

Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission's Annual Report 2015-16

S. No.	Ref. Para No.	Recommendations of the Commission	Action Taken
1	2.5	Strengthening the source agencies of IIP and IIP Unit of CSO a) Whether the data collection for new series could be carried out under the provisions of Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.	A comprehensive note on the observations of NSC was sent to the NSC.
2		b) Whether the source agencies in particular, the Office of Textile Commissioner and the Indian Bureau of Mines have separately moved any proposal for creation of posts.	
3		c) Whether any manpower requirements for the new series of IPP are included under the Cadre Review Proposal of Indian Statistical Service, being considered in the Government.	
4	2.11	Status of action on previous NSC Annual Reports (1) time may be given up to 31 st October, 2015 for receiving the ATRs from different Ministries/ Departments and the Annual Reports may be tabled in Parliament in the coming Winter Session, noting the non-compliance, if any, by the Ministries/ Departments.	The ATRs are being laid in both Houses of Parliament in the current Session itself.
5		(2) the position in respect of all the NSC Annual Reports may be verified and action may be taken to ensure that all pending Reports (along with ATRs) may be tabled in Parliament by the coming	

		Winter Session of Parliament.	
6		<p>Conducting next economic census</p> <p>1. It is too early to take a view on the timing/ requirement of conducting the next (7th) EC.</p>	Recommendation has been noted.
7	2.18	<p>2. Comparison of Directory of Establishments obtained from the 6th EC and Business Register may be taken up for a few selected districts and results may be presented before the NSC.</p>	Comparison of Directory of Establishments and Business Register was done.
8		<p>Back series of Consumer Price Index (Base Year 2012=100)</p> <p>(1) Back Series computed for the period of January 2011 to December 2012, adopting methodologies mentioned in para 2.22, may be put in public domain.</p>	
9	2.26	<p>2. The interpolated House Rent indices and consequently the modified Housing and Overall/ General Indices for CPI (Urban) and CPI (Combined) for the period of January 2013 to May 2013 may also be released. This may also be declared as Back Series and a proper explanatory note may be given in order to avoid the confusion among users.</p>	Implemented. The relevant data, along with suitable explanatory notes, have been placed on the website of this Ministry.
10	2.30	<p>Changes in Annual Survey of Industries(ASI)</p> <p>The NSC endorsed the recommendations of the SCIS, except on a few aspects, where</p>	

		<p>the following recommendations were given:</p> <p>(1) With regard to the proposal to exclude units, having less than 10 employees for three consecutive years, from the survey coverage of ASI, it was noted that registration/ licensing criterion on no. of workers under the Factories Act relates to maximum number of workers who may be engaged on any day by the unit but not to average number of workers as followed in ASI, and that the definition of 'worker' under the Act is different from that followed in the ASI. This being the case, the no. of workers as per ASI may be different. Since, registration criterion is much stronger compared to the criterion based on number of workers (which may be volatile) for deciding the coverage under ASI, and since the units may engage more number of workers subsequently, the proposal, to eliminate units having less than 10 employees for three consecutive years from the coverage under ASI, is not agreed to.</p>	Recommendation has been noted.
11		<p>(2) The proposal to have joint returns compiled for all of those units having same State code, District code, 3-digit NIC code and management in</p>	The modification in the definition of Joint Return (JR) in ASI is being implemented from ASI 2015-16 onwards. CSO does not have the mandate to publish district level estimates. The data of the States/UTs would be given in the same format as is being given now.

		<p>conformity with formation of strata as per new sampling design at State x District x 3-digit frame NIC level is not agreed to, as this may pose problems in data collection. Hence, Joint Returns may be compiled for all of those units having same State x 3-digit NIC code. If figures in the joint return obtained at State level have to be allocated to district level, criteria for allocation may be worked out and additional information, as per the criteria worked out, may be collected in the joint returns.</p>	For deriving district level estimates from Joint Returns units by State/UT DESs, it is proposed that the criteria for allocation of consolidated figures in the Joint Returns obtained at State level to the units at the District level be provided to the States after consultation with SCIS
12		(3) In the proposed modified structure for 'Type of Organisation', appropriate code may be provided for Limited Liability Partnerships.	Action completed.
13		(4) It was proposed that a new column may be added in the Output Block in the ASI schedule with heading 'Subsidy/ Rebate' under 'Distributive Expenses' to include subsidy/rebate product-wise and that the value in this column may be added to Gross	Action completed.

		Sale Value to arrive at the ex-factory value. It was decided to include only 'Subsidy' in place of 'Subsidy/ Rebate' in the relevant column of the Output Block.	
14		(5) With regard to introducing data collection w.r.t ITC-HS codes in the Output Block, it was decided to create a separate Block to collect data on quantity and assessable value for each product in terms of ITC-HS code.	The pre-testing of the new block is being done in ASI 2015-16. The report of the same may be discussed in the NSC meeting before finalizing the structure of the newly proposed block for regular data collection in ASI.
15	2.34	<p>Report on Child Sex Ratio</p> <p>The NSC recommended that the CSO (SSD) may address the following problems noticed in its study that were flagged by participants during deliberations in the 79th NSC meeting and come out with appropriate analysis and findings:</p> <p>(1) It was noticed that only employment-unemployment survey data was used in the study, which as reported did not provide adequate sample size. NSS, being a multi-subject survey, covers different sets of households for different subjects. For example, along with employment-unemployment, the subject of consumer expenditure was also surveyed. This data also contains details relevant for estimating sex ratios. Taking this data enhances the</p>	A request was sent to NSSO (CPD) to provide the estimates using the pooling of State Sample data. The NSSO has informed that the exercise is not feasible as the NSSO samples were selected with a different objective and hence not appropriate for child sex ratio compilation. The same has been communicated to NSC.

		sample size for estimating sex ratios etc. Moreover, if the State sample data collected by the DESs is also considered, the sample size could be further enhanced (procedure for pooling of estimates of central and State sample recommended by the NSC may be used).	
16		(2) With regard to census age data (also survey age data), normally it is expected that there could be digit preference in reporting age, due to a host of reasons. As a result, heaping may be noticed in respect of numbers against certain age figures such as those ending with '0' or '5'. This aspect needs to be studied and if noticed, its effect needs to be eliminated/ reduced, before taking up comparison.	The bias, if exists, may happen, while reporting the age of both male and female. Hence, this bias in reporting is unlikely to affect child sex ratio. As SSD, CSO can access only the final age wise Census data released by ORGI; it is not in a position to review the age data.
17	2.37	<p>Progress/Status of various statistical activities and initiatives</p> <p>(1) The CSO, in particular the NAD which has got ISO certification, may maintain and periodically update a manual containing induction material, for use as reference material by the officers/ staff presently working and by the new comers.</p>	Methodological details on compilations of national accounts have been placed in the public domain. To elaborate these documents, manuals containing induction material on the activities of the National Accounts Division (NAD) are under preparation and are likely to be ready within six months. Steps will be taken to update them periodically.

18		<p>(2) The CSO may technically support the MCA in analysing its database in respect of manufacturing & services sectors and in bringing out its own reports.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is implementing a Plan Scheme 'Corporate Data management' (CDM) that envisages to create in-house data mining and analytics facility with the objective of disseminating corporate sector data in a structured manner. The MCA conducted a Workshop on 07.09.2016 in which officers of CSO also participated. In the workshop, various functionalities of the CDM Data Warehouse & Business Intelligence system were demonstrated.</p> <p>The CSO has initiated a dialogue with the Income Tax Department on using tax data on corporate sector to strengthen the MCA database.</p>
19		<p>(3) Reasons for major adjustments made while preparing Supply Use Table (SUT) may be placed before the ACNAS, before placing the SUT in public domain.</p>	<p>SUT were presented before the ACNAS on 28.12.2015 and as per the advice of the ACNAS, a two man committee comprising Dr. G.C. Manna, ADG (NAD) and Dr. A.C. Kulshrestha, former ADG (NAD) was constituted to oversee the SUT and major adjustments made therein, before placing it in the public domain. The two man committee has approved the SUT and thereafter, same was uploaded on the website of the Ministry.</p>
20		<p>(4) The NAD may compile a national balance sheet on experimental basis and bring out a technical paper on it including the methodology used thereof.</p>	<p>For compilation of data in respect of national balance sheet, two components, namely stock of physical assets and stock of financial assets are required. Data on stock of physical assets is available in the NAD. For data on stock of financial assets, discussions were held with the RBI with regard to methodology and availability of data. Further discussions, on the availability of data on sectoral and instrument-wise details and on valuation</p>

			principles, would be held with officers of RBI, before deciding on further course of action.
21		(5) Developing a Wage Index may be considered for use as deflators in the services sector.	Wage Index which could be used as deflators in service sectors is not available at present. The matter is being placed before the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS) for evolving appropriate strategy and methodology for having such an index for use in the next base revision exercise of national accounts. Concerned Ministries will also be consulted in the process.
22		(6) The progress in respect of implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group on Green National Accounts may be placed in the public domain from time to time.	<p>It has been decided to implement the recommendations of the Expert Group set up to develop a framework on Green National Accounts of India in consonance with System of Environmental Economic Accounting – Central Framework (SEEA-CF) adopted by UN Statistical Commission in 2012 in a phased manner. A copy of the Report of the Expert Group on Green National Accounts is available on the MoSPI website at http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Green_National_Accounts_in_India_1may13.pdf. Preparation of Green National Accounts requires compilation of Asset Accounts, Physical Supply and Use Tables and Monetary Supply and Use Tables.</p> <p>Indicators for compilation of Accounts for selected sectors have been identified and an Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted. The meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Group was held in March 2015 to assess the availability of relevant statistics with concerned Ministries/Departments and other data source agencies. The existing data collection systems</p>

		<p>in the Ministries are to be oriented to meet the data requirements for SEEA-CF. The present data system is not in a position to support this requirement and therefore, it needs a massive re-orientation in terms of efforts for collection, compilation and dissemination. A suitable institutional mechanism to fill up the data gaps in other sectors/components would be developed by the concerned Ministries in due course. While Ministries will make efforts to explore the possibility of compiling the accounts and eventually develop action plan to fill up the data gaps, it would be difficult to draw a time frame for all the accounts under SEEA-CF in view of the existing data gaps.</p> <p>As an initiative for capacity development on the subject, a one week Training Programme on Environmental Economic Accounting intended for ISS Officers upto the level of Directors was organized at NSSTA, Greater Noida in March-2016.</p>
23		<p>(7) The SMOC may be modified in the manner already recommended by the NSC to have it conducted in partnership with Universities and Population Research Centres.</p> <p>SMOC is now renamed as Child GTI. Based on the recommendations of NSC in its 70th meeting, a Committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Smt. G.S. Lakshmi (DDG, NSSTA) with Dr. Bandana Sen (Director SDRD), Smt. SunitaBhaskar (Director, SSD), Smt. R. Savithri (Director, CAP) and Smt. DebanjanaDatta (Director, NSSTA) as members. The committee submitted its report within 3 months of its constitution. The report along with the concept note was submitted to NSC after approval from Secretary(S&PI).</p>

24		(8) Reports on the seminars/ workshops conducted from time to time may be circulated to NSC members.	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.
25		(9) The CSO (NAD) may bring out a paper on highlights of SDP revisions, after they have been placed in the public domain by the States.	NAD is in the process of discussion with States in respect of SDPs for the new series with base year 2011-12. When all the States bring out their new series of SDPs, CSO will bring out a paper on revisions in the public domain.
26	3.10	<p>Statistical Disclosure Control in sample surveys</p> <p>(1) The following easily implementable minimum general standards may be laid down for sample surveys:</p> <p>(a) RSEs and number of sample observations may be indicated in respect of marginal totals (rows and columns, as may be applicable) in each table.</p> <p>(b) Cells with estimates based on sample observations less than 20 in number shall not be reported separately. In case, estimates in marginal totals are based on sample observations less than 20 in number, such rows and columns, as the case may be, shall not be reported separately.</p>	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.

27		<p>2. While the above minimum standards may be implemented straight away, the MOSPI may constitute an Expert Committee to evolve detailed standards on SDC in respect of micro-data and different types of tables.</p>	<p>An Expert Committee to evolve standards for Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. U.C. Sud, Director, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI).</p>
28		<p>Ten year Cycle for the NSS</p> <p>(1) The issue of ten-year cycle for NSS has been deferred.</p>	<p>The general subject coverage of Ten Year cycle of NSS was again discussed by NSC in its 89th meeting. However, the decision on ten-year cycle was deferred and NSSO was advised to prepare a list of essential surveys, which need to be carried out in the next three years.</p>
29	3.18	<p>2. The NSSO, in consultation with the concerned departments, may re-examine the whole issue of ten-year cycle in a holistic manner and place its findings/ suggestions before the NSC.</p>	<p>Subsequently, NSSO presented list of requests/suggestions received from different Ministries/Departments/State Governments etc for surveys before NSC in its 91st meeting. It was decided in the meeting that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 76th Round of NSS would be a six month survey during the period July-December, 2018. The subjects were also shortlisted for 76th Round. However, before finalizing the coverage it was felt that FOD may assess the workload involved in the above survey to facilitate the NSC to take a final decision in this matter. 2. 77th Round of NSS would be conducted during the calendar year 2019 on the subjects including Situational

		<p>Assessment of Agricultural Households and All India Debt and Investment Survey. Taking note of the demand received from NAD to include the survey on Land and Livestock holdings in NSS 77th Round, NSC desired that NAD may give a detailed note justifying inclusion of survey on the subject before a decision in the matter is taken.</p> <p>3. 78th Round would be a six month survey during the period January-June, 2020.</p> <p>The issue i.e. the subject coverage of NSS rounds was discussed in the 92nd meeting of NSC held on 24th March 2017.</p>
30		<p>3. Special efforts be made during 2016-17 to update and digitize UFS frame.</p>
31		<p>4. Representation in the Standing Committee on UFS matters may be enhanced. The Committee may be include membership from the NIC, the Department of Space and the ORGI.</p>

32		5. The NSSO may report to the NSC, the revised schedule for completion of UFS.	The target date for completion of UFS phase 2012-17 is 30 th June, 2017.
33		<p>Preparation of master sample for use in future NSS rounds</p> <p>(1) In the study of shorter schedules, in particular, in the iterative algorithm, applying variance standard and/ or Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for convergence of iterations may also be considered. The study may consider more splits (particularly, in respect of non-food items) and inclusion of items of high variance as stitching variables. Revising the choice of stitching variables for smaller States may also be considered.</p>	A Core Group within the Working Group of NSS 72 nd Round (July 2014-June 2015), constituted to examine methodology of splitting schedule 1.0 for using shorter schedule on consumer expenditure and also suggest a suitable methodology of developing a master sample for use in future NSS Rounds. The recommendations of NSC were discussed in the subsequent meetings of the Core Group. SDRD had undertaken all relevant exercises as guided by the Core Group. The results of all such exercises in detail along with recommendations of Core-Group were included in the final report of the Core Group. This report was submitted in December 2015.
34	3.30	(2) One of the objectives of Master sample is to generate inter-censal estimates on population and its characteristics. This has to be considered specifically.	The report of the Core Group was placed before the NSC as part of agenda for discussion during the 83 rd meeting of NSC held on 29 th – 30 th April, 2016.
35		(3) The NSSO may obtain population census data (available at village/ ward level in the Primary Census Abstract) and Economic Census data at EB level. The two data sets may be integrated and used in preparing Master sample for demographic and enterprise surveys of NSS.	

36		(4) The NSSO may place its comments and ideas on alternative designs as also the above suggestions, before the Core Group.	
37		(5) The issue of a Master sample for enterprise surveys has yet to be addressed by the Core Group and alternative arrangements may need to be made, if necessary.	
38	3.33	<p>Tabulation Plan and estimation procedure for 72nd NSS Round</p> <p>(1) Tables on tourism characteristics may be generated separately for the reference period of 365 days and 30 days, in accordance with the manner in which the reference period has been used in data collection. In other words, there is no need to inflate the data collected for a reference period of 30 days to obtain an estimate for 365 days and <i>vice versa</i>.</p>	Action completed.
39		(2) It was reported that information on Special Domestic trip was collected as per the specific requirement of the Ministry of Tourism and that quality of this data cannot be ascertained through validation. Hence, the tables and indicators generated from this information may be placed before the Working Group for its recommendations on	

		whether to include them in the reports of the survey.	
40	3.37	<p>Survey instruments for the 73rd NSS Round</p> <p>The survey instruments formulated by the 73rd NSS Round Working Group were presented before the NSC by the officers of the NSSO in the 78th NSC meeting. The NSC approved the survey instruments formulated by the Working Group.</p>	NSS 73 rd round has been conducted as per the survey instrument approved by the NSC.
41	3.51	<p>Implementation of CAPI</p> <p>(1) The NSC did not agree with the interim recommendation of the SCLFS on fixed panel design. Instead of changing the sampling design altogether; the NSC desired that rotational panel design with design based estimates may be retained. The first visit data under this design would be a replica of the regular EUS framework of the NSSO. It also facilitates generation of Annual estimates. Moreover, under the usual field conditions, particularly in the urban sector, the assumption made in the fixed panel design that households would be fixed for a period of three years seems to be a strong and unreasonable assumption. In view of this, the NSC desired that the SCLFS may be informed accordingly and consider other design issues in this light.</p>	NSC has approved the sample design, revised by the SCLFS in light of the recommendation of the NSC, with minor modifications.

42		<p>(2) The NSC approved the recommendations of the SCLFS with regard to the schedules of inquiry, subject to the following changes/ suggestions:</p> <p>(i) Details to be collected on vocational/ technical training for persons of age group 12-59 years may be taken out from the demographic particulars block of the schedule and placed in a separate block. Its continuation in the schedule may be reviewed every year, depending on its use and the relevant items may be deleted/ dropped if they are not required in any year.</p> <p>(ii) The item 'number of years in formal education' needs to be included in the demographic particulars block of the schedule, as this information is important in the context of SDG indicators. The current question may be continued provided that the instruction to the field staff makes it clear that the level of last class attended be recorded and not just completion of a stage of schooling (5th pass, 8th pass, etc.).</p> <p>(iii) Appropriate instructions may be incorporated in the Instruction Manual to guide the</p>	<p>After incorporating the recommendations of NSC, revised Schedules of enquiry was placed in the 83rd meeting of NSC. NSC approved the Schedule of enquiry.</p>
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		<p>field functionaries on the quarters of each year in which data on usual principal and usual subsidiary economic activity particulars of household members are to be collected.</p> <p>(iv) In the block on current weekly activity particulars, -</p> <p>(a) Information on 3-digit NCO code for each work activity for each day need not be collected. It would be sufficient to collect the information as a single item for the entire reference week.</p> <p>(b) Information on wage/ salary earnings for the work on each day may be collected only for the 'work activity status' codes relating to casual labour. For regular wage/ salaried persons, earnings during the preceding calendar month corresponding to that regular wage/ salaried work may be collected as a single item. For self-employed persons, information on gross earnings during last 30 days from the self-employment activity may be collected, which could be used as a</p>	
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		<p>classificatory variable.</p> <p>(v) Appropriate changes in the schedules may be made on the basis of sampling design finalised.</p>	
43		<p>3. The NSSO may bring out a dissemination plan on tables and unit-level data. The NSSO may convene data user conferences periodically for reviewing the dissemination plan from time to time.</p>	A release calendar of dissemination of results and unit level data of PLFS has been prepared. In the next meeting of SCLFS, detailed tabulation plan of PLFS will be discussed where the issue of data user conference will be taken up for discussion.
44		<p>4. The NSC considered the report on the pilot testing of WB CAPI solution and recommended that the solution may be adopted for the PLFS for which the NSSO may take timely action to obtain necessary financial and administrative approvals.</p>	Necessary action in accordance with the recommendation is being taken.
45	3.57	<p>Progress/Status of various statistical activities and initiatives of NSSO</p> <p>(1) The NSSO may continue furnishing quarterly reports to the NSC on the progress/status of various statistical activities and initiatives.</p>	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.
46		<p>(2) The report of the Expert Group on methodology for the pilot household survey on estimation of household income, savings and investment along with suggestions on alternative approaches may be placed</p>	Six meetings of the Expert Group have been held so far. The tenure of the Expert Group is upto December, 2016. As per decision taken in the fourth meeting of the Expert Group, the first interim Report consisting of revised framework for the Pilot Survey

		before the NSC for review.	alongwith a time schedule for the tasks involved and an assessment of the additional resources required at various levels was submitted to the NSC. This was followed by discussions with the then Chairman (NSC), who suggested some fresh experimentation on questions in the schedules and mode of seeking information. Accordingly, another set of schedules was prepared and deliberated upon in the 5th meeting held on September 22, 2015. These schedules were field tested and the feedback received was discussed in the sixth meeting of the Expert Group held on 02 nd June, 2016. The final set of schedules as recommended by Expert Group is being finalised. After receiving the final set of Schedules from SDRD, the second interim report will be submitted to NSC.
47		(3) The report of the 72 nd NSS Round Working Group on feasibility of master sample may be expedited.	Core Group of the Working Group of NSS 72 nd round had submitted its report in December, 2015. The report has been placed before the NSC in its 83 rd meeting of NSC held on 29 th – 30 th April, 2016.
48		(4) The NSSO may review its manual on pooling of Central and State NSS samples on the basis of experience gained and success achieved so far and the comments/suggestions received on the manual. The manual should include relevant algorithms to be more user-friendly.	The manual on pooling of Central and State sample data, prepared by NSSO, was circulated to the States. It has also been placed on the website of the Ministry. Besides these, NSSO periodically organises pooling workshops for States. However, DPD has so far not received any comments/suggestions from any user including the State DESs regarding the improvement/modifications in the pooling manual. Therefore, the methodology of pooling and poolability tests as described in the manual remains the same. NSSO processes the unit level data

		<p>of NSS in Unix platform and all the processing software are developed in-house on Unix platform, which is a Character User Interface. State tabulation software is prepared in DOS platform by converting the Unix-based software. The pooling software given in the manual is DOS-based as state level tabulation software that is given by DPD to the States for various NSS rounds are DOS-based and most of the states are using the same for quite some time now. In the tabulation software, related instruction and processing algorithms are documented in the 'Read me' files given in the manual. The software for poolability tests are given in Windows platform for operational ease of the users along with necessary operational instructions.</p>
49	<p>5. The methodology to be adopted in the proposed PLFS should include providing inputs necessary in the context of recent methodological change in respect of services sector in compilation of national accounts, wherein labour-input method has been introduced. In view of this, the NSSO may obtain the requirements from the NAD and place them along with their views before the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS). NSC will take a call on this, on the basis of the report of the SCLFS.</p>	<p>NAD has been requested to furnish the necessary requirements from PLFS in the context of methodological change in respect of services sector in compilation of national accounts. The requirement of NAD from PLFS will be discussed in the next meeting of SCLFS.</p>

50		(6) The NSSO, in particular the SDRD which is going for ISO certification, may maintain and periodically update a manual containing induction material, for use as reference material by the officers/ staff presently working and by the new comers.	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.
51		(7) Reports on the seminars/ workshops conducted from time to time may be circulated to NSC members.	
52		Land Use Classification (1) the MOSPI may constitute an Expert Group to make a detailed examination and provide advice within six months.	
53	4.7	(2) the officers of the CSO (NAD), CSO (SSD), the DAC, the DOLR, the RSA, the MOEFC and representatives of a few States may be included in the Group.	In the Cadre review, a Dy. DG (Statistical Adviser) level post has been created in Department of Land & Records (DoLR) to take care of technical requirements of the Department in consultation with the related Ministries/Departments of the Central Government.
54		3. non-official members to be included in the Group may be decided with the approval of the Chairperson, NSC.	
55	4.17	Statistics on Education (1) It was stated that the analysis of budget expenditure on education covers expenditure	The MHRD has been requested to forward a detailed methodology for estimating the expenditure on education. The exercise will be

		on education by all the Ministries and State Governments. The CSO (NAD) is requested to take up an exercise to check the consistency between the approaches followed by the MHRD and the CSO (NAD).	taken up to check the consistency between the approaches followed by the MHRD and the CSO(NAD) once the detailed methodology is received from MHRD.
56		(2) The recommendations in the Theme Paper and the Discussion Paper may be considered by the MHRD in an appropriate way for implementation.	Comments have already been submitted to NSC mentioning that monitoring the quality of publishing School Education Statistics with the present arrangement is not workable and matter is under consideration.
57		3. The MHRD may evolve a holistic approach for regular data collection on education sector. It was suggested that Higher Education Institutions may be covered on census basis, that recognized/registered School Education Institutions may also be covered on census basis and that unrecognized/ unregistered School Education Institutions may be covered on sample basis. The MHRD may prepare a list frame for all the three components. For preparing the frame on unrecognized/ unregistered School Education Institutions, Economic Census data may be used. The MHRD may also consider having the data collection under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, where necessary and effective, to	Both higher and school education data is collected on census basis including for unrecognized schools. Invoking Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 have been discussed in Steering Committee meeting and UGC Rules with recent amendment have been found more effective.

		improve compliance.	
58		(4) In the existing system, it appears that the MHRD does not have any control on the quality of data. Hence, it is suggested that the MHRD may evolve a system of statistical audit on the quality of data, through sample checks etc.	A decision has already been taken to constitute two separate committees under the Chairmanship of DDG; one for School Education having members from NEUPA and another for Higher Education having members from UGC, NIC and AICTE in order to develop mechanism for statistical audit on quality of data through sample checks.
59	4.21	<p>Index of Service Production (ISP) and Service Price Index (SPI)</p> <p>(1) Need for integration of approaches, to be followed in respect of all the statistical products on services sector, needs no emphasis. In particular, such integrated approach, which conforms to National Accounts framework, is desirable in respect of indices, being produced by different agencies on the sector. All methodological and data issues may be placed before the Standing Committee on Services Sector.</p>	Representative of Office of Economic Adviser, DIPP has been included as a member of the Standing Committee on Services Sector. Methodological and data issues faced in the development of the Service Price Indices will be placed before the Committee as and when required.
60		(2) In cases where it is difficult to compile service price index due to data availability constraints and the wage component is very high, the feasibility of compiling wage index as a proxy or an indirect measure may be considered.	Compilation of wage index will be considered once such services are identified for the development of Service Price Index
61		(3) With regard to data flow, there is a need to lay down the requirements along with specifications. Source official	Office of Economic Adviser has identified 10 sub-sectors of services viz. Air, Banking, Insurance, Port,

		<p>agencies to be made responsible for data flow may be identified and methodological guidance may be provided to them to produce indices for the respective sub-sectors.</p>	<p>Postal, Road, Telecom, Railways, Trade and Business for development of Service Price Index (SPI). Source agencies for eight services have been identified and the respective agencies have been approached to supply the data required/compile the index of the concerned sub-sectors.</p> <p>Attempts are being made to identify possible source agencies for remaining two sub-sectors viz. trade and business services.</p>
62		<p>(4) Use of modern Information Technology, particularly in cases where on-line marketing is common, may be considered for effective data collection on price quotations.</p>	<p>An attempt is being made to develop the Road (freight) Service Price Index by obtaining price data for 514 identified routes through alternative available data sources such as websites on the internet run by the private sector players.</p>
63		<p>Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey</p> <p>(1) The instructions contained in the MOSPI Notification dated 5th December 2011 may be complied with.</p>	<p>MOHFW will comply with all the instructions contained in MoSPI Notification dated 5th September, 2011.</p>
64	4.27	<p>(2) The survey methodology may be suitably updated, keeping in view the issues/concerns/suggestions mentioned in para-6.</p>	<p>The survey methodology in view of the issues raised will be updated. For instance, in response to the concerns raised on mega cities, three more metro cities (i.e. Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai), in addition to Delhi, to provide separate estimates for slum and non-slum areas will be included. However, it may be noted that it will not be possible to use the house listing details available in the socio-economic Caste Census; as CNSS requires the up-to-date information on availability of children aged 0-4 years, 5-9 years, and 10-19 years living in each</p>

		<p>household in the selected PSUs. The socio-economic Caste-Census was conducted in 2011, and thus, will not provide the most recent information on household composition.</p> <p>In addition, with regard to the issue raised on clustering effect, it is mentioned that CNNS is selecting only 20 children from each of the three age groups (i.e. 0-4, 5-9, 10-19 years), as an independent frame from a PSU, rather than selecting 60 children from the entire age group. The estimates for all indicators will be provided independently for the three age groups. Moreover, CNSS will collect biological samples only from half the sample, which is 10 children from each of the three age groupseg.,NFHS-3 selected 25 women from each PSU, which is larger than the target sample size for each age group.</p>
65	(3) The MOHFW may examine the NFHS-3 data on sub-round basis in order to identify the nature and timing of strong seasonal effects and use the information to select the appropriate period for survey to be conducted in each State.	<p>MoHFWwill examine the NFHS-3 data on sub-round basis to identify the nature and timing of strong seasonal effects and use the information to select the appropriate survey period for each state. However, at the same time, it is mentioned that based on existing literature and knowledge base, MoHFW have already mapped out factors that have strong seasonal effects to help select the most adequate survey period for each state. For instance, the biannual mega dose Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) is known to have strong effects on serum retinol concentration for 6-8 weeks post supplementation round. Each state in India has different months assigned for VAS administration, and thus, the schedule of mega dose VAS in each state has been</p>

		taken into account, and tried to schedule the data collection at least two months after the biannual VAS round. In addition, for each state, schedule data collection was attempted considering the operational feasibility, avoiding the most difficult season (e.g. heavy rain, snow fall etc.) and election period.
66	(4) Given the above, MOHFW may examine the feasibility of spreading out State samples evenly across the year as was done in the NFHS-3.	The NHFS-3 data collection continued for only 3-5 months in each state, which is comparable to the data collection plans for CNNS. This arrangement was made considering the operational feasibility. Since the CNNS will be completed in the respective domains within four months, MoHFW acknowledge that it may not properly address the issue of seasonability. Therefore, as agreed during 81 st NSC Meeting, we will specify the time period of the year in which the data was collected in each state and clearly state that estimates do not hold for the entire year. For seasonally affected indicators, MoHFW will also not produce national level estimates. In addition, in case CNNS is replicated in future, the efforts will be made to collect data during the same time period of the year in each state. Lastly, in the village questionnaire, a question is being added which enquires the availability of seasonal food items in the market and household, in order to provide necessary information to interpret individual dietary intake questions.
67	(5) While disseminating State level estimates, it would be proper to specify the time (period) of the year to which they relate and also to clearly state that they do not	MoHFW specify the time period of the year when data were collected in each state, and also clearly state that they do not hold for the entire year. The MOHFW will ensure that these are clearly mentioned in

		hold for the entire year.	CNNS survey report.
68		(6) National level estimates may not be arrived at, in respect of seasonally effected indicators. However, in case of non-seasonally sensitive indicators, national level estimates may be attempted.	It is ensured that no attempts will be made to provide national level estimates for all the indicators that are sensitive to the seasonal effects (e.g., prevalence of wasting, micronutrient deficiencies, morbidity etc.). National level estimates will be provided only for non-seasonal sensitive indicators.
69		(7) If the CNNS can be situated by using the PSU list of NFHS-4 for selection of sample PSUs, the usability of its findings will significantly enhance. Hence, the MOHFW may adopt this approach. Since CNNS and NFHS-4 are both under the MOHFW, there should not be any problems of confidentiality.	The use of a subset of NFHS-4 PSUs as a basis of CNNS sampling frame would significantly enhance the usability of CNNS survey findings and making inferences about the changes in various indicators. Indeed this was positively reviewed by the MOHFW. However, it may be noted that due to several critical technical and operational challenges, it will not be feasible to use the NFHS-4 PSU list. Notably, the rural PSUs in NHFS-4 consist of villages with approximately 40 households or more, whereas in CNNS, only PSUs with at least 150 households are to be included. Hence, the random selection of PSUs in CNNS from a subset of NFHS-4 samples will result in selection of PSUs with inadequate size (i.e. household numbers). Importantly, a large number of states in the country, especially states in the north-eastern region, are known to have small villages with less than 150 households. Therefore, using the NFHS-4 PSUs as the basis of our sampling unit, will lead into a significant proportion of PSUs being excluded, which will introduce substantial bias in sample selection. It is to be noted that PSUs considered in CNNS which has at least 150 households do include

		<p>smaller villages as linked villages, similar to other large scale surveys.</p> <p>CNNS is designed to provide state level estimates for all the indicators, whereas NFHS-4 is designed to provide district level estimates. The stratification used at the district level may not be compatible and hence, create difficulty in selecting the sub-sample required for CNNS.</p> <p>In addition, only a few parameters overlap between CNNS and NFHS-4. Therefore, linking the two surveys by using the same PSU lists may not be required.</p>
70	4.34	<p>Study on socio-economic impact of National Highways on rural population</p> <p>The first option does not need the concurrence of the NSC, as no survey would need to be carried out. However, the 'Guidelines on conducting statistical surveys' given in the aforementioned MoSPI Notification would apply in case of the second option.</p>
71	4.35	<p>In view of the above, the NHAI may first consider both the options and in case they require a survey for the proposed study, they may place a formal proposal before the NSC, indicating the objectives with more clarity.</p>