



सत्यमेव जयते



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



MONITORING XII FIVE YEAR PLAN TARGETS

STATUS OF DATA AVAILABILITY
2014

Author: G.D. Sharma
Edited by Kavya Bopanna

Information provided is based on data available as of June 2014

© Planning Commission, GOI - UNDP 2014.
All Rights Reserved. Published in India.

MONITORING XII FIVE YEAR PLAN TARGETS
STATUS OF DATA AVAILABILITY

2014

सिन्धुश्री खुल्लर
Sindhushree Khullar
सचिव

Secretary

Tel. : 23096576
Fax. : 23096575
E-mail : secypc@nic.in



भारत सरकार
योजना आयोग
योजना भवन, संसद मार्ग
नई दिल्ली - 110 001
Government of India
Planning Commission
Yojana Bhavan, Parliament Street
New Delhi-110001

Dated: 25th July, 2014

MESSAGE

The Twelfth Five Year Plan is based on the preamble of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. The Twelfth Plan combines the pro-poor approach with efforts to get a growth pattern that is faster and inherently more inclusive. Consequently, the Twelfth Plan sets ambitious targets for flagship programmes in areas of Health, Education, Rural Development, Infrastructure, Environment, etc and correspondingly has set 25 monitorable targets.

In order to assess the availability of data on the 25 monitorable targets in the XII Five Year Plan at both the National and State levels, highlighting aspects such as source of data, methodology of calculation, extent of disaggregation, reliability and validity, comparability and periodicity, a study was commissioned under the ongoing Planning Commission - UNDP Project "Human Development - Towards Bridging Inequalities".

The paper titled 'Monitoring XII Five Year Plan Targets: Status of Data Availability 2014' serves to provide an overview of the extent to which the targets in the XII Plan can be monitored during the present Plan period, and suggests specific recommendations to bridge data gaps and set the foundation for more rigorous monitoring.

This paper is being circulated to the Ministries and Departments of Central and State Governments as a ready reckoner of data availability for the monitorable targets of the XII Five Year Plan, as a first step towards building more robust data systems in India.

Sindhushree Khullar



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

MESSAGE

The purpose of this important paper is to review the data available for monitoring the targets in the Government of India's Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The paper confirms that a number of data sets are currently being collected and used to show progress in reaching many of the development goals. In cases where there are data gaps, the paper offers practical solutions for overcoming these and also focuses on the importance of generating data disaggregated by gender and geographic location.

UNDP India wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation for the Government of India's commitment to improving data collection in support of sustainable human development and also its gratitude to the author of this paper for suggesting ways to strengthen data analysis.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Lise Grande', is centered on the page.

Lise Grande

United Nations Resident Coordinator

Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme



सत्यमेव जयते

T K Pandey

Joint Secretary (State Plans)
& National Project Director (HDBI project)



भारत सरकार
योजना आयोग
योजना भवन
नई दिल्ली-110 001

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION
YOJANA BHAWAN
NEW DELHI-110 001

Dated 04.08.2014

FOREWORD

The paper titled 'Monitoring XII Five Year Plan Targets: Status of Data Availability' aims to promote efficient and effective monitoring of India's progress towards achieving the development targets set out in the Government of India's XII Five Year Plan (2012-2017). The paper was commissioned under the Planning Commission-UNDP jointly led project 'Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities'.

This paper studies the availability of valid data at the National and State levels on the indicators pertaining to the 25 Plan targets under the categories of economic growth, poverty and employment, education, health, infrastructure, environment and service delivery. In addition to assessing the availability, level of disaggregation and reliability of data generated on relevant indicators pertaining to the XII Plan targets, the paper takes stock of Acts and programmes currently in force to upgrade the existing National and State level statistical systems. The analysis in this paper also lends itself to specific recommendations for reinforcing India's data systems, enhancing the quality and timely availability of data for indicators where inadequacies have been identified.

Robust data generation and maintenance systems are essential for the effective operation of monitoring mechanisms and are thus critical to cogent planning and governance processes. With significant fund allocations supporting development plans and programmes, this paper makes a case for improving statistical systems to monitor development impact, resource utilization and consequently, to strengthen governance.

Enhancing India's statistical systems is an ongoing process, and this study aims to inform and add value to efforts that are currently underway. The Planning Commission is pleased to present this paper to the Central Ministries and State Governments as a readily available assessment of the current status of data availability, gaps and issues regarding quality, disaggregation and timeliness, in respect of all the core indicators in the XII Plan.

We hope that this study aids all concerned Ministries and Departments in their work to upgrade their statistical data systems.

Tuhin K Pandey

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHS	Annual Health Survey
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APDRP	Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSLLD	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development
CAB	Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAP	Coordination and Publication
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DFC	Dedicated Freight Corridor
DFCCIL	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited
DLHS	District Level Household Survey
DSO	District Statistics Office
EAG	Empowered Action Group
EC	Economic Census
FC-XIII	Thirteenth Finance Commission
FO	Field Organisation
FSI	Forest Survey of India
GHG	Green House Gases
GIA	Gross Irrigated Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HD	Human Development
HLSC	High Level Steering Committee

HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEA	International Energy Agency
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISSP	India Statistical Strengthening Project
ITC	Industrial Training Centre
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
JNPT	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
LPCD	Litres Per Capita per Day
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change & Forestry
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNRE	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MRP	Mixed Recall Period
MRTH	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MW	Mega Watt
MYS	Mean Years of Schooling
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NIC	National Industrial Classification

NPR	National Population Register
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRWDP	National Rural Water Drinking Programme
NSC	National Statistical Commission
NSDA	National Skill Development Agency
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NSDCB	National Skill Development and Coordination Board
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSO	National Statistical Organisation
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NSSP	National Strategic Statistical Plan
NSQF	National Skills Qualifications Framework
OBC	Other Backward Class
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMNCSD	Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRC	Population Research Centre
PSU	Primary Stage Unit
PWS	Piped Water Supply
R-APDRP	Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme
RGI	Registrar General of India
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDP	State Domestic Product
SE	Socio-Economic
SECC	Socio-Economic Caste Census
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSI	Small Scale Industries
SSSP	State Strategic Statistical Plans
ST	Scheduled Tribe
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIPIEA	Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
UGC	University Grants Commission
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UT	Union Territory
VAPW	Value Added Per Worker

CORE INDICATORS OF THE XII PLAN TARGETS

25 National Core Indicators

The twenty five core indicators at the National level fall into seven major categories. The seven categories are (a) Economic Growth; (b) Poverty and Employment; (c) Education; (d) Health; (e) Infrastructure, including Rural Infrastructure; (f) Environment and Sustainability; and (g) Service Delivery. The core indicators in each of these categories are given below:

(a) Economic Growth

- i. Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.0 per cent
- ii. Agricultural Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent
- iii. Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent
- iv. Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan, preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan

(b) Poverty and Employment

- i. Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan
- ii. Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan

(c) Education

- i. Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan
- ii. Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy
- iii. Eliminate gender and social gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslim and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan

(d) Health

- i. Reduce IMR to 25 and MMR to 1 per 1,000 live births and improve Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) to 950 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- ii. Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- iii. Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan

(e) Infrastructure, including Rural Infrastructure

- i. Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan

- ii. Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- iii. Provide electricity to all villages and reduce AT&C losses to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- iv. Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- v. Upgrade National and state highways to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- vi. Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- vii. Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan
- viii. Ensure 50 per cent of rural population has access to 40 LPCD (Litres per Capita per Day) piped drinking water supply and 50 per cent gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan

(f) Environment and Sustainability

- i. Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- ii. Add 30,000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan
- iii. Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction over 2005 levels by 2020

(g) Service Delivery

- i. Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- ii. Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to a direct cash transfer by the end of Twelfth Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts

State Core Indicators

States are encouraged to set State-specific targets corresponding to the 25 National level targets taking into account a reasonable degree of progress given their initial position. However, State-wise and Sector-wise (Agriculture, Industry and Services) growth rate targets for the XII Plan (2012-17) have been given in the XII Plan document.

MONITORING THE CORE INDICATORS OF THE XII FIVE YEAR PLAN TARGETS

Overview, Background and Executive Summary

An Overview

This study seeks to assess the present state of availability of requisite data for monitoring the core indicators of the XII Five Year Plan at the National and State levels. An analysis of available data from different sources on each of the core indicators has been attempted, and the degree of reliability, accuracy and comparability among States have been ascertained. Improvements required in collection of data and the frequency of collection of data have been suggested for the indicators for which timely and accurate data is either entirely unavailable or not available for a minimum of 3 alternate years during the XII Plan. The study will facilitate the various stakeholders interested in monitoring the progress of the XII Plan indicators in general; and planners and policy makers of Planning Commission, Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments in particular, about the existing situation of core indicators for monitoring along with the necessary steps that need to be taken with the data collection agencies.

Background

The preparation of Five Year Plans involves a process of setting National targets, and preparing programmes and policies that will help achieve those targets. Apart from accelerated economic growth, the achievement of other important targets in terms of access to education, health, sanitation and clean drinking water must also be ensured. The Twelfth Plan places special emphasis on expanding access to these services and views this as a critical role of the Government in the development process. The multi-dimensional development objectives for the country are reflected in the adoption of 25 monitorable core indicators in the Twelfth Plan. The targets cover several features of development which measure inclusiveness and sustainability. States have also been encouraged to set State-specific targets corresponding to these indicators.

An important innovation in the Twelfth Plan is the recourse to scenario analysis. Instead of adopting a set of notional targets, and outlining what is necessary to achieve them, the Plan outlines three scenarios. The first is the scenario in which highly substantial implementation of programmes and policies outlined in the Plan has been envisaged. This is a scenario of “strong inclusive growth”, which would yield an average growth rate of around 8 per cent starting from below 6 per cent in the first year to reach 9 per cent in the last two years. This would also be sufficiently inclusive to show significant progress in each of the 25 monitorable indicators, which reflect the multi-dimensionality of targets that have been fixed for the Twelfth Plan. The second scenario ‘Insufficient Action’ describes the consequences of half-hearted action in which the direction of policy is endorsed, but sufficient action is not taken. The growth in this scenario declines to around 6 per cent to 6.5 per cent. The third scenario ‘Policy Logjam’, projects the consequences of policy inaction persisting too long. The growth rate in this scenario can drift down to 5 per cent to 5.5 per cent. (Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) document, Volume I, PP. xvi, 4 and 40-41)

A critical aspect of working towards achieving the ideal of 'strong inclusive growth' is regular monitoring of the indicators pertaining to the targets in the XII Plan. In order to monitor these indicators the availability of objective, reliable, timely official statistics with complete coverage is very crucial, generation and maintenance of which is the prime responsibility of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The vision statement of MoSPI aims "To effectively monitor the programmes and projects for ensuring efficient use of National resources". (Strategic Plan (2011-16) of MoSPI, p19). To this end, it is essential to have a coherent and consistent system of data collection, analysis and dissemination that which ensures that official statistics meet the expectations at all levels of aggregation from the National down to the state and sub-state level while enabling their comparison across time and space.

Specifically, this study aims to ascertain the availability of data on the various indicators pertaining to the XII Plan targets, identify gaps, and suggest ways to overcome these gaps for effective monitoring of the core indicators. This report also reviews the availability of data on the XII Plan core indicators for two States namely Maharashtra and Rajasthan, based on their State Statistical Systems. Besides this, a review of all the main sources of data, including the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Registrar General of India (RGI), other relevant Central and State Ministries, and action taken on the recommendations of the XIII Finance Commission, has been undertaken.

Executive Summary

The monitorable targets in the XII Five Year Plan (2012-2017) are structured in such a manner that some targets include more than one indicator. Therefore, even though the Plan contains a total of 25 monitorable targets, these targets cover 31 different indicators. Based on these targets at the National level, States are directed to set their own targets given their starting position and what they consider a reasonable degree of progress. Sector-wise growth-related targets have however been provided for each State in the National Plan. Based on an assessment of the availability of reliable and timely data, the National-level target indicators can be classified into five broad categories.

There are 11 indicators for which reliable data is available on an annual basis. These are:

- Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.0 per cent
- Agricultural Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent
- Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent
- Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan
- Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy
- Reduce IMR to 25 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Provide electricity to all villages by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan
- 50 per cent gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan

The availability of data on these indicators makes them easy to track and monitor changes, enabling mid-course alterations as and when required, keeping in mind the end goal of achieving the stated Plan targets. However, the indicator on enhancement of access to higher education by creation of two million additional seats for each cohort is not strictly monitorable, as AISHE does not collect specific data in the light of skill needs of economy. Also TRAI may be asked to provide State-wise information on rural tele-density on an annual basis.

There are 8 indicators for which annual data is available but with a time lag of two years. These indicators are:

- Eliminate gender gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslim and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Eliminate social gap in school enrolment (that is, between SCs, STs, Muslim and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Reduce MMR to 1 per 1,000 live births by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Reduce AT & C losses to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Upgrade National and state highways to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year Plan
- Add 30,000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan

While the time lag of 2 years is difficult to reduce for some of these indicators, owing to issues with data collection technology, viz. MMR and limitations of remote sensing technology in estimating green cover. However, the time lag can be reduced for indicators such as ‘social gap in school enrolment’, ‘gender gap in school enrolment’, ‘gross irrigated area’, ‘AT&C losses’, ‘upgradation of National and State highways’ and ‘renewable energy capacity’. The concerned Ministries/ Departments could explore strategies towards this end.

For 3 indicators, namely, skill certification, dedicated freight corridor, and investment on infrastructure, the requisite data is presently unavailable. As the system of skill certification is still under development as per directions of the National Skill Development and Coordination Board (NSDCB), complete information on the existing/upcoming institutions and courses along with their seating/examination capacity, skill certificates issued by Central and State Governments, private companies and NGOs should be compiled and monitored by the NSDA. As far as information on the dedicated freight corridor is concerned, the DFCCIL could be entrusted with the task of providing the length of rail line laid annually. The indicator on infrastructure investment can be compiled and released annually by the Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission, Government of India, by collecting information from the concerned Divisions.

There are 7 indicators, for which information is available either through the decennial Census or the NSSO and other large scale sample surveys such as the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), District Level Household Survey (DLHS) which are carried out every 5 or more years. These indicators are:

1. Head Count Ratio of Consumption Poverty
2. Non-Farm Employment
3. Mean Years of Schooling (MYS)
4. Child Sex Ratio (CRO)
5. Under Nutrition among children aged 0-3 years
6. Piped Drinking Water Supply, and
7. Access to Banking Services.

As the next Census will be undertaken only in 2020-21, information on these indicators could be collected only through large scale sample surveys for at least 3 points i.e. beginning (2012-13), middle (2014-15) and end (2016-17) of the XII Plan period. Specifically, the Socio-Economic Surveys conducted by the NSSO are on the basis of a 10 year time frame. In order to compute State-wise 'Head Count Ratios of Consumption Poverty' and 'Non-Farm Employment', NSSO surveys were conducted during 2011-12. The NSSO could be requested to conduct the next Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment Survey during 2015-16, instead of 2016-17, so that results are available in 2016-17, which will be the year of formulation for the XIII Five Year Plan. The effect of existing poverty alleviation programmes and employment generation programmes can be measured on the basis of results of the NSSO survey undertaken in 2011-12 and survey proposed to be undertaken during 2015-16. Also, the annual survey on this subject that used to be conducted on a small sample basis has been discontinued. This may be restarted in order to obtain National level figures for the intervening years in the XII Plan period, to facilitate a mid-term review of the above programmes. In addition, the scope of the annual Employment and Unemployment Survey initiated by the Labour Bureau in 2009-10 could be broadened to provide information on non-farm employment too. MoSPI has also conducted Periodic Labour Force Surveys on a pilot basis in 3 States. The results are encouraging and MoSPI is considering conducting quarterly labour force surveys on an all India basis jointly with the Ministry of Labour. Regarding the indicator on 'Piped Drinking Water', in July-December 2013 the NSSO conducted a survey on housing conditions which will provide this information for the year 2012-13. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation could provide this information which is collected under the National Rural Water Drinking Programme on an annual basis. The survey conducted during the period January-December 2013 on debt investment & land holding, will provide information on access to banking services for the year 2013-14. The next round of survey on education and health is scheduled between January-June 2014, and is likely to provide information for the computation of Mean Years of Schooling (MYS). A special survey on domestic tourism and on household consumption of durable goods and services is slated to be conducted in 2014-15. Future NSSO Surveys beyond 2014-15 are yet to be decided.

As the NSSO surveys concerned with the indicators of MYS, piped Drinking Water Supply and Access to Banks are covered between July 2012 and June 2014, and since they follow a 10 year cycle, these surveys are not going to be repeated during the XII Plan. However, the possibility of collection of

requisite information for these 3 indicators may be explored by NSSO, by including them in the house listing schedule of the NSSO and tabulating them on an annual basis. These and other matters related to the NSSO may be referred to the National Statistical Commission (NSC) and Chief Statistician, MoSPI for consideration.

Also, it has been confirmed that NFHS-4 will be conducted during 2014-15 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). NFHS-4 will provide the percentage of under-nourished children in the age group 0-3 years. It may also provide an estimate of Child Sex Ratio or alternatively through HMIS, if insisted upon. The results of NFHS-4 are expected during April-June 2016. As DLHS-4 (20 States and 6 UTs) has been already conducted by the MoHFW in 2012-13, and the AHS-CAB component in 9 States is provided by the RGI to ensure that information could become available for three different time points during the XII Plan period for these two indicators, MoHFW may be asked to collect this information through Population Research Centres by undertaking specific sample surveys on these two indicators during 2015-16.

Regular collection of data on the two indicators regarding emission intensity and cash transfers on the basis of the Aadhar card needs special efforts. The data on emission intensity depends upon estimation of GHGs. As GDP estimates are already annually available, a procedure for estimation needs to be evolved by the Ministry of Environment to provide GHG emission data on an annual/bi-annual basis so that MoSPI may be able to release data on emission intensity on an annual/ bi-annual basis. It is also observed that most of the schemes related to major subsidies and welfare related beneficiaries pertain to the MoRD, MOHFW, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, with funds being provided by the Planning Commission/ Ministry of Finance. To disburse the cash through Aadhar card linked bank accounts, these Ministries provide funds and issue instructions for disbursement to States/UTs. The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Division under the Ministry of Finance deals with this indicator and could provide this information annually.

STUDY ON DATA AVAILABILITY ON THE CORE INDICATORS OF THE XII PLAN National AND STATE LEVEL TARGETS

A study of the monitorable indicators in the XII Five Year Plan and MDG and HD indicators at National and State level reveals that apart from macro-economic aggregates, poverty estimates and plan investments, the 25 core indicators broadly fall under the following 14 sectors:

1. Agriculture
2. Communication, IT and Information
3. Education
4. Employment
5. Environment & Forests
6. Health (including Family Welfare and Population)
7. Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation
8. Infrastructure
9. Power and Energy
10. Rural Development
11. Social Justice
12. Urban Affairs
13. Water Resources
14. Women Empowerment

The Plan document categorises these National level indicators into the seven categories of economic growth, poverty and employment, education, health, infrastructure, environment and service delivery. States are encouraged to set State- specific targets corresponding to the 25 National level targets, taking account a reasonable degree of progress given their initial position. However, the XII Plan document does specify State-wise and sector-wise (agriculture, industry and services) growth rate targets for the period 2012-17 (Annexure I), so that by achieving these targets the achievement of National-level growth rate targets could be ensured.

To assess the availability of data on core indicators, all available Statistical Publications, Annual Reports, Government documents and websites of various Central Ministries/Departments have been scanned. Based on the information gathered, a detailed matrix showing the status of availability of data for each core indicator was prepared. Also, information on action taken on the recommendations of the reports of XIII Finance Commission was collected from MoSPI.

The paper is organised as follows:-

Section I presents the status of availability of data for the core indicators at the National and State levels. It also elaborates on the data sources, methodology, frequency of updation, levels of disaggregation, reliability, and comparability among States

Section II presents five tables, with a matrix (wherever relevant) indicating the availability of statistics for each of the core indicators identified in the XII Plan, highlighting the:

- a. Data source
- b. Methodology
- c. Level of disaggregation (geographical, gender, social)
- d. Frequency of updation
- e. Latest year for which updated data is available
- f. Reliability and validity
- g. Comparability across states

The first table (Table 1) shows the status of availability of data under different information heads for each of the National level core indicators. The second table (Table 2) provides actual achievements for each of the XII Plan National level core indicators from 2006-07 to 2012-13. The third table (Table 3) shows the status of availability of data under different information heads for each core indicator at the State level. The likely status of data availability on the indicators in the XII Plan at National and State levels has been given in the fourth and fifth tables respectively (Table 4 and Table 5).

Section III presents the main observations and recommendations from this assessment.

For the indicators for which detailed head-wise information is unavailable with the Planning Commission, MoSPI and other Central Ministries, recommendations have been given, indicating relevant departments that might be able to meet the responsibility of furnishing the data required.

The study report also contains 7 Notes and 3 Annexures. The 7 Notes are as follows:

- Note 1: Statistical System in India
- Note 2: Statistical Act and Rules
- Note 3: India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)
- Note 4: Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)
- Note 5: Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII)
- Note 6: Censuses in India
- Note 7: National level Large Scale Sample Surveys in India

The 3 Annexures are as follows:

- Annexure I: State-wise and Sector-wise Growth Rate Targets of GSDP/ GDP for the XI Plan
- Annexure II: A Technical Note on Poverty Estimates
- Annexure III: Comparison of XI and XII Plan Targets

I. Status of Availability of Data for the XII Plan Core Indicators

This section presents a detailed status on the availability of National/ State level data for each of the 25 core indicators under seven major categories i.e. (i) Economic Growth (ii) Poverty and Employment; (iii) Education; (iv) Health; (v) Infrastructure, including Rural Infrastructure; (vi) Environment and (vii) Service Delivery and under different information heads. Apart from the periodicity and key institution collecting/maintaining the data, information regarding the method of collecting this data, including other details, is provided as well. As already mentioned, targets for the States are only provided for the indicators under the category of economic growth, with States being asked to set their own targets along those of the other National level targets.

Economic Growth

1. Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.0 per cent - National level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the National level is compiled by the Central Statistical Office, of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on a quarterly/annual basis using the Production Approach.

As per the Production Approach, GDP is a concept of value added. It is the sum of gross value added (GVA) of all resident producer units (institutional sectors, or industries) plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes, less subsidies, on products which is not included in the valuation of output. Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. If it is measured using prices that prevailed in a particular year called base year, it is known as GDP at constant prices or real GDP.

GDP covers all production activities recognized by SNA (System of National Accounts), called the 'production boundary'. The production boundary covers production of almost all goods and services classified in the National Industrial Classification (NIC) which has been prepared in conformity with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The production of agriculture, forestry and fishing for own consumption of producers is also included in the production boundary. Similarly, account is also taken of the rentals of buildings which are owned and occupied by the owners themselves. Own account construction activities are also included. However, service production in households by household members for their own consumption is excluded.

The estimates of GDP are provided under major economic activity groups, namely, Agriculture and Livestock; Forestry; Fishing; Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply; Construction; Trade, Hotel and Restaurants; Transport; Communication; Banking and Insurance; Real Estate, Ownership, Legal and Business Services; and Other Services.

These estimates are based on sound methodology and are highly reliable. Data is furnished on a quarterly/annual basis. Latest annual figures are available for 2012-13. As the estimates are prepared by major economic activities, direct State-wise disaggregation from the total is not possible. Even GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) estimates prepared by various State Governments are not strictly comparable.

However, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) undertakes a separate exercise for working out comparable GSDPs for the use of the Union Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. These sets of figures are confidential in nature and not for public utility. Estimation of the GSDP has also been included in the 20 key statistical activities identified under ISSP. FC-XIII has also recommended that the measurement of GSDP across States should be standardized. As such GSDP may be computed with a standardized common methodology by the respective States in near future. However, as recommended by FC-XIII these are to be validated at the National level to ensure comparability.

GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) Growth Rate- State level:

The estimates of GSDP are compiled by the respective Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES) in the States quarterly/annually.

Conceptually, the estimates of State income can be prepared by adopting two approaches, namely, income originating (or production) and income accruing. In the income originating approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the State and represents the gross/net value of goods and services produced within the State. On the other hand, the income accruing approach relates to the income accruing to the normal residents of a State. Since this measures the income that becomes available to the residents of a State, it provides a better measure of welfare of the residents of the State. However, for compiling the State Domestic Product (SDP) estimates by the income accruing approach, one needs data on flows of factor incomes to/from the boundaries of the State i.e. on inter-State flows as well as flows to/from abroad. Owing to lack of availability of this data, the estimates of SDP are presently compiled by the respective State DES' through the income originating approach. Thus the current concept of compiling the GSDP/NSDP (Net State Domestic Product) is similar to that of compiling the GDP/NDP (Net Domestic Product) of the entire economy i.e., measuring the volume in monetary terms, the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the State.

The general methodology for compiling the estimates of State income is to first compile the estimates at a disaggregated level for each economic activity and then aggregating them for the whole region/ State. The estimates for commodity producing sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying, manufacturing, etc. are prepared using the production approach i.e. measuring the value of output and deducting therefrom the cost of material inputs used in the process of production. In the services sector (non-public segment) like trade, transport, hotels & restaurants etc., the estimates are prepared specifically, by multiplying the value added per worker by the number of workers, for the benchmark estimates and extrapolating these benchmark estimates with suitable indicators to obtain annual estimates. The information on value added per worker is obtained from the relevant Enterprise Surveys conducted for the purpose. The estimates of workforce are obtained using the results of large-scale sample surveys on Employment & Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and decennial population Census carried out in the country by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) and Census Commissioner.

In the preparation of State income estimates, certain activities cut across State boundaries, and thus their economic contribution cannot be assigned to any one State directly. Such activities are Railways, Communications, Banking & Insurance and Central Government Administration, and are known as the supra- regional sectors of the economy. The estimates for these supra-regional activities are compiled for the economy as a whole and allocated to the States on the basis of relevant indicators by the CSO. In the case of railways, the indicators are based on the track length and passenger/goods carried where as in other supra-regional sectors it is the number of employees posted/allocated in the State. Certain activities like, defence, paramilitary, border security force, high seas drilling etc. are still kept outside the purview of State income estimation.

These GSDP estimates are highly reliable as they are based on sound methodology and the data is released on a quarterly/annual basis. Latest annual figures are available for 2011-12/ 2012-13. As the estimates are prepared by combining estimates of major economic activities, district-wise disaggregation is not possible. However, FC-XIII has recommended that all States should generate district income statistics in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Statistical Office. These are to be validated at the State level to ensure comparability.

2. Agricultural Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent - National level

The Agricultural Growth Rate is compiled by the CSO and estimates are released every year.

The contribution of the Agriculture sector to the GDP is estimated using the production approach. The estimation of GVA involves valuation of the products and by-products and ancillary activities at the prices received by the producers and deducting there from the value of inputs of raw materials and services consumed in the process of production at purchasers' prices. In respect of operation of irrigation systems by government sources, the income approach is used. The gross factor income generated as a result of providing irrigation services is estimated. The operation of irrigation systems by agriculturalists is not separately taken into account as its output gets reflected in the value of output of crops and the expenditure on its operations in the overall input costs.

Disaggregation is available for major agricultural crop groups, namely, Cereals, Pulses, Oil seeds, Sugar, Fibers, Indigo dyes and tanning material, Drugs and Narcotics, Condiments and Spices, Fruits and Vegetables, Other Miscellaneous Crops and by-products, and State-wise disaggregation is not possible. Even State level GSDP estimates for Agriculture prepared by various State Governments are not strictly comparable due to use of agricultural data from different sources. However, an exercise is undertaken by the CSO to work out comparable SDPs for the use of the Union Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission, which provides comparable figures. As already mentioned, figures of GSDP and their components are confidential in nature and not for public utility. These National estimates are highly reliable as they are based on a sound methodology and database. As mentioned before, these estimates are brought out on a quarterly/ annual basis and the latest annual figures available pertain to 2012-13.

Agricultural Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent - State level

The respective State DES' compile figures on agricultural growth rates and release them on a quarterly/ annual basis.

State-wise and Sector-wise projected Growth Rates of GDP/GSDP for XII Plan to meet the National targets are already given in Twelfth Five Year Plan document (Vol.I, Page 316, Table No. 11.11, Annexure Table 1). The DES' of respective States compile the GSDP for the Agriculture sector. The sector comprises agriculture proper, livestock and livestock products and operation of irrigation system. The economic activities included in agriculture proper are (i) growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds and vegetables, (ii) management of tea, coffee and rubber plantations, (iii) agricultural and horticultural services on a fee or on contract basis such as harvesting, baling and thrashing, preparation of tobacco for marketing, pest control, spraying, pruning, picking and packing and (iv) ancillary activities of cultivators such as gur (jaggery) making, transportation of own produce to primary markets, activities yielding rental income from farm buildings and farm machinery. Livestock and livestock products include breeding and rearing of animals and poultry besides private veterinary services, production of milk, slaughtering, preparation and dressing of meat, production of raw hides and skins, eggs, dung, raw wool, honey and silk worm cocoons etc. The operation of irrigation systems comprises supply of water through various Government channels to agricultural producers. Agriculture and livestock activities go together as it is not always feasible to segregate the various inputs like livestock feed, repairs and maintenance costs etc. separately into those used in agricultural production and livestock production.

The estimates of GVA for this activity are compiled by the production method except for the operation of the government irrigation system, for which the income method is followed. As mentioned earlier, the value of output is estimated for agriculture and livestock separately but the value-added estimates are prepared for the combined activity. The value of output of each crop is obtained as the product of area, yield & price or output & price as the case may be.

Estimates of components of GSDP including Agriculture are highly reliable as they are based on a sound methodology and database and are brought out on a quarterly/annual basis. The latest annual figures available are for 2011-12/ 2012-13. As the estimates are prepared by combining estimates of major economic activities, District-wise disaggregation is not possible.

3. Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent - National level

Estimates of the Manufacturing Growth Rate at the National level are carried out by the CSO and released on a quarterly/annual basis.

The production approach is followed by the CSO for working out the gross value of production of goods under the Manufacturing sector. As per the Production Approach, GDP is a concept of value added. It is the sum of the GVA of all resident producer units (institutional sectors, or industries) plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes, less subsidies, on products which is not included in the valuation of output. GVA is the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

The manufacturing sector is classified into two broad complementary sectors, viz. 'registered' and 'unregistered'. The manufacturing sector covers all manufacturing, processing and repair & maintenance services units irrespective of their employment size, investment and location. Industry-wise estimates are prepared on the basis of the results of the Annual Survey of Industries. The estimates of GVA for the registered manufacturing sector are prepared by following the production approach. This approach requires estimates of the value of output at ex-factory prices and the corresponding value of inputs at purchasers' prices for all registered units.

The unregistered manufacturing sector covers all those units which are not covered under the registered manufacturing sector. Traditionally, the all India estimates of GVA from the unregistered manufacturing sector are compiled as a product of workforce and GVA per worker estimated from the nearest follow-up surveys of the Economic Census. These estimates are first worked out for the benchmark (base) year and then carried forward to subsequent years on the basis of indicators representing the physical volume of activity. From the 1993-94 series onwards, these estimates have been compiled separately for the units belonging to Small Scale Industries (SSI/MSME) group and others. The GVA estimates for the new series for the base year 2004-05 have been prepared separately for two segments of unregistered manufacturing, namely (i) the segment of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) (other than those covered under the ASI), and (ii) the rest of unorganized manufacturing, i.e. the manufacturing activity which is not covered under either the ASI or the MSME.

State-wise disaggregation is not possible. As mentioned earlier, estimates of GSDP and its components (including Manufacturing) prepared by various State Governments are not strictly comparable. The exercise undertaken by the CSO for working out comparable SDPs for the use of the Union Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission provides comparable figures which are confidential in nature and not for public utility. However, these National estimates are highly reliable as based on sound methodology and database. These estimates are brought out on a quarterly/ annual basis. The latest annual figures available are for 2012-13.

Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent- State level

The DES' of different States compile their respective GSDP figures for the manufacturing sector, and release the estimates on a quarterly/annual basis.

To estimate GSDP, the entire gamut of registered and unregistered manufacturing activities is classified into two broad segments. Estimates of GSDP for registered manufacturing are prepared by following the production method. Industry-wise estimates are prepared using results of the Annual Survey of Industries. For the years for which ASI results are not available, the growth observed in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) of either the State IIP or the all India IIP of the CSO is used at compilation category level. As these estimates are prepared by the State, they undergo changes as soon as ASI results become available.

Estimates for the unregistered the manufacturing sector are first compiled for the base year and are extrapolated to later years using relevant indicators. The estimates for the base year are compiled by multiplying the workforce engaged in manufacturing unregistered with the value added per worker (VAPW) separately for urban and rural areas for each compilation category level. The base year estimates are also compiled separately for the units belonging to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) segment (other than those covered under the ASI), and the other non-MSME segment of the unregistered manufacturing sector.

State estimates of the manufacturing sector are highly reliable as they are based on sound methodology and a reliable database. These figures are brought out on a quarterly/annual basis. The latest annual figures available pertain to 2011-12/ 2012- 13. As the estimates are prepared by constituting major economic activities, district- wise disaggregation is not possible.

4. Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan (National - State level)

Monitoring of this indicator is taken up by the Planning Commission with each State Government at the time of the Annual Plan discussions every year to revise their growth rate targets vis-a-vis achievements/likely achievements.

As already stated, although States are encouraged to set State-specific targets corresponding to the 25 National level targets taking account of what is the reasonable degree of progress given their initial position, State-wise and sector-wise (agriculture, industry and services) growth rate targets of GDP/GSDP for the XII Plan (2012-17) have already been indicated in the XII Plan document (Annexure Table 1), so that by achieving them the achievement of National level growth rate targets could be ensured.

Poverty and Employment

5. Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan, National - State level

Estimates related to poverty lines and the number of poor, are brought out by the Planning Commission on a quinquennial basis.

The methodology adopted to define the poverty line and estimate poverty ratios has been reviewed from time to time. The first Poverty Line adopted was based on the Task Force Methodology (1979). The poverty line was defined in terms of per capita monthly consumption expenditure based on the per capita calorie intake of 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas. This poverty line was uniformly applied across all the States and using the data obtained from NSSO survey on consumer expenditure of the states, the state-wise estimates of poverty were brought out for the years 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983 and 1987-88.

Later on an Expert Group (1993) set up for the purpose reviewed the methodology and recommended the disaggregation of the National poverty line into State-wise poverty lines in order to reflect the State level price differential. State-specific cost of living indices were used for updating the poverty line separately in rural and urban areas. State-wise estimates of poverty were brought out for the years 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05.

In 2009, the Tendulkar Committee submitted its Report recommending the use of NSSO data collected under the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey on the basis of a Mixed Recall Period (MRP) for estimating poverty. Under this method, consumption expenditure data is collected on a 365-days recall period for five non- food items, namely, clothing, footwear, education, institutional medical expenses and durable goods, and data is collected on a 30-days recall period for other items taken into account. Poverty line estimation has thus moved away from the calorie intake norm. State-specific rural and urban poverty lines are estimated for reflecting the inter- State price differentials for rural and urban areas separately by using the implicit price indices obtained from NSSO data itself. The Planning Commission has accepted the Tendulkar Committee's recommendations and suggested State-wise poverty lines and poverty ratios

for the year 2004-05. The State-wise poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2009-10 and 2011-12 have also been computed following the Tendulkar Methodology. (See technical note on poverty estimates at Annexure II)

The exercise of poverty estimation is based on the results of the quinquennial NSSO survey on consumer expenditure, which is undertaken with a fairly large sample of households so as to provide reliable estimates of poverty for major States. Though this survey is also undertaken with a thin sample every year, the results of the annual surveys are not sufficient to provide highly reliable estimates. The last quinquennial consumer expenditure survey was undertaken in 2009-10, but as it was not a normal year owing to widespread recession, the survey was repeated in 2011-12 which happened to be the terminal year of the XI Plan. These estimates of poverty ratios using large samples are highly reliable as they are based on a sound methodology and are comparable for major States. Poverty ratios are also compiled for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations.

In 2012, the Planning Commission constituted a new expert panel on poverty estimation, chaired by C. Rangarajan with the following key objectives: (i) to provide an alternate method to estimate poverty levels and examine whether poverty lines should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or if other criteria are also relevant; (ii) to examine divergence between the consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; (iii) to review International poverty estimation methods and indicate whether based on these, a particular method for empirical poverty estimation can be developed in India, and (iv) to recommend how these estimates of poverty can be linked to eligibility and entitlements under the various schemes of the Government of India. The Committee has submitted its report in 2014.

In order to ensure that the availability of survey results coincides with the year of the next Five Year Plan formulation i.e. terminal year 2016-17 of the current XII Plan, the NSSO may be requested to conduct the next quinquennial large sample consumer expenditure survey in 2015-16 instead of 2016-17 as per their usual 5 years' cycle. However, this survey may be undertaken with a thin sample in 2014-15 also, so that at least National level results would be available for the mid-term review of the XII Plan.

6. Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

Generation of work opportunities is the concern of Planning Commission and Ministry of Labour. Under the planning process in India an independent employment strategy has not been devised as yet. The focus on economic growth has been viewed as essential for improving the employment situation. In the Five Year Plans, the generation of employment has been viewed as part of the process of development and not as a goal to be pursued independently of economic development.

While the estimates of employment generation are worked out by the Planning Commission on a quinquennial basis, skill development activities are implemented and monitored on an annual basis by the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Division of the Ministry of Finance.

Reliable estimates of State-wise employment/unemployment under various sectors are generated

through the Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted once in five years by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The last quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Survey as per the NSSO schedule was undertaken in 2009-10, but as it was a year of recession, the survey was repeated in 2011-12 which was also the terminal year of XI Plan.

As per the results of the survey conducted during 2009-10, the estimate of non-farm employment was 216.97 million and latest survey of 2011-12 has shown increase in this estimate to 226.10 million. The projected figures of non-farm employment for 2016-17 as per the XII Plan document is 276.40 million, thus expecting an increase of about 50 million during the XII Plan period. If the NSSO conducts the next Employment and Unemployment and Consumer Expenditure Surveys during 2015-16, the likely increase in non-farm employment vis-a-vis the projections of XII Plan can be ascertained. Moreover, like the Consumer Expenditure Survey which is conducted in a small sample every year and in a large sample every fifth year, the Employment and Unemployment Survey may also be included on small sample basis every year in the Socio-Economic Surveys of the NSSO, so that employment estimates are annually available at National level for the intervening period between two quinquennial surveys, for use during a mid-term review of the Plan.

The NSSO may be requested to conduct the next quinquennial large sample Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment Surveys in 2015-16 instead of 2016-17 as per their usual 5 years' cycle, so that estimates are available in the year 2016-17 and can feed into the formulation of the next Five Year Plan.

Non-farm employment data has been made available for major sector groups for big States only. No disaggregation by gender and social group is possible. The estimates of Employment and Unemployment Surveys are highly reliable as they are based on NSSO surveys using a sound methodology. These estimates are comparable for major States.

The development of a skill certification scheme is being coordinated by the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA). The present seating capacity of ITIs/ITCs is 1.12 million only, while certification required is to the tune of 50 million during the XII Plan. There are 17 Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations which have different schemes/ programmes/ institutions offering vocational education and training for various target groups of varied durations. The system of examination for skill certification is still under development. The NSDA is already collecting information on skill development by various Central Ministries and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). In order to get a complete picture of skilling in the country the NSDA could collect additional information on the skilling efforts of State Governments, private companies, NGOs, etc, to the extent these are not reflected in the existing data.

National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)

In pursuance of the decision of the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 9th May, 2013, the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) was set up vide notification dated 6th June, 2013 by subsuming the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development (PMNCSD), the National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) under the Planning Commission and the Office of the Adviser to PM on Skill Development.

The NSDA has been entrusted to discharge the following functions:

- a. Take all possible steps to meet the skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond;
- b. Coordinate and harmonise the approach to skill development among various Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, NSDC and the private sector;
- c. Anchor and operationalise the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements;
- d. Be the nodal agency for State Skill Development Missions;
- e. Raise extra-budgetary resources for skill development from various sources such as International agencies, including multilateral agencies, and the private sector;
- f. Evaluate existing skill development schemes with a view to assessing their efficacy and suggest corrective action to make them more effective;
- g. Create and maintain a National data base related to skill development including development of a dynamic Labour Market Information System (LMIS);
- h. Take affirmative action for advocacy;
- i. Ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and the marginalised groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, Women and differently-abled persons are taken care of; and
- j. Discharge any other function as may be assigned to it by the Government of India.

NSDA is an autonomous body chaired by a person of the rank and status of a Cabinet Minister, supported by a Director General (officer of the rank of Additional Secretary) and such officers and other support staff as may be required. Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance is the Nodal Department for the NSDA for providing logistics, planning and budgetary support.

Education

7. Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) to increase to seven years by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

Information on literacy is collected by the Registrar General of India through the decennial Census. As such State-wise literacy and schooling data are made available after a ten year period. The NSSO also collects information on educational attainment through various Socio-Economic Surveys, but Census data is preferred for working out official estimates of literacy.

As per the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) indicates the average number of completed years of education of a country's population, excluding the years spent repeating individual grades. MYS estimates produced by the UIS cover the population aged 25 years and older, which is the indicator used in the calculation of the HDI. The first release of MYS estimates by UIS was in December 2013. UIS will continue this work over coming years to refine the methodology and increase the coverage of the database on educational attainment.

MYS in India is presently computed by the Barro-Lee (National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge) methodology for International comparison at the National and State level on the basis of data on quinquennial age distribution of the population by educational attainment (not literate, literate upto primary, middle, secondary, higher secondary, diploma/certificate, graduation and above), which is provided by Census/NSSO. However, MYS based on the definition of UIS can also be computed from the Census 2011 data. Mean years of schooling can be estimated for rural and urban areas at the National and State level. The latest figures available at the National level pertain to 2010-11, and those for the State level pertain to 2007-08. No disaggregation is provided by gender and social group. The estimates of MYS are reliable as they are based on Census/ NSSO surveys and adopt a sound methodology. The estimates are comparable for major States.

The NSSO could be requested to collect and provide a State-wise distribution of the population aged 25 years and above by educational attainment at least for the year 2015-16, if not for the intervening years, so that MYS data could be available in the terminal year of the XII Plan.

8. Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy (National & State level)

The Department of Higher Education under the Union Ministry of Human Resources Development collects State-wise information on enrolments to Under-Graduate, Post- Graduate, M. Phil/ Ph.D., Post Graduate diploma etc. courses disaggregated by level/courses from the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India, Indian Nursing Council and State Departments of Education. Information is supposed to be collected on annual basis, but it is widely recognized that the existing database on higher education is inadequate and dated. The collection and dissemination of data on higher education suffers from incomplete coverage and inordinate time lags.

With the growing size and diversity of the higher education sector, particularly in terms of courses, management and geographical coverage, it has become necessary to develop a sound database on higher education. The Government had set a target of increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) during the XI Plan. In order to increase the GER, complete data on higher education was required. In view of this, the MHRD initiated an All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) in 2010-11 for the first time, to build a database and to assess the correct picture of higher education in the country.

AISHE provided data on State-wise enrolments by Ph.D. / M.Phil. , Post Graduate, Under-Graduate programmes etc. for the year 2010-11. Detailed State-wise figures are also available by Gender and Social Groups (SC/ST/OBC). Figures collected under this well-defined survey are reliable and

comparable between States. To monitor the progress of enrolments the database generated under AISHE needed to be updated on an annual basis so that the increase in various cohorts (age group 18-23 years entering graduation, post-graduation and Ph.D. courses) could be ascertained. The MHRD has decided to conduct the AISHE on an annual basis, and annual surveys for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are underway. However, this indicator is not strictly monitorable as AISHE does not collect enrolment data in the light of the skill needs of the economy.

9. Eliminate gender and social gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslim and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Department of School Education and Literacy and the Department of Higher Education under the MHRD collects information on the enrolment of males and females in elementary, secondary and higher secondary education from the State Departments of Education, and prepares databases on Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Gender Parity Index (GPI) for different levels of school education and GER for social groups (SCs/STs) on an annual basis. The gender gap is estimated by taking the difference of GER for boys and GER for girls at various levels of school education. The social gap is measured by taking the difference of GER for non-SC and ST population and GER for SC/ST population.¹

The latest year for which figures are available is 2010-11. The figures are highly reliable and comparable between States as they are collected under a well-defined data collection system. However, there is a time lag of about 2 years in bringing out the data, which should be reduced for better monitoring of this core indicator.

Health

10. Reduce IMR to 25 and MMR to 1 per 1,000 live births and Improve Child Sex ratio (0-6 years) to 950 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

Information on live births, infant and child deaths, and deaths of women due to pregnancy related causes is collected on an annual basis by the Registrar General of India through the Sample Registration System (SRS), taking a fairly large sample which is sufficient to estimate the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) at the State level. Apart from the decennial Census, this is the only authentic source which provides State level IMR & MMR estimates.

¹ To measure the 'Gender and Social gap in enrolment', the Gender Parity Index (GPI), which is ratio of GER for girls and GER for boys, might be a more useful indicator than the absolute difference of GER for boys and GER for girls. Absolute difference is difficult to understand. In the case of GPI, if GPI is more than or equal to 1 there is no gender gap. If the GPI is less than 1, the difference from 1 multiplied by 100 shows the extent of gap for girls in per cent points. Similarly, a Social Parity Index may also be computed by dividing the GER for a particular social group by the GER for its counterpart.

IMR is estimated for every calendar year for all the States. However, as maternal deaths are relatively much less than infant deaths, the sample is not sufficient to provide annual estimates of MMR, and as such MMR is given as an average figure of three calendar years to avoid sample fluctuations. The latest IMR figures are for the year 2011-12 and the latest MMR figures are for the period 2010-12. No disaggregation is available by gender for IMR and by social group for IMR and MMR. Estimates of IMR (annual) and MMR (tri-annual) are reliable as they are based on a sound methodology. These estimates are comparable among States.

Population figures by gender are collected and compiled under the decennial Census and State-wise sex ratios are provided. Though information on the number of males and females is collected through numerous survey agencies including NSSO, NFHS, DLHS, AHS etc., the Census is regarded as the most reliable source for Child Sex Ratio and Sex Ratio of the population. The latest available figures are for 2010-11. Census data are highly reliable and comparable between States. However, since the next Census will be conducted during 2020-21, to monitor this indicator for the intervening period, other data collection agencies may be requested to explore the possibility of providing estimates for the Child Sex Ratio, preferably on an annual basis. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) may also collect this information under the NFHS and Health Management Information System (HMIS).

11. Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

As mentioned above, information on women in child bearing age and on live births is collected on an annual basis by the Registrar General of India through the SRS. Besides the decennial Census, this is the only authentic source providing State level estimates of Total Fertility Rates on an annual basis. The latest figures for TFR are available for 2011-12. No disaggregation is available by social group. Estimates of TFR are reliable as they are based on sound methodology and they are also comparable between States.

12. Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

Under the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) information on underweight children in the age group 0-3 years is also collected. This is the only survey which provides State-wise estimates of the percentage of underweight children. However, this is not a regular survey and so far only three such surveys have been conducted (1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06). The latest NFHS survey results available are from 2005-06. The next NFHS-4 survey is going to be conducted during 2014-15. The results of NFHS-4 are expected during April-June 2016, The DLHS-4 conducted by MoHFW in 2012-13 in 20 States & 6 UTs and the AHS conducted by RGI in 9 States also provide this information. A sample survey for collection of data on age, height and weight of infants and toddlers also needs to be evolved by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the RGI, in order to generate data on this indicator with greater frequency and regularity. Information on this indicator produced by the NFHS is most reliable and comparable between States, but not of much use for regular monitoring owing to the time lag.

Infrastructure, including Rural Infrastructure

13. Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Plan investments of Central Ministries/Departments and various States/UTs for the Five Year/Annual Plan under various sectors including infrastructure are decided by the Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT governments. As the requisite information on investment in infrastructure is available with the Planning Commission and GDP figures can be easily obtained from the CSO, this indicator can be easily computed and monitored on an annual basis.

14. Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Ministry of Agriculture regularly collects information on Gross Irrigated Area (GIA) from concerned departments of State Governments on an annual basis. State level GIA is compiled and annually published by the Agriculture Ministry. Disaggregation by gender and social groups is not relevant. Information is reliable as it is based on a well-defined data collection system and comparable between States. However, there is a time lag of about 2 years in bringing out the GIA figures and the latest available data is for 2011-12.

15. Provide electricity to all villages and reduce AT&C losses to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Ministry of Power collects information on number of villages electrified from respective State Electricity Boards/Corporations under Bharat Nirman on an annual basis.

Therefore, State-wise progress of the rural electrification programme can be monitored so as to ensure electricity to all villages in all States by 2016-17. Disaggregation of this information by gender and social group is not relevant. Figures are reliable as they are based on a well-defined data collection system and they are comparable between States. The latest figures available are for the year 2012-13.

Due to the lack of adequate investment on Transmission and Distribution (T&D) works, the T&D losses have been consistently on higher side, and have reached the level of 28.65% in the year 2006-07. The reduction of these losses was essential to bring economic viability to State Utilities. As the T&D loss was not able to capture all the losses in the network, the concept of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss was introduced. AT&C loss captures technical as well as commercial losses in the network and is a true indicator of total losses in the system. The Ministry of Power provides information on AT&C losses of various State Utilities from TPIEA (Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency) reports. No methodology has been developed so far to aggregate the AT&C losses of various State Utilities to arrive at a National/State average of AT&C loss. At the National level, only T&D losses are reported. At the State level baseline figures for AT&C losses have been given under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP). These figures are available State Utilities-wise and disaggregation by gender and social group not relevant. A sound methodology needs to be evolved for combining State Utilities-wise AT&C losses to arrive at a National level figure.

16. Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Ministry of Rural Development has fixed State-wise annual targets of road works and road length (in KM) for construction/upgradation under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) (now under Bharat Nirman) and collects achievements of the same annually from the State Governments.

As the targets set for a particular year may not be completed in the same year, the progress of work remains under revision for the next 2 to 3 years period. However, cumulative figures of habitations connected under PMGSY are available on an annual basis. Disaggregation of this information by gender and social group is not relevant. Figures are reliable as they are based on a sound data collection system. However, they are not strictly comparable between States, as the data on achievements of targets is spread over 2 to 3 years. Latest figures are available for the year 2011-12.

17. Upgrade National and State highways to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects information on the upgradation of National and State Highways to the minimum two-lane standard from the State Departments/ project authorities on an annual basis.

This enables regular monitoring of the State-wise progress of upgradation of National and State Highways. Disaggregation of this information by gender and social group is not relevant. Figures are reliable as they are based on a well-defined data collection system and they are also comparable between States. The latest figures available are for the year 2010-11.

18. Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) is responsible for the construction of the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of the XII Plan. The Eastern Corridor is 1839km long, stretching from Dhankuri (West Bengal) to Khurja (Uttar Pradesh) for 1392km and from Khurja to Ludhiana for 447km. The Western Corridor is 1483km long from the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) via Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Palanpur-Phulera-Rewari to Dadari. DFCCIL has to collect information on various related intermediate indicators of progress. The Ministry of Railways furnishes data on financial progress and some aspects of physical progress of the DFC on a regular basis. However, any stretch is considered to have been completed only when it is complete in all respects. Presently, data on the completion of these corridors in terms of length is not available.

To enable regular monitoring, the DFCCIL may be asked to provide information on the completed length (in kms) of the Eastern and Western corridors on a yearly basis. Disaggregation of this information by gender and social group is not relevant.

19. Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) collects information from various telecom circles, regularly monitors the targets of providing telephones in villages, and also works out rural telephone density on an annual basis.

Information is available Telecom Circle-wise and disaggregation by gender and social group is not available. Information collected is reliable as it is based on a well-defined data collection system. However, State-wise comparison needs careful consideration as each circle is not limited to a State and some circles are composed of more than one State/UT.

20. Ensure 50 per cent of rural population has access to 40 LPCD (litres per capita per day) piped drinking water supply, and 50 per cent of gram panchayats achieve Nirmal Gram Status by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The decennial Census provides information on the main source of drinking water [including tap water-treated and untreated (new in Census 2011)] in rural and urban areas. The National Sample Survey under the Survey of Housing Conditions and Amenities in India also collects information on households having access to improved water sources. This survey is usually repeated every fifth year. Besides, this information is also collected under the NFHS and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) as and when undertaken. However, results obtained from different surveys are not comparable due to different methodologies, sample, field investigation etc. The NSSO may be requested to explore the possibility of collecting this information in Socio-Economic Surveys that are scheduled to be undertaken during XII Plan. Disaggregation of this information by gender and social group is not available. Figures are reliable as they are based on a well-defined data collection system and they are comparable between States. The latest Census figures available pertain to the year 2010-11. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides information on targets and achievements of habitations/villages covered by the piped water supply (PWS) system on annual basis. The Ministry may also be able to provide information on rural population/households covered based on the installed capacity of PWS systems established under the National Rural Water Drinking Programme on an annual basis.

The Nirmal Gram status of all villages has already been placed on the web portal of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Information on the total number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) and number of GPs to be covered under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been provided for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. The Ministry should be able to provide information on achievements of NBA vis-a-vis annual targets. Disaggregation of this information by gender and social group is not relevant. Figures are reliable as they are based on a well-defined data collection system and they are comparable between States.

Environment and Sustainability

21. Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

The Forest Survey of India (FSI) under the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) collects information on the green cover (forest cover and tree cover) in India. While the tree cover is measured by inventory (by sample field survey), the forest cover is measured using Remote Sensing Technology (satellite imagery) on a bi-annual basis. State-wise information on the forest cover and tree cover (in non-forest areas) is provided. However, any change in forest cover that occurs due to afforestation and regeneration activities under the XII Plan will only be reflected during the XIII Plan period. However, by employing non-satellite methods like sample field survey and use of administrative data, the increase in forest cover can also be estimated in a timely manner within XII Plan period itself. Disaggregation by gender and social group is not applicable for this indicator. Information is quite reliable as it is generally based on scientific methods and it is also comparable between States. The time lag between taking satellite imagery and bringing out the results after a thorough analysis is about two years, and this needs to be reduced. The latest available State-wise data is for the year 2008-09.

22. Add 30,000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan (National & State level)

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy collects information on the total cumulative installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power at the end of each year. Data on the progress of various projects related to the development of new and Renewable Energy is collected and monitored regularly on numerous parameters by the Ministry itself. However, the capacity generated is not counted until it is added to the grid. Data on the installed capacity is available State-wise. Disaggregation by gender and social group is not applicable for this indicator. The information collected is reliable as it is based on the internal data collection system of the Ministry. The latest data available is for 2010-11.

23. Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction over 2005 levels by 2020 (National & State level)

The CSO under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) collects energy data from the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, to compute the per capita energy consumption and energy intensity (amount of energy consumed for producing one unit of GDP) figures at the National level on an annual basis. No State-wise disaggregation is provided. Disaggregation by gender and social group is not applicable. Figures are reliable as they are based on a sound methodology. In the absence of State-wise disaggregation, comparison among States is not possible. The latest data available is for 2010-11.

The emission intensity is the average emission rate of a given pollutant from a given source relative to the intensity of a specific activity. The emission intensity of carbon dioxide emission for a country can be measured as a ratio of GDP at current prices to carbon dioxide released. As per the International Energy Agency (IEA), the emission intensity of India in respect of carbon dioxide in 2006 was US \$579 of GDP per ton emissions of carbon dioxide. In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) International \$, it was \$1770

of GDP per ton emissions of carbon dioxide. The source of information for carbon dioxide was the CDIAC (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre) and for GDP it was the IMF (International Monetary Fund).

As per the XII Plan document, India has announced its domestic mitigation goal of reducing the emissions intensity of GDP by 20–25 per cent by 2020, as compared with 2005. An Expert Group constituted by the Planning Commission is in the process of drafting a low carbon inclusive growth strategy for India for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. To monitor this indicator, data on the emission of green-house gases (GHGs) needs to be obtained. The latest figures of Carbon Dioxide equivalent (including Methane and Nitrous Oxide) emissions with LULUCF (Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry) in India that is available with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is 1727.71 million tons for the year 2007, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 2.9% during the period 1994 to 2007. GDP figures are regularly available on a quarterly/annual basis with the CSO. As the CSO brings out a regular detailed annual publication titled 'Energy Statistics', this additional indicator may be included by working in association with MoEF to obtain GHG emission figures.

Service Delivery

24. Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (National & State level)

As State-wise information on this indicator is collected through the decennial Census only, comparable figures would be available only after 10 years. Disaggregation by gender and social group is not available. Inter-State comparisons are possible as data is based on a reliable source. In order to monitor this indicator during the XII Plan, the NSSO may be asked to include this item in their Socio-Economic Surveys that are conducted on an annual basis.

25. Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to direct cash transfer by the end of the Twelfth Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts (National & State level)

To monitor this indicator, coordination of efforts between the Planning Commission and all concerned Ministries was initiated by Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Division. All the Plan schemes involving major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments have been identified and concerned Ministries/Departments with such schemes have been instructed to evolve a system to identify and link the beneficiaries by their Aadhar card number so that the direct cash transfer facility may be effected to the right person. This Division has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance which is now the nodal Ministry for this indicator. The DBT Mission presently covers 25 Central and Centrally sponsored schemes in 122 districts. Information on the beneficiaries of these 25 schemes is being collected from the concerned Ministries/Departments and consolidated by the Ministry of Finance since 2013-14.

II. Tables

Table 1

Current Status of Data Availability on the Core Indicators of the XII Plan: National-level

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
I. Economic Growth									
1	Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.0 per cent	MoSPI - CSO	Gross value of production of goods and services	Major Sectors. No disaggregation by State, gender and social group	Quarterly/ Annually	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not Applicable, as no disaggregation by State	MoSPI.gov.in, Reports and publications, statistical publication, CSO-National Accounts	2012-13
2	Agricultural Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent	MoSPI - CSO	Gross value added due to agricultural production	Agricultural Crop Group- wise, No disaggregation by State, gender and social group	Quarterly/ Annually	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not Applicable, as no disaggregation by State	MoSPI.gov.in, Reports and publications, statistical publication, CSO-National Accounts	2012-13
3	Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent	MoSPI - CSO	Gross value of production of goods under Manufacturing sector	Major Industry Groups. No disaggregation by State, gender and social group	Quarterly/ Annually	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not Applicable, as no disaggregation by State	MoSPI.gov.in, Reports and publications, statistical publication, CSO-National Accounts	2012-13

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
4	Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan, preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan	State Directorate of Economics & Statistics - State Income Units	Gross value of production of goods and services	Major Sectors. No disaggregation by district, gender and social group	Quarterly/ Annually	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not Applicable, as no disaggregation by State	MoSPI.gov.in, Reports and publications, statistical publication, CSO-National Accounts	2012-13
II. Poverty and Employment									
5	Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Planning Commission	Methodology recommended by Tendulkar Committee in 2009	NSSO (large sample) - State Level, SCs & STs	NSSO large sample - Five yearly, small sample - Annual	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Comparable as based on scientific survey and sound methodology	planningcom mission.nic.in, Data & Statistics, Data tables, No.39	2011-12
6a	Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector	Planning Commission and Ministry of Labour - NSSO	Work opportunities created in non-farm sector to be estimated on the basis of NSSO Survey	Major Sector Groups for big States. No disaggregation by gender and social group	Specific exercise needed based on quinquennial NSSO Employment Unemployment survey	Reliable, as based upon NSSO survey	State-wise breakup for all Sectors may not be available	planningcom mission.nic.in, National Plans, Five year plans, Working Group (2012-17)	2011-12

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
6b	Provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan	NSDA	Data as collected by NSDA from certifying agencies	Skill certification data needs to be collected for new activities under progress, Information on ITIs/ITCs available	NSDA could collect and compile data on skill certification, annually	Reliable data collected by NSDA	Comparable NSDA data	skilldevelopment.gov.in	2013-14
III. Education									
7	Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	MHRD – Department of School Education & Literacy, RGI and NSSO	Data collected under decennial Census and NSSO rounds and MYS computed using Barro-Lee Methodology	Rural - Urban, disaggregation by gender and social group not available	Census- once in ten years; NSSO in certain rounds	Reliable data collected by RGI and NSSO	Comparable RGI data with RGI, NSSO with NSSO data over time	planningcommission.nic.in, Draft XII Plan	2010-11

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
8	Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy (M.Phil./Ph.D., Post Graduate, Under Graduate)	MHRD – Dept. of Higher Education	Data Collection from State Department of Education, AISHE	State / Educational level/ Gender / Social Groups	Annual. AISHE 2010-11 was the first time, will be continued annually. But the data is not collected in light of the skill needs of economy	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mhrd.gov.in, Statistics, Higher Education Survey	2010-11
9a	Eliminate gender gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslim and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education - difference between Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) for boys and GER for girls)	MHRD – Department of School Education	Data Collection from State Department of Education	State/ School level, SCs/STs, Disaggregation by Muslims and others not available	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mhrd.gov.in, Statistics, Statistics of School Education	2010-11

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
9b & 9c	Eliminate social gap in school enrolment (that is, between SCs, STs and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education - difference between: GER for non SCs & STs and GER for SCs; GER for SCs and non STs and GER for STs)	MHRD – Department of School Education	Data Collection from State Department of Education	State/ School level, gender, SCs/STs, Disaggregation by Muslims and others not available	Annual, Data not available on MHRD website for 2008-09 & 2009-10	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mhrd.gov.in, Statistics, Statistics of School Education	2010-11
IV. Health									
10a	Reduce IMR to 25 per 1000 live births by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	RGI - SRS	Data collected by RGI on regular basis under SRS	State level, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Annual	Reliable as based on sound methodology	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	censuofinda.gov.in - 2011 Census data- sample registration scheme	2012-13
10b	Reduce MMR to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	RGI-SRS	Data collected by RGI on regular basis under SRS	State level, No disaggregation by social group	Tri-Annual	Reliable as based on sound methodology	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	censuofinda.gov.in - 2011 Census data- sample registration scheme	2010-12

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
10c	Improve Child Sex ratio (0-6) years to 950 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	RGI	Collected through decennial Census	State level, can be computed by social group	Once in ten year	Reliable Census data	Comparable decennial Census data	censusofindi a.gov.in - 2011 Census data, paper 1 of 2011, India	2010-11
11	Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	RGI - SRS	Data collected by RGI on regular basis under SRS	State level, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Annual	Reliable as based on sound methodology	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	censusofindi a.gov.in - 2011 Census data- sample registration scheme	2011-12
12	Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	MoH&FW - NFHS, DLHS RGI- AHS	Data collected under NFHS	State level, No disaggregation by social group	1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06	Reliable as based on scientific surveys	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mohfw.nic.in Statistics Division - publications Family Welfare Statistics in India - 2011	2005-06
V. Infrastructure, Including Rural Infrastructure									
13	Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Planning Commission, concerned Ministries and State/UT Governments	Data needs to be compiled						2013-14

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
14	Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Agriculture	Data Collected from State Department of Agriculture	State level, disaggregation by gender and social group is not relevant	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	eands.dacnet.nic.in. LUS-2010-11, All-India	2010-11
15a	Provide electricity (access to electrification) to all villages and reduce AT & C losses to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (number of villages electrified)	Ministry of Power- Central Electricity Authority	Data collected from State Electricity Boards (SEB)	State-wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not relevant	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	powermin.nic.in, rural electrification, Bharat Nirman; cea.nic.in	2011-12
15b	Reduce AT & C losses (by the State Discom) to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan (T&D loss)	Ministry of Power- CEA - State Utilities- TPIEA	Data collected from SEB/ State Utilities - TPIEA	State-wise, State Utilities- wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not relevant	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	powermin.nic.in, cea.nic.in, apdrp.gov.in	2009-10/ 2010-11

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
16	Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Rural Development	Data Collection from State Department of Rural Development	State-wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not applicable	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mord.nic.in, pmgsy.nic.in	2011-12
17	Upgrade National and State highways to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Data Collected from State Transport Department/ Authorities / Undertakings, PWD, NHAI etc.	State level, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	morth.nic.in, Publications - Basic Road Statistics of India	2010-11
18	Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL)	Data needs to be compiled					dfccil.org, Eastern Corridor, Western Corridor	
19	Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	TRAI, DOT	Data collected from various telecom circles	Telecom Circle-wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not applicable	Quarterly	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	To be compared carefully as some circles are composed of more than 1 State	traai.gov.in	2013-14

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
20a	Ensure 50 per cent of rural population has access to 40 LPCD piped drinking water by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation - RGI and NSSO	Data collected under decennial Census and NSSO rounds	Rural - Urban, disaggregation by gender and social group not available	Census- once in ten years; NSSO in certain rounds	Reliable data collected by RGI and NSSO	Comparable RGI data with RGI, NSSO with NSSO data over time	MoSPI.gov.in, Statistical Year Book India, 2013, Housing; censusofindi a.gov.in-2011 Census data-house-listing and housing data; mdws.gov.in	2010-11
20b	Ensure 50 per cent of gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS)	Data collected by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation from concerned State Govt. Departments	Disaggregation by gender and social group not relevant	Annual	Reliable data collected by MDWS	Comparable MDWS data	mdws.gov.in, tsc.gov.in	2013-14
VI. Environment and sustainability									
21	Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year plan	Ministry of Environment & Forests - Forest Survey of India	Data collected by Forest Survey of India using sample field survey and Remote Sensing Technology	State-wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not applicable	Bi-annual	Reliable as based on highly scientific methods	Comparable as based on scientific methods	fsi.org.in, State of Forest Report 2009 & 2011	2008-09

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
22	Add 30000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Data on progress of various projects is collected by Ministry itself	State-wise, disaggregated on by gender and social group not applicable	Annual	Reliable as based on internal data collection system	Comparable as based on internal data collection system	mnre.gov.in, MoSPI.gov.in, Statistical Year Book India, 2013, Energy	2010-11
23	Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction over 2005 levels by 2020	MoSPI - CSO - Ministry of Power/ Coal /Petroleum	Data collected from Ministry of Power/ Coal /Petroleum. Computed by CSO	No State-wise disaggregation. Disaggregation on by gender and social group not applicable	Annual	Reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not possible	MoSPI.gov.in, Central Statistical Office, Other Statistics- Energy Statistics	Not Applicable
24	Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan	Department of Financial Services - RGI	Decennial Census	State-wise, No disaggregation on by gender and social group	Once in ten years	Reliable	Comparable	censusofindia.gov.in- 2011 census data- house-listing and housing data; Houses, Housing Amenities and Assets, 2011	2010-11

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
25	Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to a direct cash transfer by the end of Twelfth Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts	Ministry of Finance, concerned Ministries and State/UT Governments	Data compiled by Ministry of Finance/ DBT Division	State/ District level	Annual	Reliable	Comparable	dbtapp.gov.in	2013-14

Note: States are encouraged to set State-specific targets corresponding to the above, taking account of what is the reasonable degree of progress given their initial position.

Table 2

Monitoring Core Indicators of the XII Plan: National-level Achievements during the XI Plan Period

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
I. Economic Growth										
1	Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.0 per cent	MoSPI - CSO	2006-07 - 9.57	9.32	6.72	8.59	9.32	6.21	4.96	2012-17 - 8.2%
2	Agricultural Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent	MoSPI - CSO	2006-07 - 4.16	5.80	0.09	0.81	7.94	3.65	1.90	2012-17 - 4%
3	Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent	MoSPI - CSO	2006-07 - 14.32	10.28	4.33	11.30	9.73	2.69	1.00	2012-17 - 10%
4	Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan, preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan	State Directorate of Economics and Statistics- State Income Units							4.96	2012-17 - 8.2%

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
II. Poverty and Employment										
5	Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Planning Commission	1990 - 47.5 2004-05 - 37.2	34.24 interpolated		29.80		21.92		2016-17 - 19.8
6a	Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector (total employment in millions in non-farm sector)	Planning Commission - Ministry of Labour- NSSO				216.97 million		226.10 million		2012-17 add 50 million, estimated Total 276.4 million
6b	Provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan						Seating capacity of ITIs/ ITCs is 1.12 million			2012-17 Skill certification to 50 million
III. Education										
7	Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	MHRD - Department of School Edu. & Literacy - RGI and NSSO	2000 - 4.19 years	4.40			5.12			2016-17 - 7 years

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
8	Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy (M.Phil./Ph.D., Post Graduate, Under Graduate)	MHRD - Department of Higher Education					1,03,156 34,09,609 2,19,72,260			2010-11
9a	Eliminate gender gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslims and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education - difference between Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) for boys and GER for girls)	MHRD - Department of School Education	2006-07 6.911.25.4	4.49.45.9	1.49.25.8	2.78.25.0	1.28.26.1			2016-17 0.00 0.00 0.00

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
9b	Eliminate social gap in school enrolment (that is, between SCs, STs and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education - difference between GER for non SCs & STs and GER for SCs)	MHRD - Department of School Education					Nil Nil 2.2			2016-17 Nil Nil Nil
9c	and difference between GER for SCs & non STs and GER for STs)						Nil 11.8 11.7			2016-17 Nil Nil Nil
IV Health										
10a	Reduce IMR to 25 per 1000 live births by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2009 figure given under 2009-10 and likewise)	RGI - SRS	1990 - 80, 2003 - 60, 2006 - 57	55.00	53.00	50.00	47.00	44.00	42.00	2016 -17 25

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
V Infrastructure, Including Rural Infrastructure										
13	Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Planning Commission, concerned Ministries and State/UT Governments						XI Plan investment Rs.24.2 lakh crores		XII Plan estimated investment Rs. 56.3 lakh crores
14	Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Agriculture	2006-07 86.75	88.1	88.9	85.1	89.4			2016 -17-103
15a	Provide electricity (access to electrification) to all villages and reduce AT & C losses to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan (Number of villages electrified)	Ministry of Power-Central Electricity Authority						7934	2587	2016-17 All Villages

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
15b	Reduce AT&C losses (by the State Discom) to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan (T & D loss)	Ministry of Power-State Utilities-TPIEA	2006-07 28.65%	2008- 27.2%	25.47%					
16	Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Rural Development		20071- 7040	18100- 11395	13000- 4188	3000- 2463	84,414 (53%) habitations completed till march, 2012 out of 1,58,89 1 eligible habitations. 3000 - 760		74477(47%) habitations to be covered out of 1,58,891 eligible habitations

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
17	Upgrade National (single & intermediate level - 17668 KM) and State highways (single & intermediate level - 101049KM) to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (Below Standard Single Lane & Standard Single Lane road length - National Highways - State Highways)	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways			20116 99352	18131 96402	17102 95579	NH Ach. 2007-12 15057 KM		Need-118717 KM 2012-17 - Target 50000 KM

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
18	Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan Eastern Corridor 1839 km Dhankuri (WB) to Khurja (UP) 1392 KM, Khurja - Ludhiana 447 KM Western Corridor 1483 KM JNPT - Vadodara- Ahmedabad- Palanpur-Phulera- Rewari- Dadari	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL)								March 2017 - complete Eastern Corridor - 1839 KM Western Corridor - 1483 KM
19	Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan	TRAI, DOT		9.46	15.11	24.31	32.99	39.22	41.02	2016-17 - 70%

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
20a	Ensure 50 per cent of rural population (HH) has access to 40 LPCD piped drinking water supply by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan (tap water)	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation - RGI and NSSO	2001 - 24.3		NSSO 65th round 30.1		30.8			2016-17 - 50% rural population
20b	Ensure 50 per cent of gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan (Gram Panchayats to be taken under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan)	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS)							38813 GPs out of 250930 GPs	2016-17 - 50% GPs - 125465

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
VI Environment and Sustainability										
21	Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year plan (1million hectare = 10,000 square KM) Forest cover - Tree cover	Min. of Environm ent& Forests - Forest Survey of India	Oct. 2006 to Mar 2007 - 690899 Sq. KM - 92769 Sq. KM		Oct. 2008 to Mar 2009 - 692027 Sq. KM - 90844 Sq. KM					2012-17 5 million hectares (50000 sq. KM) green cover to be added
22	Add 30000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan (Total cumulative installed capacity of Grid inter-active renewable power at the end of the year)	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy			16817 MW		19971 MW	14661 MW power generation capacity set up during 2007-12		2012-17 30,000 MW capacity to be added
23	Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction over 2005 levels by 2020 (Energy Intensity (KWH) per rupee)	MoSPI- CSO	2006-07 0.1355	0.1325	0.1166	0.1224	0.1167 (Provis.)			

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Initial year of XI Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Terminal Year Targets of XII Plan
VII Service Delivery										
24	Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan	Department of Financial Services - RGI					58.70			2016-17 - 90%
25	Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to a direct cash transfer by the end of Twelfth Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts	Ministry of Finance and concerned Ministries								2016-17 - All Schemes - all districts

Note: States are encouraged to set State-specific targets corresponding to the above, taking account of what is the reasonable degree of progress given their initial position

Table 3

Current Status of Data Availability on the Core Indicators of the XII Plan: State-level

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
I. Economic Growth									
1	Average GDP (Gross State Domestic Product) Growth Rate per year in the XII Plan period. Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan preferably than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan (State-wise and Sector-wise projected Growth Rates for XII Plan are given in Appendix of the Base Paper)	State Directorate of Economic and Statistics- State Income Units	Gross value of production of goods and services	Major Sectors. No disaggregation by District, gender and social group	Quarterly/ Annually	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not comparable, although methodology is same but databases differs from State to State	rajasthan.gov.in, regular publications, Economic review(English);mahade s.maharashtra.gov.in- Economic Survey of Maharashtra a 2008-09 to 2012-13	2011-12/2012-13
2	Average Agricultural GSDP Growth Rate per year. Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan (State-wise and Sector-wise projected Growth Rates for XII Plan are given in Appendix of the Base Paper)	State Directorate of Economic and Statistics- State Income Units	Gross value added due to agricultural production	Agricultural Crop Group-wise. No disaggregation by District, gender and social group	Quarterly/ Annually	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not Comparable, although methodology is same but databases may differ from State to State	MoSPI.gov.in, Reports and publications, statistical publication, CSO- National Accounts	2011-12/2012-13

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
3	Average Manufacturing GSDP Growth Rate per year in the XII Plan period. Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan (State-wise Growth Rates for Industrial sector are given in Appendix of the Base Paper)	State Directorate of Economic Statistics- State Income Units	Gross value of production of goods under Manufacturing sector	Major Industry Groups. No disaggregation by District, gender and social group	Quarterly/ Annually	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not comparable, although methodology is same but databases differs from State to State	MoSPI.gov.in, Reports and publications , statistical publication, CSO- National Accounts	2011-12/2012-13
4	Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan (State-wise and Sector-wise projected Growth Rates for XII Plan are given in Appendix of the Base Paper)	State Department of Education and Statistics- State Income Units	Gross value of production of goods and services	Major Sectors. No disaggregation by district, gender and social group	Quarterly/ Annually	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database may differ from State to State	Not comparable, although methodology is same but databases differs from State to State	MoSPI.gov.in, Reports and publications , statistical publication, CSO- National Accounts	2011-12/2012-13

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
II. Poverty and Employment									
5	Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Planning Commission	Methodology recommended by Tendulkar Committee in 2009	NSSO (large sample) - State Level, SCs & STs	NSSO large sample - Five yearly, small sample - Annual	Highly reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Comparable as based on scientific survey and sound methodology	planning commission. ni c.in, Data & Statistics, Data tables, S.No.46; Poverty Estimates 2011-12	2011-12
6a	Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector	Planning Commission - Ministry of Labour - NSSO	Work opportunities created in non-farm sector to be estimated on the basis of NSSO Survey	Major Sector Groups for big States. No disaggregation by gender and social group	Specific exercise needed based on quinquennial NSSO Employment Unemployment survey	Reliable, as based upon NSSO survey	State-wise breakup for all Sectors may not be available	planning commission.ni c.in, National Plans, Five year plans, Working Group (2012-17)	2009-10
6b	Provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan	NSSA- State Govt. Departments	Data as collected by NSSA. Data on capacity of ITIs/ITCs collected by concerned State Govt. Departments	Skill certification data need to be collected for new activities under progress, Information on ITIs/ITCs available	NSSA need to collect and compile data on skill certification, annually	Reliable data collected by NSSA	Comparable NSDA data	skilldevelopment.gov.in	2010-11

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
III. Education									
7	Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	MHRD - Department of School Edu. & Literacy - RGI and NSSO	Data collected under decennial Census and NSSO rounds and MYS computed using Barro-Lee Methodology	Rural - Urban, disaggregation by gender and social group not available	Census- once in ten years; NSSO in certain rounds	Reliable data collected by RGI and NSSO	Comparable RGI data with RGI, NSSO with NSSO data over time	planning commission. ni c.in, Data & Statistics, Data tables, mean years of schooling NSSO	2007-08
8	Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy (M.Phil./Ph.D., Post Graduate, Under Graduate)	MHRD - Department of Higher Education	Data Collection from State Dept. of Education	State / Educational level	Data collected Annually. But data is not collected in light of the skill needs of the economy	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mhrd.gov.in, Statistics, Higher Education Survey	2010-11
9a	Eliminate gender gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslims and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher education - difference between Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) for boys and GER for girls)	MHRD - Department of School Education	Data Collection from State Department of Education	State/ School level, SCs/STs, Disaggregation by Muslims and others not available	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mhrd.gov.in, Statistics, Statistics of School Education	2010-11

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
9b & 9c	Eliminate social gap in school enrolment (that is, between SCs, STs and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education - difference between: GER for non SCs & STs, and GER for SCs; GER for SCs & non STs and GER for STs)	MHRD - Department of School Education	Data Collection from State Department of Education	State/ School level, gender, SCs/ STs, Disaggregation by Muslims and others not available	Annual, Data not available on MHRD website for 2008-09 & 2009-10	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mhrd.gov.in, Statistics, Statistics of School Education	2010-11
IV. Health									
10a	Reduce IMR to 25 per 1000 live births by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	RGI - SRS	Data collected by RGI on regular basis under SRS	State level, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Annual	Reliable as based on sound methodology	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	censusofindia.gov.in - 2011 Census data-sample registration scheme	2012-13
10b	Reduce MMR to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	RGI-SRS	Data collected by RGI on regular basis under SRS	State level, No disaggregation by social group	Tri-Annual	Reliable as based on sound methodology	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	censusofindia.gov.in - 2011 Census data-sample registration scheme	2010-12

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
10c	Improve Child Sex ratio (0-6) years to 950 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	RGI	Collected through decennial Census	State level, It can be computed by social group	Once in ten year	Reliable Census data	Comparable decennial Census data	censusofindi a.gov.in - 2011 Census data, paper 1 of 2011, India	2010-11
11	Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	RGI - SRS	Data collected by RGI on regular basis under SRS	State level, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Bi-annual	Reliable as based on sound methodology	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	censusofindi a.gov.in - 2011 Census data-sample registration scheme	2011-12
12	Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Moh&F W - NFHS, DLHS RGI - AHS	Data collected under NFHS, DLHS & AHS	State level, No disaggregation by social group	1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06	Reliable as based on scientific surveys	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	mohfw.nic.in Statistics in Division - publications Family welfare Statistics in India - 2011	2005-06
V. Infrastructure, Including Rural Infrastructure									
13	Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Planning Commission, concerned Ministries and State/UT Governments							2013-14

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
14	Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Agriculture	Data Collection from State Dept. of Agriculture	State level, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	eands.dacne t.nic.in. LUS-2010-11, ALL-India	2010-11
15a	Provide electricity (access to electrification) to all villages and reduce AT &C losses to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (number of villages electrified)	Ministry of Power- Central Electricity Authority	Data collected from State electricity boards	State-wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not relevant	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	powermin.nic.in, rural electrification, Bharat Nirman; cea.nic.in	2011-12
15b	Reduce AT&C losses (by the State Discom) to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (AT&C loss)	Ministry of Power- State Utilities- TPIEA	Data collected from State Utilities - TPIEA	State Utilities- wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not relevant	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	powermin.nic.in, apdrp.gov.in	2009-10/2010-11

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
16	Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Rural Development	Data Collection from State Dept. of Rural Development	State-wise, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	powermin.nic.in, apdrp.gov.in	2009-10/2010-11
17	Upgrade National and state highways to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Data Collected from State Transport Department/ Authorities/ Undertakings, PWD, NHAI etc.	State-wise, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Annual	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	Comparable as based on well-defined data collection system	morth.nic.in, Publications - Basic Road Statistics of India	2010-11
18	Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL)						dfccil.org, Eastern Corridor, Western Corridor	

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
19	Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan(not available for all States)	TRAI, DOT	Data collected from various telecom circles	Telecom Circle-wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not applicable	Quarterly	Reliable as based on well-defined data collection system	To be compared carefully as some circles are composed of more than 1 State	traI.gov.in	2013-14
20a	Ensure 50 per cent of rural population has access to 40 LPCD piped drinking water supply by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation - RGI and NSSO	Data collected under decennial census and NSSO rounds	Rural - Urban, disaggregation by gender and social group not available	Census: once in ten years; NSSO in certain rounds	Reliable data collected by RGI and NSSO	Comparable RGI data with RGI, NSSO with NSSO data over time	MoSPI.gov.in, Statistical Year Book India, 2013, Housing; censusofindia.gov.in-2011 census data- house-listing and housing data; mdws.gov.in indiawater.gov.in	2010-11
20b	Ensure 50 per cent of gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS)	Data collected by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation from concerned State Govt. Departments	Disaggregation by gender and social group not relevant	Annual	Reliable data collected by MDWS	Comparable MDWS data	mdws.gov.in, tsc.gov.in	2013-14

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
VI. Environment and sustainability									
21	Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year plan	Ministry of Environment & Forests - Forest Survey of India	Data collected by Forest Survey of India using sample field survey and Remote Sensing Technology	State-wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not applicable	Bi-annual	Reliable as based on highly scientific methods	Comparable as based on scientific methods	fsi.org.in, State of Forest Report 2009 & 2011	2008-09
22	Add 30000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Data on progress of various projects is collected by Ministry itself	State-wise, disaggregation by gender and social group not applicable	Annual	Reliable as based on internal data collection system	Comparable as based on internal data collection system	mnre.gov.in, MoSPI.gov.in, Statistical Year Book India, 2013, Energy	2010-11
23	Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction over 2005 levels by 2020	MoSPI - CSO - Ministry of Power/ Coal /Petroleum	Data collected from Ministry of Power/ Coal /Petroleum Computed by CSO	No State-wise disaggregation. Disaggregation by gender and social group not applicable	Annual	Reliable as based on sound methodology & database	Not possible	MoSPI.gov.in, Central Statistical Office, Other Statistics- Energy Statistics	Not Applicable

S. No	Core Indicators	Source of Data	Methodology	Level of Disaggregation- State, Gender, Social Group	Frequency of Update	Reliability and Validity	Comparability across States/ Districts	Exact source of data / website	Data available for the latest year
VII. Service Delivery									
24	Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan	Department of Financial Services - RGI	Decennial Census	State-wise, No disaggregation by gender and social group	Once in ten year	Reliable	Comparable	censusofindia.gov.in-2011 census data- house-listing and housing data; Houses, Housing Amenities and Assets, 2011	2010-11
25	Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to a direct cash transfer by the end of Twelfth Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts	Ministry of Finance, concerned Ministries and State/UT Governments	Data compiled by Ministry of Finance/ DBT Division	State/ District level	Annual	Reliable	Comparable	dbtapp.gov.in	2013-14

Note: States are encouraged to set State-specific targets corresponding to the above, taking account of what is the reasonable degree of progress given their initial position.

Table 4

Likely Status of Data Availability on Core Indicators of the XII Plan at the National-level from 2011-12 to 2016-17

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/Remarks
I. Economic Growth								
1	Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.0 per cent	6.21	4.96	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by MoSPI-CSO
2	Agricultural Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent	3.65	1.90	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent	2.69	1.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4	Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by State DES
I. Poverty and Employment								
5	Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	21.92					Yes	Estimate depends upon Quinquennial NSSO survey. Last survey conducted in 2009-10, and repeated in 2011-12
6a	Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector (total employment in millions in non-farm sector)	226.10 million					Yes	Estimate depends upon Quinquennial NSSO survey. Last survey conducted in 2009-10, and repeated in 2011-12. Annual Employment Unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau should provide information on non-farm employment also

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
6b	Provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan	2010-11 - Seating capacity of ITIs/ ITCs is 1.12 Million		7.18 million, by Central Min./ Deptts.				Skill certification data need to be collected for new activities under progress, Information on ITIs/ ITCs available
III. Education								
7	Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	2010-11 - 5.12			Yes		Yes	Based on decennial Census data. The next Health and Education survey will be conducted by NSSO from Jan. 2014 to July 2014. Estimates possible if information on educational attainment of Labour Force collected under various NSSO SE surveys
8	Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy (M.Phil./Ph.D., Post Graduate, Under Graduate)	2010-11 - 1,03,156 34,09,609 2,19,72,260	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	To monitor the progress, the AISHE is being now conducted by the Union MHRD on annual basis. But data is not collected in light of the skill needs of economy

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
9a	Eliminate gender gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslims and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher education - difference between Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) for boys and GER for girls)	2010-11 - 1.28.26. 1	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Time lag in bringing out the data need to be reduced for effective monitoring
9b	Eliminate social gap in school enrolment (that is, between SCs, STs and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education - difference between GER for non SCs & STs, and GER for SCs)	2010-11 Nil.Nil.2. 2	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Time lag in bringing out the data need to be reduced for effective monitoring
9c	And difference between GER for SCs & non STs and GER for STs)	Nil 11.8 11.7	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Time lag in bringing out the data need to be reduced for effective monitoring
IV. Health								
10a	Reduce IMR to 25 per 1000 live births by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2011 figure given under 2011-12 and likewise)	44.00	42.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by RGI
10b	Reduce MMR to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	2010-12 - 1.78	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	MMR is published annually by RGI as a 3 calendar years average as the sample size is not sufficient to provide annual estimates

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
10c	Improve Child Sex ratio (0-6) years to 950 by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	2010-11 - 919	May be provided by DLHS-4 and AHS		Covered under NFHS 2014-15			Decennial Census data published by RGI. NSSO may be asked to provide estimates for the Child Sex Ratio on annual basis. MOHFW may be asked to collect the information in NFHS 2014-15 and regularly under HMIS.
11	Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2008 figures given under 2008-09 and likewise)	2.40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by RGI
12	Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	2005-06 - 40.4%	May be provided by DLHS-4 and AHS		Yes			NFHS-4 is going to be held in 2014-15 after 9 years. Results are expected during April- June, 2016
V. Infrastructure, Including Rural Infrastructure								
13	Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	11th plan investment Rs.24.2 lakh crores						Plan investment in infrastructure is available with Planning Commission, GDP figures are available with CSO and as such this indicator can be computed and monitored on annual basis by the Infrastructure Division.

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
14	Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	2010-11 - 89.4	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	State level GIA is compiled and annually published by Agriculture Ministry
15a	Provide electricity (access to electrification) to all villages by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (number of villages electrified)	7934	2587	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Power provides information on number of villages electrified on annual basis
15b	Reduce AT & C losses (by the State Discom) to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (T & D loss)	T&D loss 2008-09 - 25.47%	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Ministry of Power provides information on AT & C losses of various State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years. No methodology to aggregate the AT & C losses at National/ State level
16	Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	84,414 (53%) habitations completed till march, 2012 out of 1,58,89 1 eligible habitations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoRD provides information on targets - achievements on annual basis. However, achievements against target of a year are staggered over 2 to 3 years. Information on number of habitations connected may be taken at the end of XII Plan in 2016-17

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
17	Upgrade National (single & intermediate level 17668 KM) and state highways (single & intermediate level - 101049KM) to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Below Standard Single Lane & Standard Single Lane road length - National Highways - State Highways)	NH.Ach. 2007-12 15057 KM 2010-11 - 17102 95579	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects this information on annual basis and brings out the data with a time lag of 2 years.
18	Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan [Eastern Corridor 1839 km Dhankuri (WB) to Khurja (UP) 1392 KM, Khurja - Ludhiana 447 KM][Western Corridor 1483 KM JNPT - Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Palanpur-Phulera-Rewari- Dadari]							Ministry of Railways provides information on financial and physical progress of DFC. DFCCIL should provide the information on length of corridors completed (in KMs) on yearly basis.
19	Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	39.22	41.02	43.13 (Jan' 14)				Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) collects information from various telecom circles and compute rural tele-density
20a	Ensure 50 per cent of rural population (HH) has access to 40 LPCD piped drinking water supply by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (tap water)	30.8	Yes					Decennial Census, 2011 data published by RGI. Information on drinking water has also been collected under NSSO survey on Housing conditions during July to December, 2012. Need to be included in all SE Surveys

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
20b	Ensure 50 per cent of gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Gram Panchayats to be taken under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan)	Initiated in XII Plan	38,813 GPs out of 2,50,930 GPs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation would provide data on annual basis
VI. Environment and Sustainability								
21	Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year plan (1million hectare = 10,000 square KM) Forest cover - Tree cover	Oct. 2008 to Mar 2009 - 692027 Sq. KM - 90844 Sq. KM	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Forest Survey of India (FSI) collects information on green cover (Forest cover & Tree cover). While tree cover is measured by inventory (by sample field survey), the forest cover is measured using Remote Sensing Technology (satellite imagery) on bi-annual basis. Change in forest cover due to afforestation and regeneration activities of XII Plan could be reflected only during 13 Plan.
22	Add 30000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan (Total cumulative installed capacity of Grid inter-active renewable power at the end of the year)	14661 MW power generation capacity set up during 2007-12	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy collects information on the total cumulative installed capacity of grid inter- active renewable power at the end of the year.

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
23	Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction over 2005 levels by 2020	Initiated in XII Plan						CSO (GDP) in association with MoEF (GHG emission figures) should prepare estimates of emission intensity
VII. Service Delivery								
24	Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of Twelfth Five Year plan	2010-11 58.7		Yes				Decennial Census data published by RGI. Information also collected under NSSO survey On Debt Investment and Land holding from Jan. to Dec., 2013. Information should be collected under all NSSO SE surveys
25	Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to a direct cash transfer by the end of Twelfth Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Information collected from Ministries/ Departments providing major subsidies and beneficiary payments, by Ministry of Finance/ DBT Division schemes.

Note: States are encouraged to set State-specific targets corresponding to the above, taking account of what is the reasonable degree of progress given their initial position.

Table 5

Likely Status of Data Availability on the Core Indicators of the XII Plan at the State-level from 2011-12 to 2016-17

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/Remarks
I. Economic Growth								
1	Average GSDP(Gross State Domestic Product) Growth Rate per year in the XII Plan period	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by State DES
2	Average Agricultural GSDP Growth Rate per year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by State DES
3	Average Manufacturing GSDP Growth Rate per year in the XII Plan period	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by State DES
4	Every State must have an average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan(State-wise and Sector-wise projected Growth Rates for XII Plan are given in Appendix of the Base Paper) Indicator 1 above	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by State DES
I. Poverty and Employment								
5	Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Yes					Yes	Estimate depends Estimate depends upon Quinquennial NSSO survey. Last survey conducted in 2009-10, and repeated in 2011-12. Annual Employment Unemployment survey conducted by the Labour Bureau should provide State-wise information on non-farm employment also

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
6a	Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector (total employment in millions in non-farm sector)	Yes					Yes	Estimate depends upon Quinquennial NSSO survey. Last survey conducted in 2009-10, and repeated in 2011-12
6b	Provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan	2010-11 - Seating capacity of ITIs/ ITCs is available		Yes, by Central Ministries/ Departments				Skill certification data need to be collected for new activities under progress, Information on ITIs/ ITCs available
III. Education								
7	Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Yes			Yes			Based on decennial census data. Next Health and Education survey will be conducted by NSSO from Jan.2014 to July 2014. Estimates possible if information on educational attainment of the Labour Force collected under various NSSO SE surveys
8	Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy (M.Phil./Ph.D., Post Graduate, Under Graduate)	Available for 2010-11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	To monitor the progress, the AISHE is being now conducted by the Union MHRD on an annual basis. But data is not collected in light of the skill needs of economy

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
9a	Eliminate gender gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslims and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher education - difference between Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) for boys and GER for girls)	Available for 2010-11	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Time lag in bringing out the data need to be reduced for effective monitoring
9b & 9c	Eliminate social gap in school enrolment (that is, between SCs, STs and rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education - difference between GER for non SCs & STs, and GER for SCs; and GER for SCs & non STs, and GER for STs)	Available for 2010-11	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Time lag in bringing out the data need to be reduced for effective monitoring
IV. Health								
10a	Reduce IMR to 25 per 1000 live births by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2011 figure given under 2011-12 and likewise)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by RGI for bigger States
10b	Reduce MMR to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Available for 2010-12	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	MMR is published annually by RGI as a 3 calendar years average as the sample size is not sufficient to provide annual estimates

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
10c	Improve Child Sex ratio (0-6) years to 950 by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Available for 2010-11	May be provided by DLHS-4 and AHS	Yes	Covered under NFHS 2014-15	Yes	2016-17	Decennial Census data published by RGI. NSSO may be asked to provide estimates for the Child Sex Ratio on annual basis. MOHFW may be asked to collect the information in NFHS 2014-15 and regularly under HMIS.
11	Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2008 figures given under 2008-09 and likewise)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Data published annually by RGI
12	Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Available for 2005-06	May be provided by DLHS-4 and AHS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NFHS-4 is going to be held in 2014-15 after 9 years. Results are expected during April- June, 2016
V. Infrastructure, Including Rural Infrastructure								
13	Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan	11th plan total investment for the country is Rs.24.2 lakh crores						Plan investment in infrastructure is available with State Planning Department, GSDP figures are available with DES and as such this indicator can be computed and monitored on annual basis

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
14	Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Available for 2010-11	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	State level GIA is compiled and annually published by Agriculture Ministry
15a	Provide electricity (access to electrification) to all villages by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (number of villages electrified)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Power provides information on number of villages electrified on annual basis
15b	Reduce AT &C losses (by the State Discom) to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (T &D loss)	T&D loss 2008-09 - 25.47%	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, for State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years	Ministry of Power provides information on AT & C losses of various State Utilities with a time lag of 2 years. No methodology to aggregate the AT&C losses at National/State level
16	Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	84,414 (53%) habitations completed till march, 2012 out of 1,58,891 eligible habitations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoRD provides information on targets - achievements on annual basis. However, achievements against target of a year are staggered over 2 to 3 years. Information on number of habitations connected may be taken at the end of XII Plan in 2016-17

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/Remarks
17	Upgrade National (single & intermediate level 17668 KM) and state highways (single & intermediate level - 101049KM) to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Below Standard Single Lane & Standard Single Lane road length - National Highways - State Highways)	Available for 2010-11	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects this information on annual basis and brings out the data with a time lag of 2 years.
18	Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan [Eastern Corridor 1839 km Dhankuri (WB) to Khurja (UP) 1392 KM, Khurja - Ludhiana 447 KM][Western Corridor 1483 KM JNPT - Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Palanpur-Phulera-Rewari- Dadari]							Ministry of Railways provides information on financial and physical progress of DFC. DFCCIL should provide the information on length of corridors completed (in KMs) on yearly basis.
19	Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan	Yes, for some States	Yes, for some States	Yes, for some States	Yes, for some States	Yes, for some States	Yes, for some States	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) collects information from various telecom circles and compute rural tele-density
20a	Ensure 50 per cent of rural population (HH) has access to 40 LPCD piped drinking water supply by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (tap water)	Yes	Yes					Decennial Census, 2011 data published by RGI. Information on drinking water has also been collected under NSSO survey on Housing conditions during July to December, 2012. Need to be included in all SE Surveys

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
20b	Ensure 50 per cent of gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Gram Panchayats to be taken under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan)	Initiated in XII Plan	38,813 GPs out of 2,50,930 GPs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation would provide data on annual basis
VI. Environment and Sustainability								
21	Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year plan (1million hectare = 10,000 square KM) Forest cover - Tree cover	Oct. 2008 to Mar 2009 - 692027 Sq. KM - 90844 Sq. KM	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Forest Survey of India (FSI) collects information on green cover (Forest cover & Tree cover). While tree cover is measured by inventory (by sample field survey), the forest cover is measured using Remote Sensing Technology (satellite imagery) on bi-annual basis. Change in forest cover due to afforestation and regeneration activities of XII Plan could be reflected only during 13 Plan.
22	Add 30000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan (Total cumulative installed capacity of Grid inter-active renewable power at the end of the year)	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years.	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Yes, with a time lag of 2 years	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy collects information on the total cumulative installed capacity of grid inter- active renewable power at the end of the year.

S. No	Core Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Comments/ Remarks
23	Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction over 2005 levels by 2020	Initiated in XII Plan Not available for States						CSO (GDP) in association with MoEF (GHG emission figures) should prepare estimates of emission intensity
VII. Service Delivery								
24	Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of Twelfth Five Year plan	Available for 2010-11		Yes				Decennial Census data published by RGI. Information also collected under NSSO survey On Debt Investment and Land holding from Jan. to Dec., 2013. Information should be collected under all NSSO SE surveys
25	Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to a direct cash transfer by the end of Twelfth Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Information collected from Ministries/ Departments providing major subsidies and beneficiary payments, by Ministry of Finance/ DBT Division schemes.

Note: States are encouraged to set State-specific targets corresponding to the above, taking account of what is the reasonable degree of progress given their initial position.

III. Main Observations and Recommendations

As some of the 25 monitorable targets in the XII Plan include more than one indicator, a total of 31 indicators can be identified (see Tables 1 to 5). Of these 31 indicators, information on 4 indicators related to GDP/GSDP is compiled by the Central Government at the National level and by State Governments for their respective States. Information on 9 other indicators viz. skill certification, gender gap and social gap in school enrolments, gross irrigated area, village electrification, T&D losses, village roads, State highways and Nirmal Gram status is collected by States and provided to Central Government Ministries/ Departments/Organisations for compilation of National level statistics. For the remaining 18 indicators, information is directly collected and compiled by the Central Ministries/Departments/Organisations for the States as well as at the National level.

Instead of setting targets for the States, the XII Plan encourages States to set their own State-specific targets corresponding to the 25 National level core indicators, by considering their current level of achievement on each indicator and the expected degree of achievement by the end of the XII Plan period. Achievements against the targets fixed for each indicator may be reviewed on annual basis.

The XII Plan does, however, set out State-wise growth rate targets of GDP/ GSDP for each sector (agriculture, industry and services) for the XII Plan period (2012-17). States have also proposed their own overall growth rate targets for the XII Plan which are higher than what have been set out by the Planning Commission. While proposing overall growth rates, States might also decide Sector-wise (Agriculture, Industry and Services) growth rates including the target for growth of manufacturing sector which is a part of the industry sector.

Of the 31 indicators, requisite data is available (see Tables 4 & 5) for 11 indicators on an annual basis, and for 8 indicators annual data (on one indicator on 'Green cover' biannually) though available, is brought out with a time lag of 2 years.

The time lag between the collection and release of data in a compiled form at National level is difficult to reduce for some of the indicators such as 'MMR' and 'green cover'. However, it is possible to reduce this time lag from 2 years to less than one year for 6 indicators viz. 'gender gap in school enrolment', 'social gap' in school enrolment, 'gross irrigated area', 'AT&C losses', 'upgradation of National and State highways', and 'renewable energy capacity'. To ensure that data on these indicators is available on a timely basis, data collection and processing systems need to be reviewed.

For the other 3 indicators (of the 31 indicators) namely, skill certification, Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) and Investment on Infrastructure, the requisite data is presently not available.

For 'skill certification', there are 17 Central Ministries/Departments/Organisations. Besides, State Governments have different schemes/programmes/ institutions offering vocational education and training for various target groups with varied durations. As the system of examination for skill certification is still under development as per directions of the National Skill Development and Coordination Board, complete information on all the existing/upcoming institutions and their seating/examination capacity is not available. The NSDA, which is implementing the scheme, could be requested to evolve an

efficient system of data collection for monitoring the progress of skill certification work of the existing skill development institutions and upcoming institutions as well, at Central/State level including private companies and NGOs.

The Ministry of Railways furnishes data on financial progress and some aspects of physical progress of the DFC in accordance with detailed project report (DPR) on a regular basis. However, the DFCCIL, which is implementing the DFC project, could be in a position to provide information on the length of rail line (in KM) laid on an annual basis and may be requested to do so by the Ministry of Railways.

Information on plan investment on Rural Roads, Highways, Railways, Ports and Shipping, Electricity, Telecommunication etc. are already available with various Divisions of Planning Commission. The Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission may be asked to collect and compile the information on Infrastructure Investment from the concerned Divisions and compute this indicator on an annual basis using readily available GDP figures.

Information on 7 indicators of the 31 indicators is available either through the decennial Census or the NSSO or other large scale sample surveys like NFHS, DLHS etc. with a frequency of 5 or more years. These indicators are 'headcount ratio of consumption poverty', 'non-farm employment', 'mean years of schooling', 'child sex ratio', 'under nutrition among children aged 0-3 years', 'drinking water supply' and 'access to banking services'. As the next Census will be undertaken only in 2020-21, information on these indicators could be collected through large scale sample surveys for at least 3 points i.e. beginning (2012-13), middle (2014-15) and end (2016-17).

The Socio-Economic Surveys conducted by the NSSO are on the basis of a 10 year time frame. To compute State-wise head count ratio of consumption poverty and non- farm employment, an NSSO survey was conducted during 2011-12. The NSSO may be asked to conduct the next Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment Survey during 2015-16, instead of 2016-17, so that results are available during 2016-17 which will be the year of formulation of the XIII Plan. Also, the annual survey on this subject that used to be conducted on a small sample basis that has been discontinued may be restarted to get at least National level figures for the intervening years in the XII Plan period to facilitate a mid-term review. Moreover, the scope of annual Employment and Unemployment Survey initiated by the Labour Bureau from 2009-10, could be broadened to provide information on non-farm employment also. MoSPI has also conducted Periodic Labour Force Surveys on pilot basis in 3 States. The results are encouraging and MoSPI is considering conducting quarterly labour force surveys on an all-India basis jointly with the Ministry of Labour.

In July-December 2012, the NSSO conducted a survey on housing conditions, which will provide information on piped drinking water supply for the year 2012-13. The next survey during the period January-December 2013 has been conducted on debt investment & land holding, which will provide information on access to banking services for the year 2013-14. The next round of survey is going to be launched on education and health from January-June 2014, and is likely to provide information for the computation of MYS. During 2014-15, a special survey will be conducted on domestic tourism and on household consumption of durable goods and services. Future NSSO Surveys beyond June 2014-15 are yet to be decided.

As given above, NSSO surveys concerned with the indicators of MYS, piped drinking water supply and access to banks have already been covered between July 2012 and June 2014 and these surveys are not going to be repeated as per NSSO's 10 year cycle during the XII Plan. However, requisite information for these 3 indicators may be collected by including them in the house listing schedule of the NSSO and tabulating them on an annual basis. These and other matters related to the NSSO may be referred to the National Statistical Commission (NSC) and Chief Statistician, MoSPI for consideration.

NFHS-4 will be conducted during 2014-15 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). NFHS-4 will provide the percentage of under-nourished children in the age group 0-3 years. NFHS-4 may also provide an estimate of child sex ratio or this could be obtained through HMIS if insisted upon. DLHS-4 is already undertaken by the MoHFW in 20 States and 6 UTs in 2012-13 and the AHS undertaken by the RGI in 9 States provide information on these indicators. To ensure that information could become available at three different time points during the XII Plan period for these two indicators, the MoHFW may be asked to collect this information through Population Research Centres by undertaking specific sample surveys on these two indicators during 2015-16.

Two indicators- emission intensity and cash transfers on the basis of Andhra card- need special efforts. The data on emission intensity depends upon estimation of GHGs as GDP estimates are already annually available. A procedure for estimation needs to be evolved by the Ministry of Environment to provide GHG emissions on an annual/bi-annual basis so that MoSPI may be able to release data on emission intensity on an annual/ bi-annual basis.

It is also observed that most of the schemes related to major subsidies and welfare related beneficiaries pertain to the MoRD, MOHFW, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, with funds being provided by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance. Ministries that provide funds have issued necessary instructions for disbursement to States/UTs, to disburse the cash through Aadhar card linked bank accounts. The DBT Division under the Ministry of Finance is the nodal authority to collect and provide this information.

NOTES AND ANNEXURES

Note 1: Statistical System in India

The Indian statistical system functions within the overall administrative framework of the country. The federal administrative structure of the country is in-built in the constitution of the India, wherein the division of administrative functions between the Government of India and the State Governments is based on the subject classifications of governance under the Union, State and Concurrent Lists. The subject of statistics is placed under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Seventh Schedule (Article 246)

List I - Union List

- Entry 69 - Census
- Entry 94 - Inquiries, Surveys and Statistics for the purpose of any of the Matters in this list

List II - State List

List III - Concurrent List

- Entry 45 - Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters specified in List II or List III
- Entry 30 - Vital Statistics including registration of births and deaths

Both the Union and State Governments are responsible for statistical activities. At the Centre as well as in the States, the responsibilities are further divided amongst the various Ministries and departments. In the Union Government, this distribution in line departments/Ministries is according to the Allocation of Business Rules (1961), which has been amended at different points of time. Broadly, statistical information flows from the States to the Centre, except in cases where data is directly collected through National level census/sample surveys.

Thus, in the decentralized official statistical system in India, at the Central level, collection of statistics for different subject-specific areas like agriculture, industry, finance, health, labour etc. vests with the corresponding administrative Ministries and regulatory bodies of the Government of India. Statistical information is generated mostly as a by-product of administration and regulation or for monitoring the progress of specific programmes. However, large-scale statistical operations like the Population Census, Annual Survey of Industries, Economic Census, etc. are centralised to a specific Union Ministry mandated for the task, catering as they do to the needs of other Union level Ministries and departments, as well as those of State Governments. The State level statistical system broadly follows the Central pattern, it being generally decentralised laterally over the Departments of the State Government.

The responsibility of coordinating statistical activities rests with the National Statistical Organisation (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) at the Union level and with the various State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DES) at the State level. While State DES are responsible for the coordination of statistical activities in the State only, the Central Statistical office (CSO) under the NSO, apart from coordinating statistical activities among statistical agencies in the Government of India and the various State DES's, is also the nodal agency for the planned development of the statistical system in the country. In addition, the CSO is also responsible for statistical standard setting and training.

Besides the CSO, the NSO has another office- the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) - which is responsible for large scale statistical surveys covering the entire country and bridging data gaps.

The MoSPI, taken as a whole, is the nodal agency for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the statistical system in the country and to lay down norms and standards in the field of official statistics, evolving concepts, definitions, classification and methodologies of data collection, processing and release of results.

Note 2: Statistical Act and Rules

India, being one of the fastest growing economies in the world, requires a wide range of reliable and comparable data for the formulation of good policies, making Plan investments, monitoring and evaluating the Plan schemes and impact of policies etc. The increasing data demands in the era of liberalization of economic policies and globalization as well as other compulsions stimulating social sector development has posed new challenges on the data requirement and collection mechanism. The erstwhile Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, provided a legal framework for the collection of statistics in the country but it was not adequate to meet the ever growing requirements in the rapidly changing socio-economic scenario of the country. The Rangarajan Commission (2001) examined the statistical system of the country and its requirement, and recommended for making necessary legal provisions either by expanding the scope of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, or by passing a new Act which could effectively meet the future requirements of statistics in the country.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, a more comprehensive new legislation called the Collection of Statistics (CoS) Act, 2008, was enacted, repealing the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The new Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (7 of 2009) was enacted by Parliament on 7.1.2009 and published in the Official Gazette on 9.1.2009 for public information. The Act was enforced on 11.6.2010 through another notification covering the entire country except Jammu & Kashmir. The State of Jammu & Kashmir has enacted the Collection of Statistics Act, 2010, on the lines of the Central legislation. However, the Rules under the COS Act, 2008 viz. the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011 have been notified in official gazette on 16th May, 2011.

In the new Act, the scope has been enhanced to collect all kinds of statistics not only from industrial/commercial concerns but also from individuals and households. Besides Central/State Governments, local governments such as Panchayats and Municipalities are also empowered to collect statistics under this Act. Moreover, any Government department/organisation in the Central/State/local Government could appoint a statistics officer to act as the Statistics Authority for each subject of data collection and/or for each geographical unit. However, the Central Government is empowered to make rules for avoiding duplication and for maintaining technical standards in data collection in respect of 'core statistics' which are important for the country. Appropriate enabling provisions have also been made in the Act for notifying certain subjects of National importance as 'Core Statistics' for the purpose of ensuring methodological standards, timeliness, credibility and completeness. The Act covers all methods of data collection including oral interviews and filing of returns electronically.

As the Act, inter-alia, provides for appointment of Nodal Officers and Statistics Officers by the Central Government as well as State/UT Governments for coordination with the respective line Ministries/ departments to implement various provisions of this Act and the Rules made thereunder, MoSPI has been designated as the Nodal Ministry with Additional Director General (CAP) as the Nodal Officer. The Director, Economics & Statistics has been appointed as Nodal Officer in most of the States.

Under the CoS Act of 1953, penalties were quite meagre and the procedures for prosecution were very cumbersome. These have since been rationalized. Penalties for not furnishing information have been enhanced and the procedure of trial has been simplified to eliminate the burden of proof on the data collection agencies by way of a summary trial.

Note 3: India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)²

The India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is a comprehensive Project of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoS&PI), Government of India, 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.

ISSP is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India (GOI) since the XI Plan, with an approved initial outlay of Rs.650.43 crores, out of which 80% has been funded through a World Bank Loan and 20% borne by the Government of India. The Project was approved by CCEA on 19th March, 2010. All the States/UTs are participating in the project, except for Goa and Chandigarh which may also join the project.

The participating States/UTs in the Project are required to prepare State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs) outlining the vision, development plan and implementation strategies for the respective State/ UT. After approval of SSSP by the State Government and the High level Steering Committee on ISSP at the Centre, an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) is signed between the Government of India and the concerned State Government, on a case-to-case basis, to commence implementation of the Project for which funds are released in installments in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the respective MoUs.

ISSP aims to cover certain key areas of support to the States/UTs viz. (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 the following identified 20 key statistical activities:

² Information is as of 31.12.2013

- i. Estimation of State Domestic Product
- ii. Estimation of Capital formation and savings
- iii. Estimation of District Domestic Product
- iv. Estimation of the contribution of local bodies
- v. Compilation of data on major fiscal variables
- vi. Participation in the conduct of Annual Survey of Industries
- vii. Compilation of Index of Industrial Production
- viii. Estimation of crop area and production
- ix. Compilation of Wholesale Price Index numbers
- x. Compilation of Consumer Price Index numbers
- xi. Collection and compilation of health, morbidity and mortality and family welfare statistics
- xii. Collection and compilation of education and literacy statistics
- xiii. Collection and compilation of labour and employment statistics
- xiv. Collection and compilation of housing statistics
- xv. Birth and death registration and population
- xvi. Compilation of electricity production and distribution statistics
- xvii. Compilation of environment and forest statistics
- xviii. Participation in the surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation
- xix. Compilation of transport statistics
- xx. Collection and compilation of statistics for local area planning

In addition, ISSP is also expected to improve and catalyse the process of generating data required for planning, monitoring and reviewing various development schemes including different flagship schemes of the Government. In fact, ISSP, by way of strengthening the State statistical systems in the country, can be expected to eventually stimulate development of a more sound objective data/information-based decision support system at both the National and sub-National levels.

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 already approved SSSPs extending through the XII Plan period. For the year 2012-13, an allocation of Rs. 200 crores (BE) was earlier made for the Project, out of an overall XII Plan funds allocation estimated for the Project to the tune of Rs. 684.67 crores

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 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 MoSPI, besides State-specific priorities and additional data/information requirements at the respective State/UT level.

So far the SSSPs of 14 States/UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have been prepared and approved initially at the State/UT level and subsequently by the High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on ISSP in the Government of India. Thereafter, all these 14 States/UT have also signed their respective and case-specific MoUs under the Project with MoSPI. After receiving the

entitled first installment of funds under ISSP from MoSPI in accordance with the respective MoUs, all these States/UT have since commenced the implementation of the Project.

Karnataka is the leading ISSP implementing State. Second and third installments have been released to the State, so far amounting to a total release of Rs. 26.97 crore out of total committed amount of Rs. 32.85 crore. The States of Gujarat and Rajasthan have been given their second installment and the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have approached the MoSPI for their second installment after almost utilizing the first installment. An amount of Rs. 171.11 crore has been released so far to these 14 States/ UT.

The other States/ UTs which are not currently implementing the project are at various stages of preparation and approval of their SSSPs. Preparation of comprehensive and State-specific SSSP and securing requisite approval from the State Governments has been completed by Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab. Six other States/UTs viz, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Pondicherry and Uttarakhand have also since achieved significant progress in regard to the finalization of the respective SSSPs and the MoUs based thereon. However, the remaining States/ UTs participating in the ISSP are still at various early/preliminary stages of progress with regard to the preparation of their SSSPs.

The project is very much relevant for monitoring the core indicators in the XII Plan as it has the potential to promote State level statistical activities including the estimation of State/district domestic product; collection and compilation of health, morbidity and mortality and family welfare statistics; collection and compilation of education and literacy statistics; collection and compilation of labour and employment statistics; collection and compilation of housing statistics; and birth and death registration and population estimates.

Note 4: Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)³

The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Indian Constitution envisage a major reform of governance which gives greater responsibilities and powers to the Panchayats and Nagar Palikas and offers opportunity for local planning, effective implementation and monitoring of various social and economic development programmes. This has necessitated the availability of data and information on vital indicators at the local level. The National Statistical Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, in 2001 had recommended developing a system of regular collection of data on a set of core variables to be compiled at the local level for micro level planning.

The Central Statistical Organisation in the year 2002 constituted a high power Expert Committee on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development with a Member of the Planning Commission as its Chairperson, to (a) finalize indicators on which data is to be collected, collated and aggregated at Panchayat/block/district levels with their periodicity, (b) examine the availability of facilities for the onward transmission of data from various levels, and (c) suggest improvements in the existing statistical system and infrastructure at all levels. The Committee made the following recommendations:

³ Information is as of 31.12.2013

- i. The Gram Panchayat should consolidate, maintain and own village level data
- ii. The village level information may be collected uniformly by using the Village Schedule. Data on the following can be collected:
 - a. Availability of basic facilities in the village
 - b. Assets available in the village viz. number of factories, business establishments, bridges, declared forest area, orchards, roads etc.
 - c. Distance of the village from nearest facilities
 - d. Demographic status of villagers, including population, births, deaths, morbidity, migration, marriages etc.
 - e. Educational status of the villagers
 - f. Land utilisation statistics
 - g. Livestock and poultry
 - h. Market outlets
 - i. Employment status of the villagers
- iii. There will be periodic datasets which may be collected once in a year (could be in the month of April). These include data on population (both age group- wise and social group-wise), total number of households, number of households headed by women, number of households below poverty line, data on morbidity and disability, number of literate persons, data on enrolment and drop out, land utilisation in the village, number of market outlets etc.
- iv. Some datasets will be dynamic in nature and may be collected every month of the year. These include number of live births, still births and deaths, number of deaths of women, number of pregnant women, data on migration, total number of outdoor and indoor patients and their details, total number of marriages, number of street children, sex workers, beggars, incidence of violence against women, number of small-scale enterprises and workers therein etc.
- v. The village level registers should be developed and maintained through compilation of village level statistics to have a continuous flow of data. The village panchayat will take the basic responsibility of maintaining proper registers at their level.

BSLLD (Rural)

Following the recommendations of the High Powered Committee, the village level schedules and instruction manual for compilation of data have been prepared. There are two schedules for compilation of the BSLLD in rural areas. Both Schedule-A and Schedule-B are to be filled in for each village in a Gram Panchayat.

The information in the village schedule is not to be collected by conducting house-to- house surveys. The information is to be recorded in the schedule from the records available at the village level which are being maintained by village level functionaries, such as Anganwari workers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), Panchayat Secretary, school teacher, Patwari, village headman, and knowledgeable person etc. The village Directory of Census 2001 may also be utilized in certain cases.

The District Statistics Office (DSO) will coordinate with village Panchayats and village level functionaries from different Departments for getting the information compiled in the village schedule. Filled in schedules will be received at the District Statistical Office where scrutiny of filled in schedules will be done. Data entry and tabulation of data at the district level will also be conducted at DSO. DES will ensure consolidation and tabulation of data, and publication of the report.

The sub-State level quality data in the form of organised databases and in the form of a handbook and in soft form will be available for each State. Data so collected will be utilized for planning and implementation of rural development programmes of the Central and State Governments at district/block/panchayat/village level.

The BSLLD (Rural) was launched as a pilot scheme to compile village level data for the reference year 2008-09 in 32 States/UTs covering about 500 Gram Panchayats in each State/UT. Delhi, Goa and Chandigarh did not take part in the pilot scheme (First Phase) for the reference year 2008-09/2009-10. Out of the 32 States/UTs which participated in the first phase of the pilot, 30 States/UTs have submitted their reports along with data. Two UTs viz. Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu withdrew from the pilot due to some unavoidable problems. Based on these reports, a Cross Sectional Synthesis Report was prepared by the CSO and circulated to all Stakeholders, including the Planning Commission. The pilot scheme revealed that, data for most of the village statistics are to be compiled from the records maintained by village level officials like Panchayat Secretaries, ANMs, Revenue officials and Anganwari workers on regular basis. Panchayat Secretaries and Village level workers are the most suitable compilers of village level data. However, State Governments can engage other village functionaries or 12th Pass unemployed youth by paying suitable honorarium.

Second Phase of the pilot was introduced during 2010-11 covering the same district(s) for the reference years i.e.2009-10/2010-11. Goa also took part in this phase of the pilot. So the total number of States/UTs participated at least once, in the pilot is 33. On the basis of the experience gained in the pilot, a combined annual rural schedule was developed and 4 States conducted 3rd phase of the pilot using this schedule for the reference year 2011-12.

BSLLD (Urban)

In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of MoSPI, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), an annual schedule has been developed for conducting a pilot scheme in the urban area to compile urban local body level statistics. The pilot in the urban area has been taken up in 27 States/UTs in 2013-14 for the reference year 2012-13. The schedule contains 33 blocks comprising about 850 indicators.

The BSLLD scheme is very relevant for compilation of data on core indicators at the local level and extrapolation to district and State level as it envisages collection of data in respect of 'demographic status of villagers, including population, births, deaths', 'educational status of the villagers', 'land utilisation statistics', and 'employment status of the villagers'. The BSLLD along with ISSP may be able to fill in several data gaps in the near future, particularly those related to literacy and education, child sex ratio (0-6yrs) and piped drinking water supply.

Note 5: Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII)

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) with the objectives of enhancing the quality of data, improving the feedback loops to assess the fiscal impact of policy initiatives and increasing productivity, has recommended a grant of Rs. 616 crores over its award period 2010-15, for strengthening the statistical systems at State and District levels. The Government has accepted the recommendation. This grant is primarily meant for improving the statistical system at district headquarters and Rs.1 crore per district will be provided to the States. The States may spend one-fourth of the grants to strengthen statistical systems at State headquarters.

Since the ISSP is mainly focused on strengthening statistical systems at the State headquarters, FC-XIII grants would mainly be used on improving systems at the district level. The grant may be used to strengthen operations, such as the Census, surveys, setting up of geographical information systems and databases, providing network connectivity among districts with State headquarters, training to officials at district and State headquarter level etc. The grant may not be used for regular employment or purchase of land.

FC-XIII has recommended that (i) the measurement of GSDP across States should be standardized, and that (ii) all States should generate district income statistics in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Statistical Office. These are to be validated at the National level to ensure comparability.

FC has also noted the need to (i) Measure Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at market prices consistent with National estimates instead of at factor cost, (ii) estimate green GDP/GSDP to evaluate the depreciation of natural resources and consider loss of income due to environmental degradation, (iii) measure cost disabilities, which is important as cost of services varies across States due to various factors, and (iv) measure inter-regional trade data to provide insights in an inter-regional framework.

All these activities are ultimately aimed at improving the data at sub state level. With a view to address the data gaps in the compilation of district income estimates, the following milestones have been laid down by MoSPI for pursuing activities under the FC-XIII:

- i. Preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District Level.
- ii. Preparation of Local Bodies Accounts by collecting data on receipts and payments of these bodies
- iii. Improvement of data in respect of Farm Activities
- iv. Pooling of Central and State sample data of National Sample Surveys for generating district level parameters
- v. Providing network connectivity among districts and with State Headquarters

Thus FC-XIII grants will help in strengthening the district statistical system which in turn will enable further compilation of data collected under BSLLD to generate district and State level figures on some of the core indicators and other indicators as recommended by the Finance Commission.

Note 6: Censuses in India

1. Agricultural Census

In India, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been organizing an Agricultural Census quinquennially since 1970-71, in collaboration with the States and Union Territories on the recommendation of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, as a part of World Agricultural Census. The Agricultural Census is one of the largest countrywide statistical quinquennial operations undertaken by Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. Primary and secondary data on the structure of Indian agriculture is collected under this operation, using the machinery of the State governments. The first Agricultural Census in the country was conducted with reference year 1970-71. So far eight Agricultural Censuses have been completed at five yearly intervals.

2. Economic Census (EC)

The Economic Census is an attempt to provide a frame of establishments for various economic activities- both in organised and unorganised sectors of the economy - for future Census or sample surveys, so as to generate detailed data on various aspects of entrepreneurial activities. From the early 1950s, information about unorganised economic activities is being collected through sample surveys. To improve the frame for such surveys, a periodic Census of all enterprises (including those in the organised sector) was considered necessary. Accordingly, a scheme on Economic Census (EC) and Follow-up Enterprise Surveys was launched by the CSO in 1976 to provide a frame (list) from which samples could be drawn for collecting detailed information and to provide, at regular intervals, some basic information on the enterprises in the country and persons employed by them.

So far six ECs have been conducted during 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013 respectively. While the First (1977), Fourth (1998), Fifth (2005) and Sixth (2013) ECs were independently conducted by the CSO, the Second (1980) and the Third (1990) were integrated with the house listing operations of the 1981 and 1991

Population Censuses, respectively. The extent of coverage was agricultural and non-agricultural economic activities except crop production and plantation from 1980 onwards, although EC 1977 covered only non-agricultural activities. The EC is financed, planned and technically supervised by MoSPI but fieldwork, data entry and preparation of State-wise results are done through the States.

3. Livestock Census

In view of the importance of the livestock sector in the Indian context, the first Livestock Census was conducted during the year 1919-1920. Thereafter it has been conducted quinquennially. The ultimate responsibility for conducting the Livestock Census rests with the Animal Husbandry Departments of the States/UTs. The Central Government coordinates the work of the States and gives necessary guidance to ensure uniformity in the collection of Census data. The aim of the Livestock Census is to collect detailed information on livestock population category-wise along with age, sex-composition etc. .It also provides

disaggregated information on poultry, animal operated agricultural implements and machinery and fishery statistics. Enumeration is done on an all-India basis and covers district-wise information with a rural/urban break-up. In addition to this, it provides breed-wise information on livestock. The latest Census, 18th in the series, has been conducted throughout the country with reference date 15th October 2007.

4. Minor Irrigation Census

The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, conducts the Minor Irrigation Census with a periodicity of 6 to 7 years. Minor irrigation schemes contribute a major share in the irrigation across the country, accounting for about 65% of the total Irrigation Potential Utilised. Irrigation schemes using either ground water or surface water and having a Culturable Command Area of less than 2000 hectare individually are categorized as Minor Irrigation Schemes. The schemes have been categorized broadly into five major types; (1) Dugwell (2) Shallow tubewell (3) Deep tubewell (4) Surface flow schemes and (5) Surface lift schemes. The database of these schemes generated through the Minor Irrigation Census is utilized for the planning, development and management of these schemes which contribute to agriculture in a big way.

The First Census of Minor Irrigation schemes was conducted with the reference year 1986-87. The Second Census with reference year 1993-94 was conducted in all States and Union Territories, except Gujarat, Maharashtra and UTs of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The Third Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2000-01 was conducted in all States and Union Territories except Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. This Census, the fourth in the series, has been conducted with reference year 2006-07 in all States and Union Territories except Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

5. Population Census

The Population Census is one of the earliest efforts in the collection of National level statistics in India. The first complete Population Census was conducted in 1871 on a uniform basis, throughout the country. Since then the Census is being conducted regularly after every ten years. In 1948, following the Census Act, a permanent Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner was created. At present, the Office is under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. The 15th Population Census in the country and the 7th since independence has been conducted during 2011. The Population Census is one of the largest administrative exercises in the country, providing statistical data on different demographic, economic and social characteristics of the population. Particulars like name, relationship, birth place, sex, age, economic status, and means of livelihood are collected for each individual. Information on religion, mother tongue, literacy, housing, housing amenities is also obtained. Information relating to the possession of certain assets like cycle, scooter/motor cycle/moped, radio, television, telephone, use of banking facilities etc. is also collected. The major departure in 2011 was canvassing a National Population Register (NPR) at the time of House-listing and Housing Census. The NPR would be a register of usual residents of the country.

6. Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011

The Planning Commission provides estimates of the percentage of the rural and urban population living below the poverty line in different States/UTs. That is, it estimates the magnitude of poverty. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, used to carry out BPL (Below Poverty Line) Surveys from time to time for identifying the poor to whom benefits of various MoRD schemes meant for them are to be extended. The MoRD has carried out a Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 for the XII Plan between June 2011 and December 2011, through a comprehensive door to door enumeration across the country. This is the first time such a comprehensive exercise is being carried out for both rural and urban India. The SECC, 2011 has the following three objectives:

- To enable households to be ranked based on their socio-economic status. State Governments can then prepare a list of families living below the poverty line
- To make available authentic information that will enable caste-wise population enumeration of the country
- To make available authentic information regarding the socio-economic condition, and education status of various castes and sections of the population

The last exercise to identify people living below the poverty line was conducted in 2002. Based on the learning from this exercise the methodology has been comprehensively revised to ensure complete coverage, transparency and objective identification of households based on socio-economic parameters. The entire exercise will be paperless, done on a handheld electronic device. This will drastically reduce data entry errors and enumerator discretion. The SECC, 2011, will objectively rank households based on their socio-economic status, which would be the basis for identification of households living below the poverty line. This exercise will aid targeting government schemes to the right beneficiaries, and help ensure that all eligible beneficiaries are covered, while all ineligible beneficiaries are excluded.

Note 7: National level Large Scale Sample Surveys in India

1. Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey

As the main data sources for employment & unemployment are quinquennial National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) surveys, it becomes desirable to have the data gap for the intervening five year period reduced so that such data is available at an interval of at least a year. Accordingly, the task of conducting such a survey on employment and unemployment was entrusted to the Labour Bureau by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

The first Employment and Unemployment Survey was undertaken by the Labour Bureau at the National level in 2009-10. The survey has been conducted during the period 01.04.2010 to 15.08.2010. Information through the survey has been collected for the fixed reference period of financial year 2009-10 (1.04.2009 to 31.03.2010). The survey covered 28 States/UTs spread across the country in which about 99 per cent of the country's population resides. From the 28 States/UTs surveyed, 300 districts were selected for coverage under the survey. The second annual Employment and Unemployment Survey was conducted by Labour Bureau in 2011-12. The survey had been conducted in all the States/UTs by covering all the districts.

The third survey at the National level has been completed in 2012-13. This survey has also been conducted in all the States/UTs by covering all the districts. A total sample of 1,33,354 households has been covered with a break up of 82,624 households in the rural sector and 50,730 households in the urban sector. A moving reference period of last twelve months from the date of survey is used to derive the estimates based on the Usual Status approach. For the Current Weekly and Current Daily Status approach, the week comprising of seven days preceding the date of the survey is taken as the reference period. All the labour force related tables are generated state-wise/gender-wise/sector-wise/social-group-wise. The labour force estimates are derived for the persons aged 15 years and above. However, major sector group wise disaggregation is not available and as such it is not possible to segregate non-farm employment.

2. Annual Health Survey (AHS)

The AHS has been implemented by the Office of the Registrar General, India in all the 284 districts (as per 2001 Census) in 8 Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan) and Assam for a three year period during the XI Five Year Plan period. These nine States, which account for about 48 percent of the total population in the country, are the high focus States in view of their relatively higher fertility and mortality indicators. A representative sample of 18 million population and 3.6 million households has been covered in 20,694 statistically selected PSUs (Census Enumeration Blocks in case of urban areas and villages or a segment thereof in case of villages in rural areas) in these 9 AHS States every year. Even with the present coverage, the AHS is the largest demographic survey in the world and is two and half times that of the Sample Registration System.

Fieldwork for the Baseline Survey of the AHS was carried out between July 2010 and March 2011. The first set of data has been released in the form of a State-wise bulletin, which contains the district level data on crude birth rate, crude death rate, natural growth rate, infant mortality rate, neonatal and post neo-natal mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate, sex ratio at birth, sex ratio (0-4 years) and overall sex ratio. Though the sample size has been calculated for the district as a whole, the rural and urban estimates at district level have also been published as a by-product. In addition, the maternal mortality ratio and life time risk are being published for a group of districts.

3. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)

The Union Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) initiated the first All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) in the year 2011 to prepare a robust data-base on higher education. Data for the year 2010-11 was collected during the survey. Keeping in view the usefulness of data collected during the very first year, the Ministry decided to make this survey as an annual exercise of data collection in the higher education sector.

The survey is unique in the sense that it is a participatory effort between State Governments, Regulatory Statutory Authorities, and the Ministries of the Government of India. The Survey directly compiles and manages statistics online from respondent institutions. The main items of data collection under this Survey are basic details, programme details, teaching & non-teaching staff, student enrolment, examination

results and scholarships. The Survey for the year 2011- 12 has also been completed and the third AISHE 2012-13 Survey was launched on 3 September 2013. In this way, two years' data could be collected simultaneously and the time-lag will be reduced to a bare minimum.

The Survey covers all the higher education institutions of the country including universities, colleges, and stand-alone institutions. The entire Survey has been voluntary, based on the motivation of respondents; and without any statutory mandate in place for collecting information of this nature.

4. District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS)

The District Level Household and Facility Survey is one of the largest ever demographic and health surveys carried out in India, with a sample size of about seven lakh households covering all districts of the country. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, initiated the DLHS in 1997 to provide district level estimates on health indicators to assist policy makers and program administrators in decentralized planning, monitoring and evaluation. The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai was designated as the nodal agency for conducting the DLHS.

DLHS-3, conducted in 2007-08 is the third in the series preceded by DLHS-1 in 1998-99 and DLHS-2 in 2002-04. DLHS-3 survey covered 611 districts in India. The total number of households representing a district varies from 1000 to 1500 households. DLHS-3 was designed to provide information on family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health of ever married women and adolescent girls, utilization of maternal and child healthcare services at the district level for India. In addition, DLHS-3 also provided information on new-born care, post-natal care within 48 hours, the role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) in enhancing the reproductive and child health care, and the coverage of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). An important component of DLHS-3 was the integration of the Facility Survey of health institutions (Sub centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre and District Hospital) accessible to the sampled villages. DLHS-3, like the earlier two rounds, has provided estimates on maternal and child health, family planning and other reproductive health services. In addition, DLHS-3 provided information related to the programmes of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

The Compendium brought out gives information on key indicators and trends for India and States/Union Territories (excluding Nagaland). The fact sheet for each district has been made available. DLHS-4 has been conducted by the MoHFW during 2012-13 in 26 States of India. The DLHS-4 data for 10 states (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa) is already available and has been released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The data for remaining 16 states is also likely to be released by May, 2014.

5. National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India. Three rounds of the survey have been conducted since the first survey in 1992-93. The survey provides State and National level information for India on fertility, infant and child mortality, the practice of family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, utilization and quality of health and family planning services. Each successive round of the NFHS has had two specific goals: a) to provide essential data on health and family welfare needed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and other agencies for policy and programme purposes, and b) to provide information on important emerging health and family welfare issues. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency, responsible for providing coordination and technical guidance for the Survey. IIPS collaborated with a number of Field Organisations (FO) for Survey implementation. Each FO was responsible for conducting Survey activities in one or more States covered by the NFHS.

The first National Family Health Survey (NFHS-1) was conducted in 1992-93. The survey collected extensive information on population, health and nutrition, with an emphasis on women and young children. Eighteen Population Research Centres (PRCs), located in universities and institutes of National repute, assisted IIPS in all stages of conducting NFHS-1. NFHS-2 was conducted in 1998-99 in all 26 states of India with added features on the quality of health and family planning services, domestic violence, reproductive health, anaemia, the nutrition of women, and the status of women. The results of the Survey have been published. NFHS-3 was carried out in 2005-2006. Eighteen Research Organisations including five Population Research Centres carried out the Survey in 29 states of India.

Similarly, NFHS-4 will be conducted under the stewardship of the MoHFW, coordinated by IIPS, Mumbai, and implemented by a group of survey organisations and Population Research Centres, following a rigorous selection procedure. In addition to the 29 states, NFHS-4 will also include all six Union Territories for the first time. It will also provide estimates of most indicators at the district level for all 640 districts in the country as per Census 2011. The sample size for NFHS-4 is expected to be approximately 568,200 households, up from about 109,000 households in NFHS-3. This is expected to yield a total sample of 625,014 women and 93,065 men eligible for the interview. In these households information on 265,653 children below age 5 years will be collected. Data will be collected using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) on mini- notebook computers.

6. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Surveys

The Socio-Economic (SE) Surveys conducted by NSSO are in the form of rounds, each round being normally of one-year duration though conducted occasionally for a period of six months also. The subject coverage of SE inquiries for different rounds is decided on the basis of a 10 year time frame as follows:

-
- Debt and Investment, Land and Livestock Holdings-1 year
 - Social Consumption (education and health care, etc.)- 2 years
 - Quinquennial surveys on household consumer expenditure, employment& unemployment situation- 2 years
 - Non- agricultural enterprises, namely, manufacturing, trade and services in the unorganized sector- 4 years

The remaining one year is for open rounds in which subjects of current/special interest on the demand of Central Ministries, State Governments and research organisations are covered.

The rural areas such as (i) interior villages of Nagaland situated five kilometres beyond the bus route and (ii) villages in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout year were excluded from the coverage of the Socio-Economic Survey up till 68th Round of NSSO (July 2011-June 2012). Henceforth i.e. from 69th Round onward, the Socio-Economic Survey covers the whole of the Indian Union.

All the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep participate in these surveys at least on an equal matching basis. Well qualified and trained Investigators of the NSSO and the State Governments collect information through the personal enquiry method, using the same methodology & schedules that are specially designed for the Survey.

Besides the regular Socio-Economic Surveys of NSSO, taken up through 10- year survey cycle, the NSSO also undertakes pilot enquiries and ad-hoc or special surveys from time to time. Such surveys are conducted either for methodological studies or on the basis of specific requests received for such surveys from other agencies. Some of the latest pilot surveys or special surveys undertaken by NSSO are Gramin Dak Sevaks Survey (March - April, 2008), NREGA Survey (July 2009-June 2011) and Drug Abuse Survey (Feb 2010- May 2010).

Annexure - I

TABLE 1

State-wise and Sector-wise Growth Rates for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012- 2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sector-wise Growth Rates by Planning Commission				Growth Targets proposed by States
		Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	
Non-special Category States						
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.0	8.3	9.4	8.3	10.0
2	Bihar	6.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	13.0
3	Chhattisgarh	6.0	7.5	9.5	8.0	10.0
4	Goa	0.5	7.2	9.9	8.5	15.0
5	Gujarat	4.0	9.2	10.5	9.2	10.8
6	Haryana	4.2	7.3	11.5	9.0	10.2
7	Jharkhand	6.0	7.0	10.5	8.5	10.0
8	Karnataka	5.0	5.5	9.2	7.5	8.0
9	Kerala	1.0	6.0	9.6	8.0	9.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.5	9.3	9.6	8.8	12.0
11	Maharashtra	3.0	8.2	9.5	8.6	10.5
12	Odisha	3.2	8.2	9.5	8.0	9.0
13	Punjab	1.6	8.0	8.0	6.5	6.5
14	Rajasthan	5.5	5.5	9.0	7.2	7.7
15	Tamil Nadu	3.4	7.4	8.5	7.7	11.0
16	Uttar Pradesh	3.2	5.8	9.6	7.2	8.5
17	West Bengal	2.5	5.5	8.8	7.0	8.0
Special Category						
18	Arunachal Pradesh	5.7	10.3	9.0	8.5	9.02
19	Assam	4.8	4.6	8.9	7.0	8.33
20	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	8.2	10.0	8.0	8.2
21	Jammu & Kashmir	1.5	4.3	9.5	6.5	7.5
22	Manipur	6.0	4.5	8.4	6.5	6.6
23	Meghalaya	2.8	8.5	9.2	8.0	11.0
24	Mizoram	6.9	9.3	9.8	9.0	11.0
25	Nagaland	4.8	9.0	7.5	7.0	8.0
26	Sikkim	4.0	8.3	9.8	8.5	8.5
27	Tripura	5.0	8.0	9.7	8.2	8.5
28	Uttarakhand	3.0	9.0	11.2	9.5	10.5
	All India	4.0	7.6	9.0	8.0	

Source: Twelfth Five Year Plan (Vol.I- p.316), 2013, Planning Commission.

A Technical Note on Poverty Estimates

1. Methodology for estimation of Poverty: The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty. The methodology for estimation of poverty used by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by Working Group/Task Force/Expert Groups consisting of eminent experts in the field. The Planning Commission has constituted these Groups from time to time to revisit the methodological issues related to the measurement of poverty so as to make the estimates more relevant to the contemporary economic situation.
2. The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force (Alagh Committee) on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' in 1977 which defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs.56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at National level. These poverty lines correspond to a basket of goods and services based on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 retained the National poverty lines defined by the Alagh Committee and disaggregated them into state-specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials.
3. Based on the Lakdawala methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level were calculated as monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 356.30 for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 for urban areas. These poverty lines were derived from Uniform Reference Period (URP) consumption distribution of household consumer expenditure survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in which the consumer expenditure data of all the items are gathered from the households using 30-day reference period. The resulting poverty ratios are 27.5% at all India level with 28.3% in rural areas and 25.7% in urban areas.
4. The Planning Commission in December, 2005 constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar which submitted its report in December, 2009. It adopted the Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to urban poverty ratio of 2004-05 as derived from the Lakdawala method and applied it to rural as well as urban population in all the States. The poverty line was derived using the PLB and the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) consumption distribution, in which 365-day reference period is used to collect the consumer expenditure data of five infrequently purchased non-food items (clothing, footwear, education, institutional medical care and durable goods) and 30-day recall period for the remaining items. The resulting National poverty line for rural and urban areas is monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs 446.68 and Rs 578.80 respectively for the year 2004-05. This yields rural poverty ratio for 2004-05 as 41.8 percent, urban poverty ratio as 25.7 percent and all-India (rural and urban combined) poverty ratio as 37.2 percent. These poverty lines and poverty ratios recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission.

5. Following Tendulkar methodology, the Planning Commission has computed poverty lines for the years 2009-10 and 2011-12 based on the large scale survey on household consumer expenditure collected by NSSO in its 66th round and 68th round. As per the latest estimates, poverty line at all India level is monthly per-capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 816 for rural areas and Rs1000 for urban areas in 2011-12, which amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs4080 in rural areas and Rs5000 in urban areas for a family of five at 2011-12 prices.
6. The methodology used by the Planning Commission at present (since January 2011) to estimate poverty is based on the recommendations of the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor Suresh D. Tendulkar.
7. Non availability of HC ratio of consumption poverty: The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis and hence the estimates of poverty are available with a periodicity of five years.
8. Significance of poverty estimate data: The main usefulness of a poverty measure is that it gives an idea of how many people are below the poverty line in a manner which can be tracked over time to see if growth is inclusive. One of the measures of inclusiveness is that growth must also reach the poor so that more and more people will be pushed above the poverty line. We have global targets under the Millennium Development Goals set by the U.N. of halving the percentage of the population in poverty between 1990 and 2015. This requires a fixed poverty line. We also have National targets of poverty reduction. The Twelfth Plan has set a target of reducing the percentage of population below the poverty line by ten percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.
9. International comparators: For the purpose of comparing levels of poverty across countries, the World Bank uses estimates of consumption converted to US dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates rather than exchange rates. PPP conversion allows national accounts aggregates in national currencies to be compared on the basis of their purchasing powers of the currencies in their respective domestic markets free from differences in price levels across countries, much the same way as constant price estimates do in a time series comparison of real values free from differences in prices over time.⁴ The World Bank estimates of poverty are based on the poverty line of US \$1.25 per person per day measured at 2005 International price and adjusted to local currency using PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) conversion factor computed in the World Bank. The

⁴ <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/ICPEXT/0,,contentMDK:20126901~menuPK:299188~pagePK:60002244~piPK:62002388~theSitePK:270065,00.html>

PPP exchange rate per US \$ 1 was Rs. 23.20 for the survey year 2011-12 (June through July). Hence, \$1.25 converts to Rs 28.99, which is comparable to the Planning Commission's estimate of Rs. 873 MPCE or on per day basis of Rs. 29.11 for all-India.

10. Current status of data collection and availability: The required data is available after a gap of 5 years. The last household consumer expenditure survey was conducted in 2011-12 and the next survey is likely to be conducted in 2016-17.

Annexure - III

XI PLAN TARGETS & XII PLAN TARGETS AT THE National LEVEL- A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BASED ON INDICATORS

While the XI Five Year plan had 27 monitorable targets, the XII Five Year Plan has 25 monitorable targets. A comparison of the indicators for monitorable targets of both Plans shows the following similarities and differences:

UNCHANGED INDICATORS (TOTAL = 4)

S.NO.	TARGET CATEGORY (according to XII Plan)	XI PLAN	XII PLAN
1	Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural GDP growth rate at 4 per cent per year on the average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Growth Rate at 4 per cent per year
2	Poverty and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan
3	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Fertility Rate to be reduced to 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
4	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to be reduced to half of its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce under- nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Note: 'Unchanged targets' contains all those indicators for which the data source remains the same, despite changes in the exact target value.

MERGED INDICATORS (TOTAL = 1)

S.NO.	TARGET CATEGORY (according to XII Plan)	XI PLAN	XII PLAN
1	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant Mortality rate (IMR) to be reduced to 28 and Maternal Mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the eleventh plan. • Sex Ratio for age group 0-6 to be raised to 935 by 2011-2012 and to 950 by 2016-17 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce IMR to 25 and MMR to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and improve Child Sex ratio (0-6) years to 950 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan

MODIFIED INDICATORS (TOTAL = 7)

S.NO.	TARGET CATEGORY (according to XII Plan)	XI PLAN	XII PLAN
1	Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average GDP growth rate of 9 per cent per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real GDP growth rate of 8.0 per cent
2	Poverty and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of 58 million new work opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by 2011-12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy
4	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011-12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate gender and social gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslim and the rest of the population) by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan

S.NO.	TARGET CATEGORY (according to XII Plan)	XI PLAN	XII PLAN
5	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure all-weather road connection to all habitations with population 1000 and above (500 and above in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitations by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of the Twelfth Plan
6	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
7	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the Twelfth Five Year Plan

DROPPED INDICATORS (TOTAL = 14)

S.NO.	TARGET CATEGORY (according to XII Plan)	XI PLAN	XII PLAN
1	Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5 per cent 	
2	Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 per cent rise in in the real wage rate of unskilled workers 	
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the dropout rates of children at the elementary level from 52.2 per cent in 2003-04 to 20 per cent by 2011-12 	

4	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary schools, to ensure quality education 	
5	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85% by 2011-12 	
6	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the eleventh Plan 	
7	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anaemia among women and girls to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan 	
8	Women and Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children 	
9	Women and Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work 	
10	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan 	
11	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17 	
12	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12 	
13	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters 	
14	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17. (Energy Intensity) 	

NEW INDICATORS (TOTAL = 13)

S.NO.	TARGET CATEGORY (according to XII Plan)	XI PLAN	XII PLAN
1	Economic Growth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing growth rate of 10 per cent
2	Economic Growth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every State must have a higher average growth rate in the Twelfth Plan, preferably higher than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan
3	Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Years of Schooling to increase to 7 years by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
4	Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
5	Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
6	Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide electricity to all villages and reduce AT &C losses to 20 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan
7	Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade National and State highways to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan
8	Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan
9	Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure 50 per cent of rural population has access to 40 LPCD piped drinking water supply and 50 per cent of gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan

10	Environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 30000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Twelfth Plan
11	Environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction by 2020 over 2005 levels
12	Service delivery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of the Twelfth Five Year plan
13	Service delivery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to a direct cash transfer by the end of Twelfth Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts

REFERENCES

1. All India Survey on Higher Education, 2010-11, Provisional, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi
2. Basic Road Statistics, 2008-09 to 2010-11, Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, New Delhi
3. Economic Survey, 2012-13, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai
4. Family Welfare Statistics in India, 2011, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi
5. Forest Survey of India Report 2010-11, New Delhi
6. Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2009-10, National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi
7. Maharashtra's Economy in Figures, 2012, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai
8. National Accounts Statistics, 2013, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi
9. New Series of National Accounts Statistics (Base year 2004-05), Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi
10. Rajasthan Economic Review, 2011-12, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur
11. Some Facts about Rajasthan, 2012, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur
12. Statistics of Higher and Technical Education, 2009-10, Bureau of Planning, Monitoring & Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi
13. Statistics of School Education, 2010-11, Bureau of Planning, Monitoring & Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi
14. Statistics year Book, 2013, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation, New Delhi
15. Sources and Methods, 2012. National Accounts Statistics, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation, New Delhi
16. Strategic Plan (2011-16) of MoSPI, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi
17. Towards Achieving Millennium Development Goals, India 2013, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi
18. Twelfth Five Year Plan Vol. I-III (2012-17), 2013, Planning Commission, New Delhi



Planning Commission
Sansad Marg, New Delhi - 110001
www.planningcommission.nic.in



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme
55 Lodhi Estate, Post Box No. 3059, New Delhi - 110003, India
email: info.in@undp.org, website: www.in.undp.org