

**Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission's Annual Report 2014-15**

Sr. No	Ref. Para No.	Recommendations of the Commission	Action Taken
1	2.9	(1) The ASSS may be launched, as early as possible.	The Standing Committee on Services Sector (SCSS) has been constituted in 2015. The issues related to design and methodology of ASSS are being taken up by the SCSS in its meetings. Before the launch of ASSS, NSSO is conducting the 74 <sup>th</sup> Round on Service Sector enterprises in which the state-wise directory of establishments from the VI Economic Census will be used to develop the sampling frame for NSS 74 <sup>th</sup> Round. Based on the results of the NSS 74 <sup>th</sup> round, the framework of the ASSS will be worked out under the guidance of the SCSS. On getting the address list from VI <sup>th</sup> Economic Census and finalization of survey instruments and subject to the availability of requisite manpower both at CSO (ISW) and NSSO (FOD), the ASSS would be taken up.
2		(2) A Standing Committee on Services Sector may be constituted by the MOSPI to work out methodological details and oversee the conduct of the survey.	
3		(3) Additional resources may be provided at an appropriate time to the CSO (IS Wing) to handle the data preparation and report writing work on services sector. Alternatively, the AS Wing of FOD Hqrs, Faridabad may be assigned this work, if they have spare capacity.	
4		(4) Data of the VI Economic Census and data from other sources would be used to identify large output units, using some workable criteria, such as employment size (say, 50+), turn over etc.	
5		(5) Dichotomizing the list of large output units into two categories, namely, corporate and non-corporate, would be done.	

6		(6) The coverage under the proposed ASSS should be done in such a way that units in the list frame or Business Register are covered in the Annual survey and the residual is covered periodically in NSS. Whenever, the residual is covered, estimates for the total services sector must be made available, preferably at State level. All the existing data sources may be used to work out these details in a scientific way.	
7	<b>2.17</b>	(1) The methodology evolved, keeping in view the constraints in data flow in the three services, namely, Railways, Airports and Postal Services, have been approved in principle.	Various observations/directions given by NSC (2.17: (1) to (6)) have been noted and actions on each actionable point have been initiated. All the concerned Ministries are being consulted.
8		(2) Efforts may be made to fill data gaps to bring in more methodological improvements in line with the international standards (say, OECD manual).	
9		(3) If there are problems in data collection under the departmental regulations, it may be carried out by the concerned Ministries, under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, to improve data availability.	
10		(4) With regard to compilation of indices on postal services, it should be based on not only the data of the Department of Posts but also of the private courier services. Problems were reported in the meeting even in respect of data flow within the Department of Posts. The NSC desired that in such cases, data flow may be established in respect of a few field offices selected on a sample basis. The Department may work out details in consultation with the CSO (ESD).	
11		(5) It would be appropriate for the	

		CSO to compile and release sectoral indices rather than the indices for some components in each sector. For example, the CSO may compile and release indices for transport sector, while the indices for Railways and Airways may be compiled and released by the concerned Ministries. On the same analogy, the RBI may compile and release indices on banking segment, the IRDA on insurance segment, the Department of Health and Family Welfare on the health segment and the Ministry of Human Resource Development on the education segment. These Departments may formulate methodologies, in consultation with the CSO (ESD).	
12		(6) An integrated approach has to be followed in evolving the methodologies to be followed for the Service Production Index and the Service Price Index. Such integration may not be problematic, since the Expert Groups set up by the CSO and the DIPP for the two indices were both chaired by the same person. Further, the NSC also desired that the indices developed should be consistent with the National Accounts volume estimates. The CSO (ESD), in coordination with the CSO (NAD) and the DIPP, may make efforts to achieve these objectives.	
13	<b>2.22</b>	(1) The CSO (NAD) will prepare base year (for revised base year) estimates and share them with the CSO (ESD) and the DIPP by January 2015.	Disaggregated information has been provided as requested by the office concerned.
14		(2) Within one year thereafter, the CSO (ESD) and the DIPP would furnish to the CSO (NAD) revised series in respect of the IIP and the	CSO (ESD) envisages launching of new series of IIP with revised base year 2011-12 shortly. Currently collection of back-series data from

		WPI.	April 2011 from the concerned source agencies is in progress for compilation of trial indices. The indices with old base year will be released along with the new series parallel. DIPP and CSO are working in close consultation for bringing out the new series of WPI and IIP with base 2011-12.
15		(3) The CSO (ESD) and the DIPP will continue to release their respective indices with old base year (along with new series) up to May 2016.	
16		(4) The CSO (NAD) may provide product-wise weights from the supply-use tables to the CSO (ESD) and the DIPP, as early as possible, on the basis of 2011-12 data (which is already available), so that the weights could be used to prepare weighting diagrams for the IIP and the WPI. It would be better to use product-wise weights rather than the present practice of using industry-wise weights in the IIP and the WPI.	Disaggregated information has been provided as requested by the office concerned.
17		(5) The CSO (ESD) may share the item basket prepared by them for the new series with the DIPP and assist the DIPP in evolving an item basket for the new series of WPI.	The item basket for the new series of IIP has been shared with DIPP for preparing the item basket for WPI.
18		(6) The DIPP and the CSO (ESD) may formulate action plans to meet the time lines for releasing new series of their respective indices.	A time schedule has been developed for release of new series of IIP and all efforts are being made to comply by it.
19	<b>2.22</b>	(7) The DIPP may, in consultation with the MOSPI, evolve strategies to have data for the new base year for WPI collected in a time bound manner through the NSSO (FOD).	Back-series price/ production data for WPI and IIP is being collected by NSSO (FOD) through a field survey.
20		(8) The MOSPI and the DIPP may consider integrating data collection mechanisms for the new IIP and WPI, particularly in case of common set of informants.	DIPP and CSO are working in close consultation for bringing out the new series of WPI and IIP with base 2011-12. Back series data collection for IIP and WPI with base 2011-12 is being done in an integrated fashion with the help of NSSO (FOD). Further, CSO (ESD) envisages

			<p>instituting a web based system for collection of production data directly from the manufacturing establishments as per recommendation of the Working Group on IIP. During the development of the IIP web-portal appropriate integration with WPI portal will be worked out.</p>
21	<b>2.25</b>	(1) The CSO (ESD) may work out further details of implementation based on the recommendations of the Working Group and furnish a note to the NSC for its formal acceptance of the report.	<p>CSO (ESD) is in the process of working out specific details of implementation of recommendations of the Working Group with respect to revision of base year of IIP on a priority basis. For recommendations pertaining to long term effect on IIP, an implementation plan will be worked out and placed before the NSC.</p>
22		(2) The CSO has a practice of placing the methodology on revision of IIP in the public domain. It is suggested that this should include a note on the extent to which the international recommendations on IIP have been implemented, deviations, if any, and the reasons thereof.	
23		(3) In the international recommendations on IIP, the scope of the industrial sector has been defined as covering mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply; and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. Changes in coverage in the proposed IIP revision exercise may be brought out very clearly for providing guidance to users.	<p>ESD is in the process of developing a manual for the new series of IIP which will contain detailed explanations on coverage and other details on IIP for providing guidance to users. After finalization of manual, it will be placed before NSC.</p>
24		(4) Recycling and, in particular, ship breaking activity seems to be not adequately covered in the IIP. The officers of the JPC informed that ship breaking activity has a substantial contribution and relevant data are collected by them regularly. This aspect may	<p>The issue was discussed with officers of Joint Plant Committee, Ministry of Steel and it was affirmed that the products of ship breaking activity is already accounted in the production of ferrous alloys and hence need not be covered separately. The SCIS also approved the above.</p>

		be studied in detail and if the contribution of these activities is substantial, they may be covered in the IIP.	
25		(5) In its 52 <sup>nd</sup> meeting held in July 2012, the NSC desired that the possibility of providing monthly weights for seasonal items (for example, sugar) in the IIP may be explored and that this issue may be flagged before the Working Group on IIP. While this issue was considered by the Working Group, in the final report, a monthly weighting scheme for seasonal items has not been recommended. However, the NSC desired that this methodology may be examined by the CSO (ESD) with the existing data and they may submit a note for consideration of the NSC for its being followed in the revised IIP, in respect of important seasonal items and, in particular, at least in respect of sugar.	<p>A study has been conducted on the feasibility of giving monthly weights to seasonal items and placed before the Technical Review Committee (TRC) on IIP which has suggested some additional studies to be conducted.</p> <p>The entire study once completed will be placed before the NSC for consideration.</p>
26	<b>2.25</b>	(6) Different methods are available for tackling the issue of non-response. Method suitable to one source agency may not be suitable to other agencies. Procedure to be followed by each source agency in case of non-response/ missing observations may be laid down by the CSO (ESD) in consultation with the concerned source agency.	ESD has already consulted the source agencies on this issue and a detailed chapter has been devoted to the same in the report of the Working Group. Further, detailed guidelines will be given in the manual to be developed by ESD for the new series of IIP.
27		(7) In cases, where there are only one or two factories producing an item (included in the coverage of IIP) as per ASI frame, other sources such as the MCA frame, MSME frame and	Appropriate augmentations have been carried out in the frame of factories for the new series of IIP as and where possible.

		Economic Census frame may be considered to supplement the list.	
28		(8) Data collection for IIP and WPI may be integrated in respect of common set of informants.	Back series data collection for IIP and WPI with base 2011-12 was done in an integrated fashion with the help of NSSO (FOD).
29		(9) A detailed proposal to strengthen the source agencies and the CSO (ESD) in terms of manpower etc., in order to ensure timeliness and quality in the proposed revision of IIP may be worked out by the CSO (ESD) in consultation with the source agencies and presented before the NSC.	A proposal was placed before the NSC in its 75 <sup>th</sup> meeting.
30		(10) On the issue of contribution of new units entering into industry, particularly where such units have substantial output, a detailed note, keeping in view international standards, may be submitted by the CSO (ESD) to the NSC.	The Working Group had recommended constitution of Technical Review Committee (TRC) which has been constituted by CSO under chairmanship of DG (CSO) to look into the issue of contribution of new units entering into the industry, on a regular basis. Once the new series is launched, these issues will be taken up by the TRC in its meetings. Consequently, based on its deliberations detailed note will be submitted to the NSC.
31		(11) With regard to accessing production data available in CBEC monthly returns, the CSO (ESD) may separately furnish a note, to the NSC, on the statistics that may be generated from the returns.	A study has been conducted on comparing the IIP with CBEC data, the findings of which will be placed before the NSC.
32	<b>2.29</b>	1. The existing practice of releasing unadjusted indices/ series should continue.	Implemented in respect of Quarterly GDP.
33		1. The CSO should take on the task of testing unadjusted series	Nachane Committee looked into this issue and recommendations of the

		produced by government organizations for seasonal stability and place the findings in the public domain.	Committee are being examined for implementation.
34		3. The CSO (NAD) may, periodically, publish technical papers releasing seasonally adjusted indices on the lines recommended by the Nachane Committee, in respect of GDP (overall and sectoral) and the indicators used in compiling it, along with guidance on seasonal stability.	The number of observations available must be large for applying statistical tests for seasonality. The recommendations will be taken up once the back series of quarterly national accounts statistics (with base year 2011-12) is compiled.
35		<b>Presentation of GVA at basic prices</b> (1) Estimates at factor cost will be provided at the level of disaggregation possible in the annexure to the Press Note, released from time to time, by the CSO (NAD).	With the release of the new series on base year 2011-12, CSO has started giving industry-wise estimates of GVA at basic prices instead of GVA at factor cost. For ease of users, industry-wise GVA estimates at factor cost were also given alongwith the basic price estimates in the initial releases on base year 2011-12. This practice, however, has not been continued subsequently.
36	<b>2.32</b>	(2) An annexure giving the glossary, acronyms and formulae may also be given in the Press Note.	Action completed
37		(3) A brief note on the changes may be prepared for inclusion in the Economic Survey, 2014-15.	
38		(4) Growth in GDP at market prices would hereafter be referred to as 'GDP growth rate'.	Action completed
39		<b>Changes in General Government</b> (5) Treatment, as in the current series, would be continued in respect of the component of capital account head 4076 of defence.	

40		(6) The classification of indirect taxes/ subsidies as production/ product taxes/ subsidies, on the basis of their description was noted. Since the estimates of GVA at basic prices account for the production taxes and subsidies, a list of all the production taxes/ subsidies, preferably by budget head, should also be considered for inclusion in brochure and other related documents for bringing more clarity in the concept.	Action completed
41		<p><b>Changes in Construction, Capital Formation, Capital Stock, CFC and Savings</b></p> <p>(7) The proposed classification of assets as - Dwellings, Other buildings &amp; Structures; Machinery &amp; equipment; cultivated biological resources; and Intellectual property products was approved. It was suggested that a concordance of the old and new classification of assets be included in the Press Note, along with a list of data sources for such classification of assets.</p>	Action completed
42		(8) As regards the changes made in the itemisation of basic materials used in construction, the proposal to derive the value of sand as derived from construction for supplementing the information on sand production in the mining sector was approved.	Approved methodology has been incorporated for estimating GVA from mining.
43	2.32	(9) Since, valuables procured by households were proposed to be included as household saving in physical assets in the financial side, it was suggested that this item be adequately clarified for data users.	Suggested clarification on the valuables procured by households was included in the Press Note on the new series of national accounts.

44		<p><b>Private Final Consumption Expenditure</b></p> <p>11. When the results of the on-going NSS Survey on Social Consumption of Services become available, the ratios and methodology used in compilation of PFCE may be revisited. Changes, if required, may then be incorporated in the next year's estimates.</p>	Action completed
45		<p>12. In the brochure for the new series, item-wise changes made and its effect on PFCE may be highlighted.</p>	
46		<p><b>Organised Manufacturing</b></p> <p>13. The proposed shift from establishment to enterprise approach in the case of Registered/ Organised Manufacturing was approved, with the direction to include an explicit caution to the users on the break in the estimates from the two approaches.</p>	
47		<p>14. The enterprise approach is a better option for the purpose of compiling national accounts, since all the head offices/ ancillary activities, which may not be adequately covered by ASI, are duly accounted for, in this method.</p>	Action completed
48		<p>15. In respect of the allocation to the different compilation categories, the method of using ASI for allocation of the totals obtained from the enterprise approach would be revisited, as and when</p>	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.

		<p>more information becomes available from MCA on detailed current classification of industry. Further, the effort to obtain CIN number for each factory covered in ASI would help in linking the two databases and accurate classification by industry.</p>	
49	2.32	<p><b>Unorganised Manufacturing and Non-financial Services</b></p> <p>16. In the earlier methodology, the owners, hired workers and helpers were assumed to have equal productivity. Proposed methodology assigns relative weightage to each of these workers based on their relative productivity and then converts the different types of workers into "effective workers". The conversion factors of owner and helper categories of Labour Input (LI) in terms of the hired worker conversion factors were obtained, which were then used to compile the "effective LI" from the 68<sup>th</sup> round EUS and "GVA per effective worker" from the 67<sup>th</sup> round enterprise survey.</p>	Methodology has been implemented during base year revision.
50		<p>17. The effective LI method was used for all categories in unorganized manufacturing and the services sector, except for trade, hotels &amp; restaurants and non-mechanized road transport. In these cases, the existing LI method with the GVAPW of establishment for rural enterprises and GVAPW of DTE (greater than 5 workers) for urban enterprises has been used.</p>	
51		<p>18. With regard to the methodology for extrapolating the base year estimates in these categories in respect of unorganised manufacturing, the estimates of only the non-corporate segment</p>	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.

		<p>of ASI may be examined for use. Since ASI 2011-12 and 2012-13 are significantly different in terms of the sample design; the non-corporate segment in these two ASIs may not be comparable. Hence, the proposed methodology of using total ASI growth in respective compilation category be used till the time the results of ASI 2013-14 and the methodology be revisited. The indicators used for the years subsequent to base year may be clearly stated for the estimates at both current and constant prices.</p>	
52		<p>19. It was suggested that growth in the following indicators, in order of priority, be used for estimation of different compilation categories of unorganised services-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) sales tax for trade/service tax of the concerned service</li> <li>ii) corporate sector growth rate of the concerned service</li> <li>(iii) consumer expenditure of the closest group/ sub-group</li> <li>(iv) population</li> </ul>	Suggested methodology is being followed.
53		<p>20. In the case of trade, the indicator should be revisited when the GST becomes operative.</p>	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.
54		<p><b>Other Issues</b></p> <p>21. Since the Supply Use Table for the base year is yet to be completed, the existing method of determining "Savings" would have to be continued. The Supply Use Table for the base year may be completed at the earliest and adequately deliberated upon in the</p>	<p>The Supply-Use Tables for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been completed and presented before the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics. Same is also put in the website of MoSPI for users.</p>

		subsequent meetings of ACNAS.	
55		22. The "Labour Input Method" accounts for only the labour in the unorganised sector. The method may not have imputed any value for the "informal" workers in the "formal" sectors, like government or the corporate sector. This needs to be examined at industry level, with due regard to the method of estimation followed for the industry. Due to paucity of time for deliberations on the matter and carrying out the necessary calculations, this would be considered in the next level of revisions.	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.
56	<b>2.32</b>	23. While noting the change made in the method of estimation in case of fuel minerals, it was recommended that the enterprise approach be used not just in fuel minerals, but in all other major minerals too. For itemising the value added/ output by mineral, details available from IBM may be used.	Action completed.
57		24. The Press Note scheduled for release on January 30, should outline the timelines for the release of related document, like the Brochure on New Series, "National Accounts Statistics" and "National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods". The Brochure should include the list of recommendations of the various Sub-Committees, along with the status of implementation of each of them. The status of implementation of the recommendations of SNA 2008 may also form a part of the brochure.	Suggested details were included in the Press Note on the new series of national accounts and the publication-"Changes in Methodology and Data Sources in the New Series of National Accounts, Base Year 2011-12".

58		<p>25. As the new series of national accounts would be incorporating the MCA-21 database for the first time, a conceptual note is expected in the series. Guidance to users may be provided on this aspect specifically. For the purpose of facilitating a time series analysis by users, a note elucidating the method of compiling a longer time series from the available datasets (one on base 2004-05 and another on base 2011-12) may be issued along with the brochure.</p>	<p>A brief note about MCA21 database was included in the publication- "Changes in Methodology and Data Sources in the New Series of National Accounts, Base Year 2011-12". The report of the Sub-Committee on Private Corporate Sector and PPPs is also placed in the public domain for information of data users.</p> <p>Since the new series was significantly different in terms of the industry-wise shares and compiled through a completely different set of data sources, the Division has compiled the back series using proxy indicators at the most detailed level possible. This will be released shortly. A standardised methodology which could be applied at the aggregate level was not deemed to be appropriate and hence not given in the brochure.</p>
59	2.35	The NSC recommended that the price indices (WPI and CPI) may also be got covered under Data ROSC.	IMF sent a Technical Assistance Mission to CSO during April 22-May 5, 2015. Apart from the National Accounts Statistics, WPI and CPI were also covered under the mission.
60	<b>2.40</b>	(1) The revision of categorization shall have concordance with the National Occupational Classification and the coding pattern followed for the non-agricultural occupations in the Employment-Unemployment Surveys of the NSSO. The categorization may be further revised, if necessary, to meet these requirements.	<p>1. The matter was further taken up with NSSO (SDRD) regarding possibility of developing a concordance between the NCO followed for the EUS of NSSO. On the basis of the deliberation it was stated that the concordance between the two sets of codes is neither possible nor desirable, since the end use and application of the two sets of codes are entirely different and the categorization developed by the Working Group is meant for only the Wage rates in Rural India Survey by NSSO.</p> <p>2. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Technical Working Group on rural retail</p>
61		(2) The categorization so finalized may be communicated to the user Departments at the Centre and in the States/ UTs as also to other users. The CSO (ESD) may also take up this issue	

		<p>accordingly with the Ministry of Labour and Employment.</p>	<p>prices set up by the NSSO in 1974, Labour Bureau had been compiling and disseminating average daily wage rate data in respect of selected agricultural and non-agricultural occupations based on the wage rate data collected by the Field Operation Division of NSSO from a fixed set of 600 sample villages spread in 20 states.</p> <p>However, in view of the observations made by PMO with regard to the categorization of non-agricultural occupations for collection of wage rate data, Labour Bureau took up their matter with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and requested them to constitute a Working Group to deliberate on the issue of coverage occupation category for collection of wage rate data. Accordingly, the CSO, on the advice of the NSC, constituted a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Late Sh. T.S.Papola. The Group deliberated upon the issue and, inter alia, recommended 12 agricultural and 13 non-agricultural occupations as against the existing 11 agricultural and 7 non-agricultural occupations.</p> <p>The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Ministry of Labour &amp; Employment and accordingly Labour Bureau started compiling and disseminating wage rate data as per new categorization w.e.f. November, 2013. The new categorization of non-agricultural labour has already been placed on website of Labour Bureau. The 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey is near completion. All the modalities in</p>
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respect of survey have been finalized i.e. schedules sampling and other technical details. The recommendations of the NSC for necessary action in developing concordance between the revised categories and NCO may be followed in 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey (2016-17) under the guidance of Expert Group.

3. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is responsible for the development and maintenance of the NCO based on the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO). The NCO describes and assigns codes to the various occupations in the country and aligns it with the International Standards (ISCO) the NCO was last updated in 2004 (aligned with the ISCO-1988 series). With the dynamic changes in the economy, the NCO 2004 codes are being revised during the ISCO-2008 series as a base so that it is up-to-date with the current practices and work environment and the occupations have international comparability.
4. The new NCO-2015 series have been evolved along with career content to contribute to the knowledge repository of career options under the National Career Service. This knowledge repository shall act as a common, centralized platform to provide the career related information to career counselors and job aspirants across the country. To assist the Ministry in this initiative, IL&FS Education & Technology Services Limited has been the knowledge partner for providing the content Service for

			<p>the NCS Project. In view of the above, the revised NCO-2015 has been made available on NCS portal (<a href="http://www.ncs.gov.im">www.ncs.gov.im</a>) and MoL&amp;E website <a href="http://labour.nic.in/content/organisation/dge.php">http://labour.nic.in/content/organisation/dge.php</a> for accessibility and utilization at various levels.</p>
62	<b>2.43</b>	<p>The NSC recommended that holding a Workshop should be taken up on priority to firm up the changes to be brought in the methodology and thereafter, the matter should be reported in the COCSSO, to sensitize the State level functionaries to activate their official machinery to implement the new methodology.</p>	<p>Meanwhile a Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. P. Mukherjee, Emeritus Professor, University of Calcutta to inter-alia to formulate the sampling methodology for the proposed Periodic Labour Force Survey. The issue of extent of implement ability of the 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS recommendations was placed before this Committee in its first meeting held on 30.01.2015. In view of considerations like time limitation for canvassing the schedules, compatibility of wide results, acceptability of present definitions, etc., the Committee expressed its view in favour of following existing definitions being followed in employment and unemployment survey of NSSO.</p>
63		<p>(1) The SMOC in its current form may be terminated forthwith.</p>	<p>Action completed.</p>
64	<b>2.50</b>	<p>(2) Since the subject matter continues to be of high importance, the NSSTA jointly with the CSO (SSD) may formulate a new scheme for tracking the growth and development of children and women. In preparing this scheme, the following points may be kept in view:</p> <p>a) The survey should be a</p>	<p>SMOC is now renamed as Child GTI. Based on the recommendations of NSC in its 70<sup>th</sup> meeting, a Committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Smt. G.S. Lakshmi (DDG, NSSTA) with Dr. Bandana Sen (Director SDRD), Smt. Sunita Bhaskar (Director, SSD), Smt. R. Savithri (Director, CAP) and Smt. Debanjana Datta (Director, NSSTA) as members. The committee submitted its report within 3 months of its constitution. The report along with</p>

		<p>longitudinal survey, because of lack of such data. Cross-sectional data is available from the existing sources.</p> <p>b) Since the subject matter is multi-dimensional, it does not fall in the exclusive domain of any single administrative Department. Being a longitudinal survey, it should fall in the domain of MOSPI and the data would be useful to several Ministries.</p> <p>c) The implementation model for SMOC furnished in the concept paper submitted by the NSSTA is not suitable for a longitudinal survey. It may be rectified so as to involve the NSSO in various stages of survey planning and execution, to ensure adequate institutional memory, efficiency and expertise in execution.</p> <p>d) The survey should not be aimed at providing estimates, similar to those that are available from cross-sectional data in other sources, but should be nationally representative in its sample selection.</p> <p>e) The survey should be aimed at a cohort-based study of the manifold impact of various child-related Government programmes on the target population covered under the programmes <i>vis a vis</i> the population that</p>	<p>the concept note was submitted to NSC after approval from Secretary(S&amp;PI).</p>
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		<p>are not covered/impacted under the programmes. This should facilitate assessment of the effectiveness of multiple programmes.</p> <p>f) The aforementioned revised objectives of the survey may not require huge amount of resources, as has been projected by the NSSTA.</p>	
65	<b>2.50</b>	<p>(3) A concept note may be prepared on the above lines in consultation with the NSSO and submitted to the NSC, where upon the NSC would consider constituting a Working Group for formulating methodology etc.</p>	<p>A Committee comprising of Smt. G.S. Lakshmi, DDG as Chairperson, Dr. Bandana Sen, Director, Smt. Sunitha Bhaskar Director, Smt. R. Savithri, Director as members and Smt. Debanjana Datta, Director as Member Secretary had submitted the Report on Child Growth Tracking in India as recommended by NSC at 70<sup>th</sup> Meeting on 10.03.2016. The Committee submitted its report and the concept Note to NSC in April, 2016.</p>
66	<b>2.57</b>	<p>1. the classification developed by the Group may be placed in the public domain and also referred to experts to invite comments from them;</p>	<p>As per the recommendations of 72<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the NSC held on 25.11.2014, the MoSPI constituted a "Group of Officers" under the Chairmanship of Director General, CSO with members from CSO and NSSO to look into whole gamut of the Nation-wide Time Use Survey. The abridged classification of NCATUS prepared by Hashim Group was uploaded on the Ministry's website <a href="http://www.mospi.gov.in">www.mospi.gov.in</a> inviting suggestion from the general public and experts</p>
67		<p>2. the CSI may constitute a small Group of Officers to quickly work on formulating survey instruments to conduct TUS</p>	

		through outsourcing under FOD supervision;	in the field. The classification was also sent to the experts by post inviting their comments. The classification has since been finalised incorporating the necessary modifications.
68	<b>2.57</b>	3. at field level, the survey needs to be carried out through at least 50% female enumerators, as the informants in the TUS would be mostly female members of households;	Recommendation has been noted.
69		4. the lists of households available through caste census may be examined to see whether they would serve any purpose in the TUS;	The list of households available in the caste census was examined and observed as may not likely to throw sufficient information required for deciding sampling frame for the Nation-wide Time Use Survey. Therefore, Group of Officers recommended that the information available in the Caste Census may not be useful for conducting the Nation-wide Time Use Survey.
70		5. apart from the inputs that would be available under the exercises mentioned at (a) to (d), the Group of Officers, as a part of their working, may consider different approaches for data collection, which may be tested in the field to see which is more appropriate, for which FOD may provide all support; and	As per recommendation of the Group of Officers, a pre-testing exercise has been conducted by the NSSO (FOD) in the month of October 2015 with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To test the National Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS) developed by Hashim Group on Time Use Survey,</li> <li>• To develop appropriate methodology of data collection</li> <li>• To assess problems encountered during canvassing of schedules</li> </ul> The findings of the pre-testing exercise of Time Use Survey were discussed in the third meeting of Group of Officers held on 22.12.2015.
71		6. The survey instruments formulated by the Group of Officers may be placed before the NSC in about three months' time.	The 'Group of Officers' constituted 'Technical Group (a Sub-Group of Group of Officers)' on 16.2.2016 for finalizing the survey instruments for conducting the Nation-wide Time Use Survey. The Technical Group had

			finalized the survey instruments for conducting the Nation-wide Time Use Survey in four meetings of the Technical Group held during March – August 2016. SSD has submitted the report of the Technical Group for consideration of the 'Group of Officers'.
72	3.7	(1) The Tabulation Plan for the 71 <sup>st</sup> NSS Round formulated by the Working Group has been approved by the NSC. The NSC desired that a few more tables, specified to the NSSO in its 69 <sup>th</sup> meeting, may be added in the Tabulation Plan.	The recommendation has been complied with.
73		(3) Unit level data and tables as per Tabulation Plan may be shared by the NSSO with the other participating Ministries and the NSSO may also provide additional tables, if any, demanded by the Ministries. With regard to survey reports, the NSC directed that key indicators and the main report are to be handled for release in the NSSO (SDRD). The NSC further desired that other subject-specific reports may be drafted and released by the concerned participating Ministries, who should take ownership of the reports. The NSSO may, accordingly, keep the Secretaries of the participating Ministries (in this case, Health, Education and Information Technology) informed that the primary responsibility for reports based on NSSO surveys would be that	

		of the concerned Ministries.	
74	<b>3.10</b>	<p>(1) The survey instruments for the 72<sup>nd</sup> NSS Round have been approved by the NSC, subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) The items on principal industry and principal occupation (given in Block-3 of the detailed inquiry schedules) may be dropped.</p> <p>(b) The code list for recording the sex code of persons may, in consultation with the concerned Ministry, be enhanced to cover transgender people.</p> <p>(c) The blocks in the short schedules on consumer expenditure may be sequenced in the order in which they normally appear in the NSS consumer expenditure schedule.</p> <p>(d) A separate stratum for First Stage Units with population of 0-30 may be carved out at State level, in order to cover them in a cost effective manner. This stratum may not pose problems at the time of pooling Central and State samples, even if it is ignored, because of its negligible contribution.</p>	The survey instruments of NSS 72 <sup>nd</sup> round was amended accordingly
75	<b>3.10</b>	<p>(2) The NSC endorsed the suggestion to re-analyze 68<sup>th</sup> NSS round data to evolve strategies for combining short schedules. The Indian Statistical Institute may be requested to host a technical seminar on the subject.</p>	The Core Group of Working Group of NSS 72 <sup>nd</sup> round constituted to evolve the methodology for using shorter schedules has re-analyzed the 68 <sup>th</sup> round data to evolve the methodology for combining datasets from two shorter schedules of Sch.1.0. The Core Group has submitted its final Report. The issue

			of organising a seminar at Indian Statistical Institute on the required methodology will be taken up in consultation with the Chairman of the Working Group
76		(1) The 73 <sup>rd</sup> round of NSS (Survey period: July 2015 – June 2016) would be devoted to surveying unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in manufacturing, trade and other services (excluding construction) as was the case in the 67 <sup>th</sup> NSS round to get estimates of various economic and operational characteristics at national and State level. The data of the VI Economic Census may be used as a source for evolving the sampling design.	The subject coverage of the 73 <sup>rd</sup> round has been decided as Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Manufacturing, Trade and Other Services (excluding Construction). Data available from the VI Economic Census was used for evolving the sampling design for the survey.
77	<b>3.15</b>	(2) A Working Group will be constituted in the same pattern as was done in the previous rounds to formulate methodology etc., for the 73 <sup>rd</sup> round. The Working Group will address the issues of lower relative standard errors experienced in the past in some cases, as also the field problems such as having large number of second stage strata. While examining the sampling design for the 73 <sup>rd</sup> round, the Working Group will also review the heavy sample size of 44 prescribed at Second Stage Unit (SSU) level in the 67 <sup>th</sup> round to arrive at an appropriate sample size at SSU level, as also the requirement of enhancing the number of FSUs for the 73 <sup>rd</sup> round. The Working Group may also examine the proposals of the NSSO relating to measurement of contract labour and vocational skills.	Action completed.

78		3. The details of composition and other modalities for constituting the Working Group would be worked out by the NSC Secretariat with the approval of the Chairperson, NSC.	Action completed.
79		(4) Despite making every effort to improve the sampling design within the available resources, it may not be possible to meet the NAD's requirement of getting reasonable estimates for all the compilation categories exclusively from the Central sample of the 73 <sup>rd</sup> round. Pooling of results of the Central and State samples of the round would only serve the purpose. Hence, the NAD shall take up this issue with the States (as they are responsible to compile State GDPs) so that they could activate their official machinery right from the beginning of the round to achieve this goal in a time bound manner. The pooled results would also be useful to the NAD in the base revision exercise of national accounts.	Letters have been issued to all State Governments underlining the requirement of pooling of 73 <sup>rd</sup> round data. The same is also being reiterated in all the forums where States participate. Further pooling of central and state samples has been included under the milestones of 13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations.
80		(1) The proposal of the NSSO has been approved in-principle by the NSC.	A Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) has been constituted vide notification dated 20.11.2014. A report based on the recommendations of SCLFS Committee on sampling design, schedule of enquiry, sample size, estimation procedure, etc., for PLFS has been prepared and presented in
81	<b>3.24</b>	2 The NSC desired that – (a) the MOSPI may constitute a Standing Committee on Employment Statistics in consultation with the NSC to oversee the proposed PLFS;	

		<p>(b) the NSSO would provide Secretariat support to the Committee;</p> <p>(c) the Standing Committee will finalise the survey instruments, tabulation plans and structure of annual and quarterly releases for the PLFS on the basis of material already prepared by the NSSO; and</p> <p>(d) these may be placed before the NSC for its approval.</p>	<p>the 80<sup>th</sup> meeting of NSC during 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2016.</p> <p>The requirement of funds for PLFS has been included in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The proposal for getting manpower required to enhance the capacity of the NSSO for additional survey, namely PLFS has been submitted to Ministry of Finance for approval. The field work is expected to start shortly.</p>
82		<p>3 This PLFS will be in addition to the regular NSS cycle of socio-economic surveys, and therefore, suitable addition to the capacity of NSSO be done.</p>	
83	<b>3.29</b>	<p><b>(1)</b> As the position taken by the NSSO regarding sharing of UFS frame is contrary to the Policies of the Government, namely, the National Data Dissemination Policy and the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy, and since the pricing of UFS maps has to be seen in the context of promoting their use rather than cost recovery, the NSSO shall immediately reconsider and review its position consistent with the Policies and also devise proper formula for disseminating UFS maps to enhance their utility among users.</p>	<p>On the recommendation of NSC, a Standing Committee consisting of officers from NSSO, Computer Centre, MOSPI, NRSC, RGI, NIC has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of ADG, FOD to look into the UFS related issues. So far, four meetings have been held. The issues raised by the NSC have been deliberated in the said meetings and the Committee has recommended specifically on following issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Reconciliation of UFS frame</li> <li>ii) Dissemination of UFS data and pricing thereof</li> <li>iii) Integration of UFS with Census EBs</li> <li>iv) Digitization of UFS maps</li> <li>v) Development of Web based Application for UFS</li> <li>vi) Collaboration with ISRO/NRSC</li> </ul> <p>Pilot exercises for testing the feasibility of digitization of UFS maps through use of mobile application by capturing coordinates (Latitudes and Longitudes) of various points and possible integration of Census EBs</p>
84	<b>3.29</b>	<p>2 With regard to field work in the UFS, the NSC desired that satellite images of towns available with the ISRO/ NRSA may be used as an additional reference material to ensure that new structures/ houses that might have come up after the Census are accounted for.</p>	

85		3. The NSC further felt that administrative boundaries of wards need to be kept in view to produce UFS data at that level to facilitate comparison with the latest census data and ensure consistency.	with UFS blocks are being carried out by RO Hyderabad and Dehradun. They are expected to submit their feedback report by mid-February, 2016. After receiving the feedback report from both ROs, the same would be presented before the Standing Committee in its next meeting to decide the further course of action.
86		4. Ward identification (multiple codes where applicable), apart from district codes and town codes etc., needs to be provided in the data of all the UFS blocks to zero down on the problem of underestimation.	
87		5. In the wake of rapid urbanization in India, the NSSO has not been able to cope up in its UFS work and may be compromising on quality. The situation may be worse in future, since resources may be insufficient to keep pace with the urbanization. Having spent huge resources in the Census, it would not be proper for the Government to ignore the database emanating from the Census and take up a parallel exercise such as the UFS with a limited scope of collecting a few details, which cannot match the details collected in the census.	
88	<b>3.29</b>	6. In view of the vast information at Census EB level available in the population census data and the recent attempt in the VI Economic Census to collect information on economic activities at that level, the NSC felt that the NSSO shall, as soon as possible, switch over to a sampling design which uses the information.	
89		7. The digitized ward maps and	

		<p>Abridged House-listing of EBs, besides EB maps prepared by the Census shall be made use of, for finding a solution to the problem of integrating EBs and UFS blocks. If there are deficiencies in the Census EBs, they have to be addressed in a manner that a combination of a small group of EBs will have permanent and identifiable boundaries, which can be taken as a UFS block. In this exercise, minor differences in area should be ignored.</p>	
90		<p>8. The numbers on various parameters available for the Census EBs in each combination may be added to tag the resultant information to the UFS block so formed. This information at UFS block level could be updated, as and when UFS work in the relevant town is taken up or as when the block is selected for survey (listing operations) in the NSS.</p>	
91	<b>3.29</b>	<p>9. The aforementioned plan of action would facilitate using the information, in the censuses and in the subsequently updated information on UFS blocks, in computing multipliers. Revising multipliers in accordance with population growth would reduce the divergence in population estimates between the Census and the NSS.</p>	
92		<p>10. The NSSO may prepare a road map on the lines recommended above for covering all the urban areas and to complete the work of digitization of UFS maps in GIS Framework in a time-bound</p>	

		<p>manner. The NSSO may also explore whether provision of Geo references to corner points, turning points and other major land marks in each UFS block by the concerned enumerators of the FOD could speed up the process of conversion of notional maps to scale, by the NIC. The NSC further desired that the UFS maps and other data prepared from the NIC project may be shared with the ORGI.</p>	
93	3.35	<p>(1) The limitations of agricultural data and the poor use of the annual reports prepared by the Agriculture Statistics (AS) Wing of NSSO (FOD) had been noted extensively in the report of the Vaidyanathan Committee. The NSC noted that the Department of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation did not actively use the annual reports of the AS Wing of the NSSO, but relied on the crop-cutting experiments supervised by the NSSO (FOD) as a potential cross-check on the yield estimates made by the States. The DAC pointed out that there have been instances when the State estimates have not been accepted by the Ministry. It was, however, not clear whether the yield estimates made through the crop-cutting experiments had any role to play in this.</p>	<p>The Scheme "Improvement of Crop Statistics" (ICS) was initiated from 1973-74 with the main objective of pointing out , through the joint efforts of the Central and State agencies, deficiencies in the system of collection of crop statistics and suggesting remedial measures for effecting lasting improvement in the system. The main mandate of the Scheme is to identify various shortcomings in the State system of <i>area statistics</i> through Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) and Establishment of Agency For Reporting Agriculture Statistics (EARAS)Schemes and <i>yield statistics</i> through General Crop Estimation Surveys (GCES), in terms of timeliness and quality so that corrective action may be taken by the concerned agencies.</p> <p>In addition to the above, data collected under the sample checks under the ICS Scheme are also utilized as a <i>by-product</i> to calculate estimates of yield rates of crops covered under ICS Scheme. Comparison of the yield rates as obtained through the ICS Scheme</p>

			<p>with those obtained through GCES has shown that the two do not vary much in majority of cases. Hence, ICS yield estimates can be taken as advance and reliable estimates.</p> <p>The pertinent question about the use of the data and reports by the Deptt. of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation (DAC), generated through the ICS Scheme, has been raised repeatedly in various forums including the NSC meetings. In response, M/o Agriculture, vide their letters written from the level of Secretary, DAC and Economics &amp; Statistical Adviser, DES, M/o Agriculture etc on various occasions, has emphasized the importance of continued involvement of NSSO (FOD) in the ICS Scheme as it is the only channel of central oversight to assure the quality of data collected from the field for generating State and National level estimates of area and yield rates of major crops. These letters also highlight the importance of NSSO's role in validation of the yield rate estimates generated by the State authorities and containing the extent of non-sampling errors. Also, M/o Agriculture remarked that this Scheme lends necessary credence, confidence and assurance on quality of Crop Statistics collected from the field.</p> <p><b>Effective Use of Human Resource in Agricultural Statistics</b></p> <p>a. Prof. Vaidyanathan Committee and the National Accounts Division (NAD) has identified numerous data gaps in the field of agricultural statistics which have not been addressed adequately over the years. Instead of allocation of a large human resource</p>
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			<p>component to the ICS Scheme for supervision of area and yield statistics year after year NSC recommended that NSSO may think about collaborating with Ministry of Agriculture in other areas of agriculture which are becoming more important for the economy in the recent years (eg. Fodder, Horticulture, Use of New Technology etc). This will ensure more effective use of the human resource in agricultural statistics.</p> <p>b. With regard to reviewing of implementation of ICS Scheme, as recommended by the Vaidyanathan Committee Report, Department of Agriculture &amp; Co-operation (DAC) has awarded a Pilot Study to IASRI. The Pilot Study is being conducted in five States viz. Assam, Gujarat, Odisha, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. The Study will also explore the feasibility of using of Satellite imagery, use of Personal Digital Assistance (PDA) and Global Positioning System (GPS) in data collection. As a follow-up to this Pilot study, based on its results, M/o Agriculture may have to conduct regular survey to generate quick estimates of crop area and yield rates at National and State level. The expertise of the NSSO may be utilized for this purpose. NSSO has separate Agriculture Statistics Wing and has capacity to collect, supervise and process the data. NSSO may be entrusted with this regular survey. The finalization</p>
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			<p>and implementation of the proposal will take some time.</p> <p>c. In response to NSC's recommendation on taking up supervision of ICS Scheme by NSSO (FOD) once in five years rather than every year, M/o Agr. have expressed that dilution in the current exercise will adversely affect the quality of crop statistics. Also, the Ministry has impressed upon continued annual supervision by NSSO to ensure reliability of crop statistics.</p> <p>d. In order to diversify the activities of AS Wing to cater to the requirements for the purpose of addressing data gaps in the existing system relating to Agricultural Statistics, several meetings have been held with higher officers of Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC), National Accounts Division (NAD), Indian Agriculture Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), Department of Agriculture &amp; Co-operation (DAC) and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying &amp; Fisheries (DAHDF), etc. over the past one year. The main outcomes of these meetings are summarised as follows:-</p> <p>(i) A Technical Committee under chairmanship of DG, NSSO would be constituted to look into details of integrating the data on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) conducted by the State Governments and the data on</p>
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crop density obtained through Satellite images supplied by MNCFC while planning of the CCEs under the present Scheme "Improvement of Crop Statistics" being implemented jointly by NSSO (FOD) and the State Governments. The members of the Committee would also include Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Space Application Centre (SAC) Ahmadabad, DAC, IASRI, State DES etc.

(ii) In order to address the issues of non-availability of reliable data relating to fodder production in the country, several meetings were organised by AS Wing Faridabad with senior officers of the DAHDF. On the basis of outcome of the above meetings, Secretary, DAC was approached to include various parameters for collection of data on Feed and fodder by Secretary, DAHDF.

(iii) Secretary, MOSPI also desired to include the suggested parameters in ICS Scheme implemented jointly by NSSO (FOD) and State/ UT Government. As a result, a Pilot Study is being undertaken by AS Wing, NSSO (FOD) in selected Regional Offices of NSSO (FOD) during the ensuing Rabi Season 2015-16. The crops covered under this Pilot Study are Wheat and Paddy. The methodology adopted for estimation of Dry fodder Yield would be same as that of the crops covered under the Scheme.

94		<p>(2) With regard to the non-acceptance of the State estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Accounts Division (NAD) pointed out that the concerned States were not aware of the non-acceptance and the basis on which the Ministry of Agriculture furnished estimates for compilation of national accounts. The discrepancies only came to light during the process of reconciling State GDP estimates with the national GDP estimates. The NSC observed that this was against good statistical practice, and directed the DAC to invariably communicate to the States any divergence from the State estimates and the reasons for doing so.</p>	--do--
95	<b>3.35</b>	<p>(3) The NSC observed that the continued allocation of a large human resource component to the ICS programme does not appear to be justified given the minimal use of its reports and data.</p>	
96		<p>4. Given the nature of use, the NSC felt that the same purpose can be served by doing this exercise once every five years rather than every year as at present. In view of the numerous other data gaps in agricultural statistics which had been identified by the Vaidyanathan Committee and by the National Accounts Division (NAD), a suitable proposal for more effective use of the human resource in agricultural statistics may be developed, and this matter may be taken up with the Ministry of Agriculture at its highest policy level.</p>	

97	3.41	(1) Before giving a commitment to the World Bank for using the software on pilot basis (which seems to be a requirement to take the assistance of the Bank), the NSSO needs to internally evaluate the software in more detail for its suitability for the NSSO surveys and for this purpose they may, if necessary, initiate a dialogue with the World Bank.	<p>For evaluating the usefulness of World Bank CAPI solution have been tested in field. The field experience in this regard has been discussed with the World Bank during the meeting held on 01.12.2015 and 22.12.2015. A report on the evaluation of the CAPI Solution was presented to the NSC in its 80<sup>th</sup> meeting held during 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> January, 2016. In the meeting it was decided to implement CAPI Solution in the proposed PLFS.</p>
98		(2) The NSC should be kept abreast of the developments in this regard at suitable intervals.	
99	4.8	<b>(1)</b> The DIPP may consider the revised/ finalized figures of the source agencies either after 11 months or after 13 months and take a decision in consultation with the source agencies. But, the second option of 13 months seems to be a better option. The present practice of revising the figures after 12 months may be discontinued.	<p>In order to examine and implement the recommendations of the NSC, a Committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of the then Principal Adviser, Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP to review the methodology of compilation &amp; revision of Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) and suggest measures for improvement in the Index. The Ministries / Departments supplying production data on Core industries and CSO's representatives were members of the Committee. The Committee deliberated the issues relating to delay in submission of data by source agencies, estimation methodology and the time period for finalization of the data and ICI.</p> <p>On the basis of the discussions held and recommendations made by the Committee, a Report has been prepared and the same has been submitted to the NSC.</p>
100		(2) The source agencies should not exhibit a different commitment in terms of time lines for data flow to the CSO and the DIPP. Substantial revisions in data even after furnishing data for IIP purposes, by the source agencies is not a good practice and should be avoided. If any source agency has difficulties in data collection due to non-response or delayed response, the agency should consider collecting data under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 to ensure quality and timeliness.	

101		(3) Time lines for data flow may be reviewed by the DIPP in consultation with the source agencies and they should come out with a clear and transparent revision policy, as was done by the CSO in case of IIP.	
102		(4) In case of the Ministry of Steel (Joint Plant Committee), the CSO (ESD) and the DIPP may have detailed discussions with them on the problem areas. On the basis of the discussions, the CSO (ESD) and the DIPP may furnish a note to the NSC on the improvements worked out during the discussions.	A committee with representation from CSO, DIPP and JPC was constituted for the revision of methodology of ICI which has submitted detailed recommendations on accounting for revised data from JPC.
103		(1) With regard to the coverage in the IIP, the deficiency of not including RIL, SEZ data in the IIP should be overcome in the proposed revision of IIP.	RIL, SEZ has already been included in the frame of factories in the new series of IIP.
104	<b>4.14</b>	(2) It was noticed that data coverage in the IIP is partly on census basis and partly on fixed sample basis. There could be problems in interpretation when these two components are put together. The CSO (ESD) may study this aspect in detail on the basis of international standards/practices and report to the NSC.	Detailed explanation for this will be provided in the manual under preparation for the revision of IIP base year.
105		(3) Main problem noticed was delay in receipt of data by the source	The sources, such as, the Office of Textile Commissioners, Coffee Board,

		agencies from the concerned informants and the resultant delay in flow of data to the DIPP and the CSO (ESD). Hence, source agencies may be advised to examine the feasibility of collecting production data under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 to ensure quality as well as timeliness.	have been advised to adopt the Collection of Statistics Act 2008. The other sources have in place statutory mechanism for collection of data.
106		<b>(4)</b> The CSI mentioned that release calendar, for reports (provisional and revised), was arrived at, with the approval of Committee of Secretaries, on the basis of schedule of data flow agreed upon by all the source agencies. Releasing updates on data by some source agencies beyond the agreed timelines is tantamount to not abiding by the decision of the Committee of Secretaries. The CSO (ESD) may flag this issue when the matter is taken up again in the Committee of Secretaries in respect of proposed revision of IIP.	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.
107	<b>4.17</b>	(1) The JPC may take up the matter with the Ministry of Steel to authorize them to collect data under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.	The Joint Plant Committee is officially empowered by the Ministry of Steel to collect data on the Indian Iron and Steel Industry.
108		(2) The JPC may collect data from alternative sources, such as steel plants in respect of sale of semi-finished steel and excise & sales tax returns in respect of production.	JPC reports data on production of salable steel by the main producers e.g. SAIL, RINL and TSL, on the basis of data collected from steel plants. JPC is also in the process of devising a system for data collection from Central Board of Excise & Customs, Ministry of Finance, for the process of reconciliation and validation of data collected from the steel producers.
109		(3) With regard to estimation of output as a fixed ratio of	It may be clarified that the estimation of refinery production (output) as

		throughput in refineries, the NSC suggested that the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas may directly get the data on output from the refineries.	93% crude throughput (input) is based on the methodology for compilation of Index of 8 core Industries and not due to any inadequacy of data on the part of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. The Ministry collects and maintains actual data directly from the refineries, both on refinery production (output) and crude throughput (input).
110	4.24	(1) The CSO (NAD) may assist in the required back series of National Accounts with base 2011-12 to the DIPP, for facilitating the use of the figures in constructing weighting diagram for WPI new series.	The recommendations of the Commission are noted and will be taken into consideration while finalizing the new series of WPI. The requisite information has been provided to DIPP.
111		(2) Sources of data collection for WPI in respect of agricultural commodities may be carefully fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture,	
112		(3) Particularly in the context of the likelihood of de-notifying mandis. Commodity exchanges and other possible sources should also be considered.	
113	4.24	4. It would be desirable to follow the NIC in respect of classification of items in WPI, as the SNA framework and the National Accounts follow the NIC. Users, particularly those who use some components of WPI as deflators, also may prefer the DIPP following NIC. In view of this, placing crude petroleum under Fuel and Power Major Group requires reconsideration. The recommendation of the Working Group in respect of coal may also be revisited for similar reasons. In case, fuel minerals	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.

		are proposed to be covered under Fuel and Power Major Group, weight adjustments have to be carried out very carefully and the indices for the items, so shifted, may need to be compiled separately within the major group to make the system user friendly.	
114	<b>4.24</b>	5. The approach followed in respect of electricity sector in taking average rate of sale would be suitable to be adapted in situations where a commodity is sold in its different dimensions in different seasons depending on demand. Switching over to this approach, instead of sticking to a predetermined set of specifications, for such commodities will facilitate better response and effective data collection. This approach may be followed along with the existing approach for about a year or so and if the new approach is working well, the existing approach may be discontinued.	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.
115		6. In case of items being produced by more than one factory, the CSO (ESD) may furnish to the DIPP the details of the list frame including identification codes and the relative share in output of each factory among factories producing that item in the descending order. The DIPP may apply suitable criteria to select factories for coverage and for keeping in the reserve list.	Action completed.

116		7. While fixing sources for data collection, the requirements of ensuring representativeness and capturing price differentials across the country, along with feasibility, may be kept in view.	Recommendation has been noted.
117		8. Integration of data collection and the relevant protocols may be worked out by the DIPP in consultation with the CSO (ESD) in respect of data collection for the WPI and the IIP from the common set of informants (items for coverage need not be common).	Back series data collection for IIP and WPI with base 2011-12 was done in an integrated fashion with the help of NSSO (FOD).
118		9. The Central Government has declared a National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy, which was published in the Gazette of India (Weekly) Part I-Section 1, Reference No. 501GI/2011, Issue No. 11, dated 17 <sup>th</sup> March 2012. The DIPP needs to place WPI data in the public domain in accordance with this Policy.	The recommendations of the Commission are noted and will be taken into consideration while finalizing the new series of WPI.
119	<b>4.31</b>	(1) The NSC expressed concern over the manner in which the CSO (NAD) has been compiling national accounts in respect of the mining sector and related activities. It was observed that the GVA is not being properly computed in respect of this sector, as the input cost in respect of a segment is being assumed to be in the same ratio for other segments in the sector. The NSC felt that since there are large mining companies, obtaining GVA may not be a big problem. The NSC desired that the NAD may put up a note, on the deficiencies and changes to be brought in,	A note on Mining Sector was presented before the Advisory Committee. Recommendations of the Committee have been implemented in the new series. The minerals covered under Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 are under the purview of IBM. Further, under Rule 45 of MCDR, every mine owner/lessee is required to submit Monthly/ Annual returns to IBM. These returns contains information on various parameters like production, Ex-mine Price, employment, material consumption, stocks, despatches etc. On the basis of the information furnished in the statutory returns the GVA of minerals covered under MCDR are compiled

		in the methodology, to the Advisory Committee on National Accounts.	and provided to CSO. For other minerals covered under mineral sector, this office does not have any comments to offer.
120		(2) The Ministry of Mines may consult the Department of Space to explore the possibility of assessing surface mining, in terms of resources available and those that are already tapped (including illegal mining), using satellite images data.	IBM has already signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO, Department of Space on "Capacity Building and Technology Support for Monitoring of Mining activities/changes within mining lease area and 2 km buffer of Mining Lease Boundaries using time series Satellite Imagery". An application is also being developed in association with BISAG, Gujarat utilizing space application to monitor mining operations. It has been decided by the Ministry of Mines that system would be first developed on pilot basis for the state of Gujarat as it has already digitized its land record and BISAG already has the data related to digitized cadastral mining lease map of Gujarat. In addition to this, IBM has initiated the proposal of developing the Mining Tenement System for mineral administration encompassing the grant of mining lease to the closure of mine where in movement of mineral/ore will also be monitored online.
121	<b>4.31</b>	(3) The mining sector statistics should ideally include all activities in the form of a life cycle, starting from mining, related construction, manufacturing, and trade etc. Since, these aspects are handled in a number of Ministries at the Centre and in the States; it is desirable that the CSO (ESD) brings out a manual to lay down a conceptual and methodological frame work and statistical	India is a member of United Nations. Ulaanbaatar Group on Statistics for economies based on natural resources including mining sector has been constituted by UN. India is being represented through IBM. The Ulaanbaatar Group on Statistics has prepared a manual laying down a conceptual and methodological frame works. This is being used by concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central government and States/UTs.

		products that need to be brought out by different Ministries at the Centre and the States.	
122	4.36	The NSC approved the survey instruments proposed by the Labour Bureau for the conduct of the WCFI&ES, subject to the following conditions:  1. The details of centres to be covered in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh may be finalized in consultation with the respective State Governments.	As suggested by the NSC, centres were identified in consultation with the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The centres of Andhra Pradesh are Guntur, Nellore & Vishakhapatnam and However the centres of Telangana are Hyderabad, Mancheriyal and Warangal. The WCFI&ES has been completed.
123		1. A formal reference may be made by the Labour Bureau to the Nodal Officer (under the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011) with a request to certify that the proposed survey if conducted would not amount to unnecessary duplication. A copy of the Certificate of the Nodal Officer may be furnished to the NSC.	2 In compliance with the recommendations, a certificate was issued by the Nodal Officer, Labour Bureau vide this office letter number 23/3/2013-CPI-IW(NS) dated 21.03.2014.
124		3 Appropriate steps may be taken to capture enough data on house rent.	2. In order to capture enough data on House Rent approximately 20,000 House Rent Schedule (Schedule: B1) has been allotted (@ 7 schedules/sub-round/sub sample) for the main survey of Working Class Family Income & Expenditure Survey (WCFI&ES).
125	4.36	3. The Labour Bureau may consider separate indices for handloom and construction workers, instead of integrating them in the CPI-IW, since there are significant differences in the characteristics of such workers.	4 In addition to the seven selected sectors to be covered in the present WCFI&ES, 2 more sectors namely; Construction and Handloom will be covered on experimental basis in two centres. Feasibility of constructing separate indices for Handloom and

			Construction worker will be considered as per the data collected in the survey.
126		<p>4. The Central Government has declared a National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy, which was published in the Gazette of India (Weekly) Part I-Section 1, Reference No. 501GI/2011, Issue No. 11, dated 17<sup>th</sup> March 2012. The Labour Bureau needs to place its data in the public domain, in accordance with this Policy. It was further suggested that the Labour Bureau may place the indices and data in the public domain, as soon as the indices were placed before the Standing Tripartite Committee. In case of any difficulty in releasing indices/ data, the matter may be brought before the NSC.</p>	5 Labour Bureau regularly publishes data on CPI-IW (2001=100 series) vide its official website. The newly constructed indices will be uploaded in the website as and when prepared.
127		6 The base revision exercise should be taken up once in five years, keeping in view the fact that the Laspeyre's index has an upward bias. The base year should be aligned in future to the survey year in which the NSSO conducts quinquennial round on consumer expenditure survey.	6 The main survey for collection of data on Income and Expenditure has been launched by NSSO w.e.f. 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2016 at all 88 centers. The feasibility of aligning the base of CPI-IW with the quinquennial round of NSSO on consumer expenditure will be explored in due course.
128	4.43	(a) Not all the information desired by the NSDA can be collected through sample survey methods that are used by the NSSO. In view of this, the NSDA may need to consider a multipronged approach.	NSDA is working on developing its LMIS system which captures training related data. Planning Bureau of MSDE, which has been recently setup and is in charge of all matters pertaining to statistics and database on skilling and entrepreneurship, also working on various data sources in skilling.
129		(b) The starting point would be to prepare a list frame of SVTPs. The Sixth Economic Census carried out by the CSO (ESD) may be useful for this purpose. The NSDA may obtain the	NSDA has written letter to CSO in May, 2015 requesting CSO to provide State-wise directories of establishments engaged in training/teaching from the sixth Economic

		state-wise directories of establishments engaged in teaching/ training from the CSO (ESD) and use these to up-date the list already available/ under preparation by them.	Census. In response to the request made, CSO has informed that NIC 3 digit codes have been used in Sixth Economic Census and it is very difficult to establish one to one correspondence between NIC 3 digit code and VTPs. However, State/ UTs wise directory of establishments with a strength of 10 or more workers would be made available to NSDA.
130		(c )This comprehensive list of larger SVTPs can be used to collect the requisite information on a census basis through the state-level machinery, such as the SSDAs and the District Industries Centres.	This would be explored once the action taken on recommendation no. (b) is assessed.
131	4.43	(d)This would, however, not cover establishments which provide vocational training, but for whom this is not the principal activity. This would include most establishments which provide on-the-job training or have apprenticeship systems. An estimate of the magnitude, and perhaps the occupational skills, may be obtained through the enterprise surveys carried out by the NSSO from time to time. The NSDA may develop a suitable module for collecting the desired data and submit this to the NSC for consideration of including it in the next NSSO enterprise survey. There is urgency in the matter, as the next enterprise survey is scheduled for the year 2015-16.	NSDA had forwarded probable set of questions that could be included as part of the NSSO's next round of enterprise survey. After multiple rounds of discussion and deliberation, NSSO has incorporated questions on skill development in 73rd round NSS survey that began in July, 2015.
132		(e) For information on the demand for training, suitable questions may be framed by the NSDA for possible inclusion in future NSSO household surveys.	NSDA had forwarded probable set of questions that could be included as part of the NSSO's next round of employment unemployment survey. Subsequently, representative of NSDA has been co-opted as a member of Standing Committee on Labor Force Statistics (SCLFS) and suitable questions would be incorporated in next round of Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS).

133		(f)The NSDA would need to set up an institutional structure to manage the data that could come in from diverse sources.	MSDE has setup a Planning Bureau which is responsible for coordination/ supervision and monitoring of various data sources on skill development available across the country and outside.
134	<b>4.49</b>	(a) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare may put in place a data collection system, on private sector health statistics, under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and the Rules made thereunder.	The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) launched a web based portal namely Health Management Information System (HMIS) in 2008. A provision has been made in this portal to capture facility level performance related data from private sector health facilities also. MoHFW vide its DO letter (NO O12021/1/2012-Stat (PRC)) dated 14 <sup>th</sup> May, 2015 sought clarification from MOSPI on a number of issues so that Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and the rules made thereunder can be used for collecting data from private sector health facilities through HMIS. MoSPI vide letter no. P-12011/7/2012 dated 08.06.2015 replied that most of the queries of MoH&FW are related with CoS Act, 2008 and CoS Rules, 2011. The copies of the Act and Rules were forwarded to MoH&FW wherein details of appointment of Statistics Officer, the duties and responsibilities of the Statistics Officer and his relation to Nodal Officer have been explained. MoH&FW has to take further necessary action in this regard.
135		(b) Informants of data on cause of death may be sensitized about the concepts, classification and other parameters.	Reports on cause of death are published by the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORGI) based on the data collected by them, therefore, ATR may be obtained from ORGI on this point.
136		(c) Vital statistics for SCs, STs and OBCs need to be produced from the SRS data. If the sample size in a given year is inadequate for estimating the characteristics,	As suggested by M/o H&FW, This issue is being taken up with O/o RGI.

		possibility of using three years data for estimating them may be explored.	
137		(d) For health insurance data, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) may be considered as a source and a regular data flow system may be established in consultation with the IRDA.	Under the RashtriyaSwasthyaBimaYojana (RSBY) being implemented by MoHFW as a centrally sponsored scheme, health insurance coverage is provided to BPL families and other 11 categories of Unorganized Workers (UOWs) (MGNREGA Workers, Construction Workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, Beedi Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers). The scheme is presently implemented in 342 districts of the country. The IT System established for RSBY captures first hand data received from the Insurance Companies and the State nodal agencies concerned. Transfer/flow of data are being regulated by IRDA (Health Insurance) Regulation 2013, under which all Insurance Companies are responsible for reporting data directly to IRDA. Hence there is no requirement of establishing separate data flow system.
138		(e) It was observed that the registration data on number of doctors and nurses does not take care of deregistration and migration. Ways and means have to be found out to tackle this problem. One method is to provide for periodic renewal of licenses/ submission of periodical returns in the relevant law. The other method could be to obtain this data through a survey or a census. Other alternatives may also be explored. The final aim should be to get data on those who are actually practicing rather than	Medical Council of India (MCI) is maintaining the records of registration of number of Doctors and Nursing Council of India is maintaining the data on registration of Nurses in India. Therefore  ATR may be obtained from MCI and Nursing Council of India directly.

		on those who are registered.	
139		<p>(f) The Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare may, on the basis of the details given in the theme paper, the Discussion paper and the above suggestions, organize a Workshop of all the user Ministries/ Departments at the Centre and States as well as researchers, to firm up on improvising HMIS and finalise on indicators to be produced as an official commitment, in the context of National Health Policy and the UHC. Quality aspects, additional data requirements, and additional source agencies, that need to be roped in, may also be assessed in the Workshop. Where necessary, participation of States/ UTs in enriching data on regular basis may be ensured.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare has been organizing regular national and regional level workshops. These workshops are continuously contributing to data quality improvement and also making requisite enhancements in existing HMIS. Further, to assess and improve HMIS data quality, a Third Party Assessment (TPA) has been initiated by the Ministry. At present, pilot on HMIS data quality is in progress. There is also a Technical Advisory Group in the Ministry comprising representatives of Programme Divisions of the Ministry and Development Partners which meets on regular basis to assess data quality. Further, for assessing additional data requirements a system is in place where Programme Divisions under the chairmanship of Mission Director, National Health Mission provide guidance and/or suggestions for inclusion of additional data items or modifying the procedure of obtaining already existing data sets that are being collected under HMIS. MCTS (Mother Child Tracking Systems) is also being strengthened which provides data based on tracking of individual mother and its child unlike the HMIS that fetches data at facility level. New initiative of Web services has also started where other portals like those of States and hospitals could be accessed, in future, by the HMIS automatically so as to improve data quality and timelines of HMIS. In view of the above, this Ministry does not find it necessary to organise another workshop with Other Ministries/ Departments on this issue.</p>