; cost of production or purchase of electricity; administrative and operational expenses.
7. Water	Local Self-Government	Number of houses provided with protected water supply; quantity and value of water consumed for domestic purposes; quantity and value of water consumed for community services; cost of purification, storage and distribution; administrative and operational expenses.
8. Social Welfare	State Directorate of Social Welfare	Number of welfare centres for women, children, youth, disabled and handicapped persons, functioning; number of beneficiaries and the nature of services rendered; total current expenditure on each service.
9. Social Security	(i) ESI Corporation	Number of beneficiaries and assistance disbursed under various heads; operational expenditure of the medical services provided; administrative expenditure.
	(ii) Provident Fund Commissioner	Number of persons contributing to the Provident Fund.
	(iii) State Directorate of Social Welfare	Number of recipients of pension as political sufferers, old age pensioners and the amount spent on them.

1	2	3
10. Health	(i) State Department of Health and Family Welfare	Number of vaccinations/inoculations, etc. performed during the reference year; number of patients treated by sex and by disease separately for in-patients and out-patients; occupancy of hospital beds (number of bed days); receipts and expenditure; number of persons availed of family planning services during the reference period by type of service; expenditure on the family planning services; number of deliveries at the hospital; ante-natal and post-natal activities of MCH Centres.
	(ii) Local Self-Government	Number of houses sprayed with DDT; sanitation activities.
11. Education	State Directorate of Education and also the UGC. Directorate and Technical & Vocational training institutions. Department of Culture.	Number enrolled by age, sex and level of education; gross receipts and expenditure on education separately for primary, secondary, higher and technical education; number of boys/girls participated in NCC, boy scout/girl guides; number of persons covered under adult education programme; number of students availing school transport and hostel facilities; number of persons given technical and vocational training and expenditure incurred on such training. Public expenditure on the maintenance of public libraries, community radio and TV Centres, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.

Statement on inclusion of various core statistical schemes
by States/UTs in the Plan proposal 1978-83

Scheme	Electro- nic data process- ing	Training of Sta- tical Personnel	Improve- ment of social statis- tics	Statis- tics of whole- sale and retail trade	Price Statis- tics	Strength- ening of Analyti- cal Capabili- ties
<u>States</u>						
Andhra Pradesh		*	*			*
Assam						
Bihar	*	*			*	*
Gujarat	*	*	*	*	*	
Haryana		*	*	*	*	*
Himachal Pradesh		*	*	*		*
Jammu & Kashmir		*	*	*		
Karnataka	*	*	*	*	*	
Kerala		*	*	*	*	
Madhya Pradesh	*	*			*	*
Maharashtra	*	*			*	*
Manipur		*	*	*	*	*
Meghalaya		*	*	*	*	*
Nagaland		*	*	*	*	*
Orissa	*	*	*		*	*
Punjab		*	*			
Rajasthan		*	*		*	
Sikkim				*	*	
Tamil Nadu		*	*			
Tripura		*				
Uttar Pradesh	*	*	*		*	*
West Bengal		*	*			
<u>Union Territories</u>						
A & N Islands						
Arunachal Pradesh						
Chandigarh						
D & N Haveli						
Delhi		*	*			
Goa, Daman & Diu *		*	*	*		
Lakshdweep		*				
Mizoram		*				
Pondicherry		*				

List of Training Courses to be organised by CSO for statisticians of the Central Departments, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings:

- (i) Senior Certificate Course in statistics of 8 weeks' duration comprising (a) general course in Official statistics of 3 weeks, (b) a three weeks' course in national and regional accounts, and (c) a functional course of two weeks' in a chosen sector of official statistics like agriculture, industry, social statistics, etc. The course will be primarily intended for officers working in supervisory or ~~directional capacity~~.
- (ii) Junior Certificate Course in Statistics of 9 months' duration comprising (a) course in statistical methodology of 20 weeks' at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, (b) course in official statistics of 8 weeks' at the CSO and (c) specialisation course of 11 weeks in which the trainee can select one out of the 10 subjects offered.
- (iii) ~~On-the-job training in specialised fields with a view to providing opportunities to promising statisticians to~~ undertake concerted work in specialised fields of official statistics. Provision will be made to permit the officers to spend either a part or the entire period of training in a research institution in the country, if necessary.
- (iv) Workshop on "Training of Trainers" from States for a period of 2 weeks comprising review of state training activities, seminar discussion on technical aspects of organisation of training programmes and participation in the organisation of an experimental course for lower level statistical personnel.

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- (v) Course in Official Statistics for the participants of the International Statistical Education Centre (6 weeks) and the students of Indian Statistical Institute (4 weeks).
- (vi) Short-duration observational visits/training programmes on individual basis for nominees of other countries.
- (vii) All training programmes for Indian Statistical Service Personnel.

List of courses recommended to be organised by the State Statistical Bureaus for primary and intermediate level staff

- (i) Course for lower level professionals like statistical assistants/junior investigators of 8 weeks comprising (a) course in official statistics of 2 weeks and (b) course in elementary statistics of 6 weeks. In addition, there will be a back up course in mathematics/economics of 2 weeks for those who do not possess adequate background in the subject.
- (ii) Two types of courses for computers viz., (a) for those with bachelor's degree, a 8-week course covering official statistics (2 weeks) and elementary statistics (5 weeks). Besides, there will be a back up course in mathematics/economics for those who do not possess adequate background in the subject, (b) for those who do not possess a bachelor's degree, a 5-week course covering elementary mathematics and economics (one week), official statistics (one week) and elementary statistics (3 weeks).
- (iii) Two types of courses for field staff viz., (a) for those with a bachelor's degree, a 7-week course covering elementary mathematics and economics (1 week), elementary statistics (2 weeks), official statistics (1 week), theory and practice of sample surveys (2 weeks) and field work (one week), (b) for those who do not possess a bachelor's degree, a 6-week course covering elementary mathematics and economics (one week), elementary statistics (one week), official statistics (one week), theory and practice of sample surveys (two weeks) and field work (one week).
- (iv) Two types of courses for data processing staff viz., (a) for key punch and machine operators, a 6-week course covering computational procedures, scrutiny and coding of schedules, functions and operation of various types of unit record equipment and (b) for clerical staff, a 7-week course covering the above mentioned 6-week course and an introductory course in data processing.

Suggestions received from SSBs about
the projects for analytical studies

1. Gujarat:

Projects suggested for inclusion under the Scheme:

- (i) Measurement of extent of poverty in the urban and rural areas of the State.
- (ii) Investment on construction activities and its multiplier effect on employment generation.
- (iii) Preparation of socio-economic profile of weaker sections e.g. small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes etc.
- (iv) Scope for development and employment potential of small scale and cottage industries in the State.

2. Himachal Pradesh:

- (i) Comparative costliness of different areas within the States for grant of compensatory allowance.
- (ii) Identification of backward areas in the State.
- (iii) Preparation of profiles for weaker sections of society in the State.

3. Haryana:

- (i) Study of income differentials both in rural and urban sectors in the State.
- (ii) Strengthening of analytical capability of the Bureaus by appointment of subject specialists e.g. in agriculture, health, demography etc.

4. Jammu & Kashmir:

- (i) Setting up of data banks and mechanical tabulation unit.
- (ii) Training of statistical personnel.

5. Kerala:

- (i) Disposal of agricultural produce - method, agencies involved and marketing margins.
- (ii) Cost of cultivation of crops
- (iii) Impact of land reform measures
- (iv) Socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of population - agricultural labour, fisherman, scheduled tribes etc.
- (v) Levels of Unemployment
- (vi) Statistics of Construction Activity
- (vii) Pattern of utilisation of co-operative credit
- (viii) Demand, supply and stock of various categories of manpower
- (ix) Pattern of utilisation of degree holders - professional and others
- (x) Occupational distribution of employees in various sectors
- (xi) Income expenditure, savings and investment - household and non-household
- (xii) Pattern of mobilisation of deposits and utilisation of deposits by banks
- (xiii) Movement of goods and passengers by water transport
- (xiv) Study on origin and destination of foreign exports from the States
- (xv) Survey on households of criminals and victims of crimes.

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6. Madhya Pradesh:

- (i) Preparation of sectoral input-out tables for formulating perspective plans
- (ii) Filling up of data gaps for plan projections

7. Punjab:

- (i) Improvement of industrial statistics
- (ii) Formulation of estimates of capital formation and savings
- (iii) Improvements of quality of data at Block level

8. West Bengal:

- (i) Demand projections for important items of consumption
- (ii) Determination of the optimum point of indirect-tax rate and the elasticity of demand with respect to rate of indirect tax, utilising family budget data and data from tax returns of items of consumption as available from Commercial Tax Directorate.

9. Delhi:

- (i) Analysis of information on rural employment and land reforms
- (ii) Procedure for more frequent updating of the sampling frame for Metropolitan area
- (iii) Study of problems arising out of rapid urbanisation.