



Annual Report 2016-17

The National Statistical Commission have the privilege to present their Eleventh Report as required under the Government of India Resolution date the 1st June 2005 published in the Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Part-III Section-4 (Appendix-I).

This Report covers the period from April 01, 2016 to March 31, 2017 as also a brief account of recommendations made by the Commission since its inception.

**National Statistical Commission
New Delhi**

Acknowledgment

The National Statistical Commission is deeply indebted to all the experts in various fields, the Government Departments and senior officers with whom it had intractions and consultations in its working. Without their involvement and cooperation, it would not have been possible for the Commission to work effectively on its mandate.

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List of Abbreviations

ACNAS	Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics
ADG	Additional Director General
AIWOT	All-India Workshop of Trainers
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASSS	Annual Survey of Services Sector
AVA	Average Value of Assets
ATR	Action Taken Report
BR	Business Registers
BOP	Balance of Payments
CAP	Coordination and Publications Division
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CES	Consumer Expenditure Survey
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption by purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Chief Statistician of India
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DAR	Debt Asset Ratio
DDG	Deputy Director General
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DG	Director General
DGCIS	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
DoC	Department of Commerce
DPD	Data Processing Division
EB	Enumeration Block
EC	Economic Census
ESD	Economic Statistics Division

FOD	Field Operations Division
FSU	First Stage Unit
FG	Focused Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GST	Goods and Service Tax
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVO	Gross Value of Output
IBM	Indian Bureau of Mines
ICI	Index of Core Industries
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
ISS	Indian Statistical Service
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
MMRP	Modified mixed Reference Period
MSME	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MOSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
NAD	National Accounts Division
NBFC	Non-Banking Financial Companies
NDSAP	National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NPA	Non-Performing Assets
NSC	National Statistical Commission
NSS	National Sample Surveys
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NSSTA	National Statistical Systems Training Academy
OEA	Office of the Economic Adviser
OGD	Open Government Data
ORGI	Office of the Registrar General of India
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
RBI	Reserve Bank of India

RGI	Registrar General of India
RRB	Regional Rural Banks
RSE	Relative Standard Error
RTI	Right to Information
SARFAESI	Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest
SCIS	Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics
SDC	Statistical Disclosure Control
SCLFS	Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics
SCARD	State Cooperative Agricultural Rural Development
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPCL	Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living
SSD	Social Statistics Division
SSS	Second Stage Stratification
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPAC	Training Programme Approval Committee
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

Executive Summary

Introduction

1. The National Statistical Commission (NSC), consisting of a part-time Chairperson, four part-time Members and an ex-officio Member, has been functioning since 12th July 2006. The Chief Statistician of India (CSI) is the Secretary to the Commission.

(Paras – 1.1 to 1.6)

2. The NSC has a 13-point mandate. In addition, the functions of the Governing Council of the NSSO were entrusted to the NSC. The NSC has also been assigned oversight functions on the statistical surveys conducted by different Ministries at the Centre.

(Paras – 1.7 to 1.9)

3. The Commission held ten meetings during the financial year 2016-17. In all the ten meetings, the Commission deliberated on the issues referred to it and on issues covered under its mandate.

(Paras – 1.10 to 1.11)

4. Five professional Committees were constituted on 5th October 2016 by the MOSPI on the advice of NSC.

(Paras – 1.12 to 1.15)

5. The annual expenditure on account of the establishment of the NSC is being met from a demand under the MOSPI voted by the Parliament.

(Paras – 1.17 to 1.18)

Review of Statistical System of India

6. Review of the Implementation of Rangarajan Commission Recommendations has been undertaken in this section.

(Paras – 2.1 to 2.5)

7. Stakeholder's perspective and progress of Professional Committees have been dealt in this section.

(Paras – 2.6 to 2.12)

Review of statistical activities of the Central Statistics Office

8. The Economic Statistics Division (ESD) has undertaken revision of base year of all-India IIP from 2004-05 to 2011-12 under the guidance of a Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, former Member of the erstwhile Planning Commission. The NSC considered the proposal and approved the methodology for new series of IIP.

(Paras – 3.2 to 2.6)

9. The ESD and Computer Center of CSO apprised the Commission about the key elements of the Draft National Policy on Pricing & Dissemination of Sharable data of MoSPI. The NSC recommended placing the draft document on the Ministry's Website inviting comments from other Ministries/Departments/Private Organizations/Individuals and the same may be placed before the NSC after incorporating the comments/suggestions.

(Paras – 3.7 to 3.13)

10. The National Accounts Division made a detailed presentation on the Institutional Approach to GDP Estimation and methodology for preparing quarterly GDP estimates and the Commission was apprised about the important SNA 2008 recommendations, major changes made in the compilation procedures of revised series with Base Year 2011-12, extension/improvement of coverage and use of results of recent surveys in compilation of revised series of GDP etc. NSC recommended that NAD may bring out a paper on how to introduce double deflation method in System of National Accounts (SNA) and the data flow required for the purpose.

(Paras – 3.14 to 3.21)

11. National Accounts Division presented the second interim Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Saving and Investment through Household Survey under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.L. Shetty, former Adviser, RBI. The NSC recommended the launch of a pilot survey with

the instruments submitted before the Commission.

(Paras – 3.22 to 2.26)

12. National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) made a presentation before the Commission on the training modules designed for probationers of Indian Statistical Service Officers. The NSC recommended that NSSTA will prepare a “Reference Document for Training of ISS officers” in two months’ time and place it before NSC for consideration.

(Paras – 3.27 to 3.30)

13. Central Statistical Office (CSO) made a presentation before the National Statistical Commission on the movement of IIP vs Manufacturing Sector Gross Value Added (GVA).

(Para – 3.31)

14. Status on the possibility for introducing pilot survey for collection of data on output, input and related prices was undertaken and DG, CSO presented a paper on “Introducing a Quarterly Survey of Manufacturing Sector”.

(Paras – 3.32 to 3.34)

15. Dr. Rajiv Mehta, Member, NSC presented a status note on the Core Statistics.

(Paras – 3.35 to 3.37)

Review of statistical activities of the National Sample Survey Office

16. The NSC has been exercising the functions of the erstwhile Governing Council of the NSSO. The functions include deciding the subjects for coverage in each NSS round, formulating methodology, and overseeing the processing of data and the release of survey reports/ unit level data by the NSSO. During the period under report, the NSSO released 5 reports based on the data of the 70th and 72nd NSS rounds.

(Paras – 4.1 to 4.3)

17. The report of the Household Indebtedness in India, Report No. 577 based on the NSS 70th Round Survey data was submitted to the NSC. The Report No. 577 (Household Indebtedness in India) was approved by the NSC subject to implementation of certain recommendations.

(Paras – 4.4 to 4.8)

18. The draft tabulation plan and estimation procedure for the 73rd NSS round formulated by the Working Group were approved by the NSC with certain observations.

(Paras – 4.9 to 4.11)

19. The 74th NSS round is devoted to a survey on services sector, which would form a prelude to the Annual Survey on Services Sector (ASSS). The survey instruments formulated by the 74th NSS Round Working Group were approved by the NSC.

(Paras – 4.12 to 4.15)

20. The 75th NSS Round would be a household survey. A Working Group for the 75th NSS Round constituted to formulate methodology for the round is functional. The survey instruments formulated by the 75th NSS Round Working Group were approved by the NSC.

(Paras – 4.16 to 4.22)

21. Preliminary discussion on the subject of NSS 76th round survey was taken up and NSC recommended that the 76th round of the NSS would be a six month survey during the period July 2018 - December, 2018. The subjects short-listed for this six month round are (i) Disability (ii) Drinking water (iii) Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing conditions.

(Paras – 4.23 to 4.27)

22. Aspects of finalization and release of NSS reports and its results were discussed and SDRD was asked to present a note to the NSC giving details of systems and processes being followed in data processing/ report writing along with the suggestion for its improvement.

(Paras – 4.28 to 4.31)

23. The NSSO submitted the finalized report of the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) on formulation of Sampling Design and structuring the schedule of inquiry for the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). The NSC approved the revised survey instruments, subject to the certain conditions.

(Paras – 4.32 to 4.34)

24. SDRD presented the study on Sub-Stratification Variable for the selection of households for Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). After detailed deliberations, the recommendations given by the SCLFS on the Sub-Stratification variable were endorsed by the NSC.

(Paras – 4.35 to 4.40)

25. The report of the expert committee to evolve Statistical Disclosure Control was submitted and NSC recommended that the report may be put in public domain (on the website of the Ministry) for inviting the comments of stake holders.

(Paras – 4.41 to 4.47)

Review of statistical activities of other Central Ministries

26. DIPP constituted a committee under the Chairpersonship of Principal Advisor, Office of the Economic Advisor to review the methodology for Index of Core Industries (ICI) including revision policy of ICI and mechanism for submission of data by source agencies and the report was submitted to NSC. The NSC approved the recommendations of the Committee, subject to certain observations/ suggestions.

(Paras – 5.1 to 5.5)

27. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) briefed the Commission about the difficulties being faced by DGCI&S in compilation of services trade data. The NSC recommended MOSPI to take up the matter with Department of Revenue.

(Paras – 5.6 to 5.12)

- 28.** Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) proposed the Revision of Index Numbers of Wholesale Price Index with Base Year 2011-12. The methodology and the new series of the WPI with base 2011-12 were approved by the National Statistical Commission.

(Paras – 5.13 to 5.15)

Review of Statistical Activities of State DES

- 29.** Review of Statistical Activities of DES of Gujarat was undertaken.

(Paras – 6.4 to 6.11)

Chapter-1

Introduction

Setting up of the National Statistical Commission (NSC)

1.1 The Government of India set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC) vide Notification No. 85 dated 1st June 2005 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-III-Section-4. The Commission consists of a part-time Chairperson, four part-time Members and Secretary, Planning Commission as the ex-officio Member.

1.2 In 2015, the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) came in to existence in place of the Planning Commission and became the successor in all matters of interest of the Planning Commission. Accordingly, the aforementioned Notification dated 1st June 2005 was amended vide Notification No. 19 published in the Gazette of India Weekly (9-15 May 2015) (Annexure-1). As a result, the Chief Executive Officer of the NITI Aayog has been made the ex-officio Member of the NSC, in place of the Secretary, Planning Commission, with effect from 24th March, 2015.

1.3 The Chief Statistician of India (CSI) is the Secretary to the NSC. He has a dual role, as he is also discharging the functions of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI). In order to support the CSI in providing assistance to the NSC in the discharge of its functions, a small secretariat comprising a Deputy Director General and a Director with other support staff has been created.

1.4 The service conditions of the part-time Chairperson/ Members of the NSC and of the CSI have been laid down in the Government of India Notification No. 465 dated 10th May 2006 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II-Section-3-Sub-Section (ii).

Composition of the Commission

1.5 Constituted, from time to time, in accordance with the aforementioned

Notifications, the NSC has been functioning since 12th July 2006. The part-time Chairperson/ Members of the NSC have a maximum tenure of three years. The names of the persons holding part-time positions in the NSC during the period under report are given below:

Dr. RadhaBinod Barman - Chairperson from 04-05-2016

Prof. Mahendra Dev - Member till 04-07-2016

Prof. Rahul Mukherjee - Member till 19-07-2016

Dr. Rajiv Mehta - Member since 06-11-2015

Dr. Manoj Panda - Member since 09-11-2015

1.6 Dr. T.C.A. Anant has been the CSI and Secretary to the Commission during the entire period under report.

Mandate of the Commission

1.7 Under the Government of India Resolution dated 1st June, 2005, the NSC is mandated, -

- (a)** to identify the core statistics, which are of national importance and are critical to the development of the economy;
- (b)** to constitute professional committees or working groups to assist the Commission on various technical issues;
- (c)** to evolve national policies and priorities relating to the statistical system;
- (d)** to evolve standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies in different areas in statistics and lay down national quality standards on core statistics;
- (e)** to evolve national strategies for the collection, tabulation and dissemination of core statistics, including the release calendar for various data sets;
- (f)** to evolve national strategies for human resource development on official statistics including information technology and communication needs of the statistical system;

- (g)** to evolve measures for improving public trust in official statistics;
- (h)** to evolve measures for effective co-ordination with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on statistical activities including strengthening of existing institutional mechanisms;
- (i)** to exercise statistical co-ordination between Ministries, Departments and other agencies of the Central Government;
- (j)** to exercise statistical audit over the statistical activities to ensure quality and integrity of the statistical products;
- (k)** to recommend to the Central Government, or any State Government, as the case may be, measures to effectively implement the standards, strategies and other measures evolved under clauses (c) to (h);
- (l)** to advise the Government on the requirement of legislative measures on statistical matters including the statute for the National Statistical Commission; and
- (m)** to monitor and review the functioning of the statistical system in the light of the laid down policies, standards and methodologies and recommend measures for enhanced performance.

1.8 In addition to the above mandate, all functions of the Governing Council of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) were entrusted to the NSC with effect from 30th August 2006, in accordance with a decision of the Union Cabinet in its meeting dated 10th August 2006. The functions mainly relate to overseeing the conduct of National Sample Surveys (NSS) on various socio-economic subjects through the NSSO and the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) in the form of rounds, each round normally being of one year duration coinciding with the agricultural year. From the 68th NSS Round onwards, the NSC has been constituting Working Groups on subjects decided by it, in a manner that the Working Groups will be able to assist the NSC, in overseeing the entire gamut of

survey activities for each round.

1.9 The NSC has also been assigned certain oversight functions in respect of the statistical surveys conducted by different Ministries at the Centre. For this purpose, the MOSPI notified Guidelines, vide Notification No. 232 dated 5th December 2011 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-III Section-4, requiring concerned Ministries at the Centre to obtain concurrence of the NSC for conducting any statistical survey. Apart from concurrence, the Guidelines provide for recommending of names of experts by the NSC for constituting Committees to formulate methodology etc., for conducting various surveys with the NSC's oversight and for finalizing survey reports in consultation with the NSC.

Working of the Commission

1.10 The Commission held ten meetings during the financial year 2016-17. The dates of the meetings are indicated below.

Meeting No.	Dates of the Meeting
83	29 th -30 th April, 2016
84	27 th and 28 th May, 2016
85	25 th June 2016
86	20 th and 21 st July 2016
87	23 rd and 24 th August 2016
88	22 nd and 23 rd September, 2016
89	27 th October, 2016
90	5 th December, 2016
91	3 rd February, 2017
92	24 th March, 2017

1.11 In all the ten meetings, the Commission deliberated on the issues referred to it and on issues covered under its mandate. The Commission also had consultations and detailed discussions, with the concerned subject matter specialists, on improvements to the statistical system in the respective fields. Minutes of each meeting of the Commission were recorded

and circulated to all the Members of the NSC and the same were confirmed in the subsequent NSC meeting after discussion. The recommendations of the Commission, as and when made, were forwarded to the concerned Government Departments/ Offices for appropriate action.

Review of official statistical system of India

1.12 The mandate of the commission entrusted it with the responsibility of monitoring and reviewing of the functioning of the Indian Statistical System with respect to policies, standards and methodologies with a view to recommend measures for its enhanced performance. The significance of this aspect was particularly recognised in the context of rapidly transforming data environment leading to e-governance, digital records and digital transactions in the administrative processes. Statistical systems worldwide need to gear up to meet the needs of a wide range of data users, stakeholders and decision-makers by producing more data with quality and timeliness. During the period of reporting, special emphasis was laid by the NSC on the review that involved benchmarking on the recommendations of Rangarajan Commission, interactions with stakeholders, examining State statistical systems and constituting committees to examine in depth on sectoral and operational dimensions of the statistical system.

Constitution of Committees

1.13 The NSC is mandated to constitute professional committees to assist it on various technical issues. As mentioned in para 1.8, the Working Groups were constituted from time to time by the NSC for NSS surveys being planned under the survey programme with the dedicated subjects in the NSS rounds. Besides, as mentioned in para 1.12 above, during 2016-17, the NSC recommended for constituting five committees with specialized subject focus to complement its endeavour of monitoring and review of statistical system in contemporary context. The following five professional Committees were constituted on 5th October 2016 by the MOSPI on the advice of NSC.

S.No.	Name of the Committee	Under the Chairmanship of
i	Committee on Real Sector Statistics	Dr. B. B. Bhattacharya *
ii	Committee on Financial Sector Statistics	Prof. Ravindra H. Dholakia
iii	Committee on Fiscal Statistics	Dr. D.K.Srivastatva
iv	Committee on Online Reporting System	Dr. Ashok Nag
v	Committee on Analytics	Prof. N.L.Sarda

* Due to sad demise of Dr. B. B. Bhattacharya, Chairman of the Committee, Prof. Sudipto Mundle was made the Chairman of the Committee on Real Sector Statistics w.e.f 17th April 2017.

1.14 The constitution and detailed Terms of Reference of each of the five committees mentioned above are given at Annexure-2.

1.15 The NSC convened a special meeting of the Chairmen and Co-chairmen of the five committees constituted by the NSC in NITI Aayog on 26th October 2016, chaired by Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice-Chairman NITI Aayog providing the genesis and focus assigned to these committees and the expectations from the Committees.

About this report

1.16 The NSC undertook review of various recommendations made in the past and gist of the same is given in Chapter 2. Details of NSC's review of statistical activities of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and of the NSSO and the recommendations made thereof are given in Chapter-3 and Chapter-4 respectively. Details of review of statistical activities of other Central Ministries and the recommendations of the NSC thereof are given in Chapter-5. NSC also delved into the review of official statistics in the States that is covered in the Chapter 6. Chapter 7 highlights aspects of the functioning of the Commission during the reference period and making brief mention of the limitations in fulfilling its mandate. Chapter 8 is regarding Assessment and Way Forward.

Expenditure of the Commission

1.17 The annual expenditure, on account of the establishment of the National Statistical Commission including salary and wages, domestic travel, office expenses, professional services, administrative services and requirements for day to day administration of the Commission, is being met from a demand under the MOSPI voted by the Parliament.

1.18 In the budget estimates for the year 2016-17, a provision of Rs. 133.00 lakhs was made for the NSC under the non-plan budget of the MOSPI which was later revised to Rs.145.00 lakhs as per the RE 2016-17. It was reported that an expenditure of Rs. 109.37 lakhs was incurred during the year 2016-17.

Chapter 2

Review of Statistical System of India

2.1 A robust and reliable system of official statistics is an essential prerequisite for formulation and monitoring of public policies and informed decision-making. The statistical system, as an adjunct to the system of governance in the country, is widely spread, aligned with the federal governing structure and is a combination of centralized and decentralized institutions. The elaborate statistical infrastructure of the system, built over the years to capture data and generate quality statistics, functions in the dynamic environment of data and statistics, methods and technology to meet contemporary data needs. This necessitates that the statistical system is reviewed periodically and strategies formulated for desired reinvigoration that would reinforce trust of the people and stakeholders and its relevance to the users.

Implementation of Rangarajan Commission Recommendation

2.2 The most comprehensive review of the Indian statistical system in the post-independence era was undertaken by the erstwhile National Statistical Commission chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan (henceforth referred to as Rangarajan Commission) which submitted its report in 2001. The Rangarajan Commission made 623 recommendations, listed in 11 chapters of its report covering all the aspects and domains of official statistics in sectors of agricultural, industrial, trade, services, infrastructure, social, economic, finance and external sector, prices, corporate, national accounts and Indian statistical system. These recommendations were considered in the Cabinet meeting held on 27th February 2002 and noted for implementation by concerned Ministries and Departments. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) was vested with the responsibility of overall coordination of the implementation of these recommendations.

2.3 Implementation of these recommendations has been periodically reviewed by the NSC and it was revisited in its 88th meeting held in September

2016. During the previous review in 60th meeting of the NSC held on 19th September 2013, it was informed that out of 623 recommendations made by Rangarajan Commission, 147 were implemented, 9 were not found acceptable for implementation and 467 were pending for implementation. It was also gathered that some of the recommendations of Rangarajan Commission were subsumed in the later developments and events as well as in the revised recommendations of the various committees set by NSC in the past. The latest status of implementation of Rangarajan Commission recommendation was reported to NSC by the MoSPI as follows:

Total Recommendations	:	623
Implemented	:	472
Rejected / dropped	:	19
Referred to NSC	:	12
Subsumed	:	53

2.4 Rangarajan Commission stressed on strengthening of State Statistical Systems for improving Official Statistics. There is also a programme for financial assistance to States to undertake modernisation of their statistical system. The National Statistical Commission visited Gujarat in July 2016 to understand what was done under this programme. The Data Warehouse built up by Gujarat Government is an example of an integrated information system to generate information focusing right from Taluka to assess socio-economic development and its comparison over time and space. Some other States also have taken initiatives on similar direction, however, many of the other States still depend on legacy systems, which do not have the desired features of relating data with ease and deep drive a Data Warehouse provides. If we can build similar repositories for all the States following standard concepts and definitions and with geo-coding of unit level data, it will be possible to build an integrated information system using state of the art technology for the whole country.

2.5 Rangarajan Commission recommended a Data Warehouse for the Fiscal statistics. This is important to understand and assess the impact of

government policies on socio-economic development. NSC has taken this up and a committee has been set up to define the requirement on data items, concepts and methods on aggregation, source systems for collection of the data which will help in developing an integrated repository on Fiscal Statistics.

Stakeholders Perspective

2.6 During the period of this report, NSC held two meetings with stakeholders on 20-21 July 2016 at Kolkata and 22nd September 2016 at Ahmedabad with representatives of different statistical agencies, users, scholars as well as decision-makers. The key takeaways from the interactions are as follows:

- a. In the last 16 years since the Rangarajan Commission report was submitted and accepted by the Government, the economic structure as well as the governance approach has changed with the inroads of digital tools, media reach, ease of rapid information access and propagation of e-governance. The requirement to update the data sets of various sectors of the economy on a continuous basis has also increased for formulating policies and plans.
- b. Statistical system is desired to focus on the requirements of emerging data demands and provide it with shorter time period by using technological interventions.
- c. There is a need to have a robust statistical system at grassroot and disaggregated levels of governance and decision making for better policy and planning purpose.
- d. While adopting new methodologies, the aspect of comparability and scope of providing the time series of data should also be considered.
- e. Some of the statistical indicators such as wage rate for urban and rural, migration, land use, education and health are needed to be generated at shorter periodicity and with the reduced time-lag.
- f. In many States there is serious deficiency in availability of human

resources for official statistics purpose and also the capacity of available human resources is not tuned to prevailing technological data environment.

- g. Various recommendations were made in the past to improve agricultural statistics. However put, serious deficiencies continue to exist particularly in respect of robust production estimates of crops and statistics on horticulture crops.
- h. Data warehouse need to be developed using latest technology for different sectoral level data for storage, archiving and user friendly availability from single platform.

Diagnosis of data environment

2.7 Indian statistical system is recognised to be an elaborate institutional setup with rich repository of data that has helped informed decision making process at different levels of decision making and evaluating various development schemes and programmes implemented by Central, State and local Governments. The system primarily had developed over the years and sustained in a data environment, that was less dynamic and had changed at modest pace. In recent times, with rapid advancements in information technology, communication network and digital applications in different walks of life, a need has been felt to review the existing statistical system, particularly in the context of arrangements of collection, collation, dissemination and interpretation of data and its utility to the users demanding data with better ability to understand and analyse. The present era is often quoted to be evolving data revolution with large amount of data being generated by the digital processes in government and outside. The framework of administrative data is rapidly transforming. Amongst the newer data demands are the indicators for globally accepted Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at national and sub-national levels.

2.8 In such dynamic shift in the data environment, there is growing importance to improve the quality and timeliness of various datasets generated by the system and relating different datasets for multidimensional

analysis for providing deeper insight into the fast changing social and economic structures in the country. The present data system supporting the national and sub-national economy and social development policies is predominantly based on macro aggregates and is less integrated across its decentralized components.

Review process in contemporary context

2.9 The periodic review of official statistics system is considered necessary to test impartial compilation and availability of information and data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation for serving the practical utility of the Government, the economy and the public. This is important to uphold trust of stakeholders in the system. The comprehensive review of the statistical system undertaken by the Rangarajan Commission kept these aspects at the center of its objectives. Incidentally, the aspects of public trust in official statistical system and its practical utility subsequently formed parts of United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, which were also adopted by the Government in the Union Cabinet meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and notified on 4th May 2016.

2.10 The Government has drawn up an ambition of doubling farm income in seven years, provide impetus for rapid industrialization through Make in India and pursue SDGs as per our international commitment. The Government also has a major responsibility for increasing jobs for over one crore people joining labour force every year. With a view to support development strategy subsuming these objectives, the official statistical system would need to be modernised absorbing Information and Communication Technology for an integrated approach to collection, processing, and dissemination of data along with developing capabilities on analysis and visualisation of data for deeper insight in its various dimensions.

2.11 Against this background, to complement its endeavour of monitoring and review of statistical system in contemporary context, NSC recommended for constituting five committees on specialized subjects focusing on

statistics in real sector, financial and fiscal sectors, on-line data reporting and data analytics. The envisaged scope of these committees is enormous with the coverage extending to sectors like agriculture, industry, services, labour and employment, banking and finance, fiscal, consumption, trade and so on. The distinguishing feature of this exercise is to explore building the system from the bottom-up approach with requirement clearly spelt out for consistency on concepts and definitions. A harmonized framework of data system with disaggregated consistency between micro and macro is considered to be providing perspective of social and economic structures and transformations therein. The uniformly scaled disaggregated data will have potential for addressing issues of productivity, competitiveness, decent employment, poverty elimination and achieving sustainable development goals more effectively. The deeper insight expected of an integrated information system should be highly useful for informed decision on structural transformation of the economy from agriculture to manufacturing and services industries, creating more and better jobs. This will also support efforts on strengthening of institutions and governance, reduction of regional imbalances and development and strengthening of market infrastructure.

2.12 The above ambitious task of the national importance, initiated by the NSC is picking up, though at a slow pace as of now, and is expected to accomplish its objective with stress on timeframe and with stimulated support and cooperation of concerned agencies. The challenge for each committee would be to define clearly data inputs sources agencies, definitions, outputs, periodicity, methodology for primary collection and aggregation, audit trails, data management and governance, development of data models and data warehouse, application of GIS, dissemination and visualization. Progress of Five Professional Committees constituted by the NSC was reviewed in the 92nd meeting of the NSC. During the reference period of this report, the following meetings were held by these Committees:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of Meetings held	Date on which Meeting held
1	Real Sector Statistics	1	10 th March 2017
2	Financial Sector Statistics	1	15 th February 2017
3	Fiscal Statistics	1	30 th March 2017
4	Committee on Analytics	1	16 th January 2017

Chapter-3

Review of statistical activities of the Central Statistics Office

3.1 The NSC is mandated, inter alia, to evolve standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies in different areas in statistics; to monitor and review the functioning of the statistical system in the light of the laid down policies, standards and methodologies and to recommend measures for enhanced performance. This chapter deals with the NSC's review of some of the statistical activities of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), which is under the Statistics Wing of the MOSPI, and its recommendations.

New series of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2011 -12

3.2 The revision of base year of all-India IIP from 2004-05 to 2011-12 was undertaken by the Economic Statistics Division (ESD) under the guidance of a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, former Member of the erstwhile Planning Commission. The Working Group recommended on the technical aspects of revision exercise including selection of item basket, weighting diagram, factories selection, identification of data sources and collection of data.

3.3 Based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) and the Working Group, the CSO (ESD) submitted a note and made presentation before the NSC in its 84th Meeting. The NSC noted, inter alia, the following aspects:

- (1) Following the procedure recommended by the Working Group, in consultation with source agencies and availability of data, 438 items were selected for manufacturing sector, whose index will be dovetailed with separate indices compiled for mining [by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)] and electricity sectors. The IBM identified 29 minerals for compiling mining index. Data on electricity generation would continue to be sourced from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in the new series of IIP.

(2) Weights of the new series at the sectoral level (Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity) were derived based on the revised estimates of National Accounts with base 2011-12. The weights at 2-digit, 3-digit and 4-digit levels of National Industrial Classification (NIC) have been derived based on the Gross Value Added (GVA) figures from ASI 2011-12. At the item level, GVO figures from ASI 2011-12 were used for drawing the weights. Working Group on IIP recommended adding subsidies to the GVA for drawing weights of heavily subsidised sectors (e.g. Petroleum, Refinery and Fertilisers). The SCIS agreed for the addition of subsidies to GVA in respect of Petroleum refinery segment. Accordingly, amount of subsidies provided to the 'Petroleum Refinery' sector in 2011-12 was added to the GVA figures of the industry group as available from Annual survey of Industries (ASI) data, to arrive at the weights for the relevant 4-digit of NIC. Based on this, the weights of other industries were adjusted. However, the SCIS has recommended for not adding subsidy in respect of Fertilisers segment. It was informed that a sub-group had been set up to deliberate on this issue.

(3) IIP (new series) would be compiled using data from 15 source agencies. Earlier there were 16 source agencies. Directorate of Sugar and Directorate of Vegetable, Vanaspati Oils and Fats were merged in 2015 to form a single Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils.

(4) M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas, Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Department of Fertilisers, Railway Board and O/o Jute Commissioner would provide production data on a census basis, i.e. for all the factories producing relevant items in the country. Other sources including Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) shall provide data from only a representative set of factories. In case of DIPP, the list of factories to be surveyed for collection of data have been drawn from ASI data for 4 years from 2009-10 to 2012-13 as well as factories which are already under the purview of DIPP, registered under the Industries Development and Regulation (IDR) Act, 1951. The effective frame size for the revised series in respect of the

DIPP is approximately 5600 which is a significant improvement from the existing 4300 quotations in current series.

(5) Data for 126 items in the new series of IIP will be collected in value terms instead of actual quantity of production. The practice has been adopted mainly for items classified as capital goods (e.g. machinery items whose production takes more than a month's time), or in case of items where quantity would not be a suitable unit to measure their actual contribution to the overall manufacturing basket (e.g. readymade garments, various types of medicines, etc.). For arriving at a production index for such items, the value of production would be suitably deflated using the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (with base 2004-05) at the individual product level. As and when the new series of WPI with base 2011-12 become available, they would be used as deflators for the purpose.

(6) In the new series of IIP, the use-based classification would be reframed into the following categories:

- (i) Primary goods- consisting of Mining, Electricity, Fuels and Fertilizers
- (ii) Capital goods- consisting of machinery items
- (iii) Intermediate goods- e.g. yarns, chemicals, semi-finished steel items, etc.
- (iv) Infrastructure/ Construction goods- e.g. paints, cement, cables, bricks and tiles, rail materials, etc.
- (v) Consumer durables- e.g. garments, telephones, passenger vehicles, etc.
- (vi) Consumer non-durables- e.g. food items, medicines, toiletries, etc.

3.4 Based on the data received from the source agencies and using the weighting diagram derived for the new series, indices and growth rates

were worked out. Correlations between the two series of monthly indices with base 2004-05 and 2011-12 (period: April, 2012 – July 2015) was found to be 0.8304.

Recommendations of the NSC

3.5 Giving its concurrence to the methodology for new series of IIP, the NSC made the following suggestions:

(1) The differential treatment of subsidy in respect of refined petroleum, fertilizers and other items may be explained in detail in the metadata.

(2) A study may be got conducted on growth trajectories of IIP and GDP manufacturing output and their interrelationship. Noting that GDP manufacturing includes unregistered segment of manufacturing (non-ASI) having different approach to estimate value added and what is taken into consideration for IIP, particularly value of output and not value added for sectoral indices, the study may bring out the problem of comparability for informed discussion.

(3) The new series of IIP along with relevant growth rates may be placed in the public domain latest by December, 2016.

(4) The existing dissemination plan through press releases may continue. In addition, final data at item/ quotation level may be maintained, to facilitate statistical audit.

(5) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) may be reminded on the earlier advice to compile and release separate indices for MSME sector with base 2011-12.

(6) The ESD may come out with a paper on treatment of out-liers in the data received. The ESD may also prepare a paper on value index. These two papers may be placed before the NSC at the earliest.

(7) To enhance system efficiency for quality and timeliness in IIP, the system up-gradation is already under consideration. The basic data capture and transmission from the source agencies would be

through automated online system with built-in validation rules. The database system should provide for security with adequate data access management provisions which can be verified when conducting independent audit. The system should be in place latest by December, 2016.

3.6 The above recommendations were forwarded to the CSO (ESD), vide communication no. 17(1)(84)/NSC/2016-17 dated 31st May, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Draft National Policy on Pricing and Dissemination of sharable data

3.7 During the 85th Meeting of the NSC, the CSO apprised about the key elements of the Draft National Policy on Pricing & Dissemination of Sharable data of MoSPI. It was informed that a variety of large scale sample surveys across the country are conducted on a number of sectors and results released by the MoSPI on a regular basis. The MoSPI also functions as the nodal agency for defining standards and conceptual framework for Government Departments/ Ministries/ States/ UTs which are involved in collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics, pertaining to their respective sectors. Dissemination of data on all the survey findings and reports is thus an important requirement and objective of MoSPI for the benefit of policymakers as well as different data users.

3.8 The Government of India adopted a new policy in 2012 namely the “National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP). The key principles on which data sharing and accessibility need to be based, as per the NDSAP, include among others, openness, flexibility, transparency, legal conformity, standards, interoperability, quality, security, etc. These underlying principles mark a significant departure from the previous notion of data pricing and serve to define the policy so as to apply to all sharable, non-sensitive data available either in digital or analog forms but generated using public funds by various Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations of the Government of India.

3.9 While the earlier policy on data dissemination dealt with the dissemination of statistical data, the NDSAP covers all kinds of data including socio-economic, geo-spatial, administrative, scientific data etc. The earlier policy had also mandated the creation of a national data warehouse in the MOSPI for access to the statistical data. The NDSAP provides a much clearer technology framework for data sharing. The Department of Science and Technology piloted the new policy in collaboration with Central Ministries. The Department of Information Technology has established an open data platform by creating data.gov.in through National Informatics Centre (NIC) for operationalising the NDSAP.

3.10 Department of IT created the open data portal called data.gov.in and adopted the “Implementation Guidelines for National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) Ver. 2.2” in February 2014. NDSAP once implemented is expected to lead to:

- a) Opening up of the information out of the Government System
- b) Making available of the accurate, reliable and unbiased information
- c) Providing Open Government Data(OGD) as single data Platform for the country for data sharing
- d) Establishment of a platform to promote innovation in government applications
- e) Enhancing government transparency, accountability and public engagement
- f) Utilizing effectively of Government data by providing meaningful visual representations
- g) Enabling development of innovative applications around datasets or mash-up from multiple datasets hence giving different perspectives to government data

3.11 MoSPI is responsible for the conduct of large scale sample surveys like NSS, ASI besides the economic censuses and has also the additional

responsibility as the nodal Ministry for all official statistics. While the general policy framework for data sharing and dissemination is already in place, MOSPI has to develop appropriate mechanisms for data sharing and dissemination in its area of responsibility.

Recommendations of the NSC

3.12 NSC made the following recommendations:

1) The draft policy document may be refined to address the following issues:

- a) Definition of sharable data, what comes under its purview with illustrations and whether it is a static/ dynamic list;
- b) List of sharable data to be shared on cost basis, and not the price of such data;
- c) International practices, as well as practices followed by O/o Registrar General of India(RGI) with respect to sharing unit level data of the Population Census, may also be kept in view;
- d) The document may look into provisions under the Right to Information (RTI) as well as NDSAP to ensure there are no infringements on either of their specifications;
- e) All data to be made available should be in user-friendly format with provisions for downloading in different format;

2) The draft document, after incorporating the suggestions, may be placed on the Ministry's website inviting comments from other Ministries/Departments/Private Organizations/Individuals and the same may be placed before the NSC after incorporating the comments/suggestions.

3) MOSPI website may provide single window link of all possible datasets/ databases being maintained by other Ministries/ Departments for accessibility convenience of data users.

4) It was also recommended by NSC to encourage dissemination of data

and reports in a convertible to CSV / datasheet format.

5) The Urban Frame Survey (UFS) frame comprising list of UFS blocks may also be provided on MoSPI website for the information of users interested in buying UFS maps.

3.13 The above recommendations were forwarded to the CSO (ESD) and Computer Centre, vide communication no. 17(1)(85)/NSC/2016-17 dated 17th August, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Institutional Approach to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimation including methodology of Quarterly GDP estimates

3.14 The National Accounts Division, CSO, presented the institutional approach to GDP estimation and methodology for preparing quarterly GDP estimates to the NSC in its 86th Meeting, apprising on the important SNA 2008 recommendations, major changes made in the compilation procedures of revised series with Base Year 2011-12, extension/improvement of coverage and use of results of recent surveys in compilation of revised series of GDP etc.

3.15 It was noted that with the revision of the base exercise, coverage under the corporate sector has increased substantially. In 2004-05 series, manufacturing GVA estimates were generated using financial results of about 2500 companies under the RBI study on Company Finance. However, in the revised series, the coverage has been extended to over 500,000 companies using MCA21 database from Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) for compilation of the results. The unorganized sector has also got improved coverage of unincorporated non agriculture enterprises (excluding construction) in the NSSO's 67th Round "Enterprise Survey".

3.16 In outgoing series, the estimates for local bodies were compiled based on information for seven autonomous institutions and local bodies of four States. In the revised series, the coverage of local bodies has also increased substantially.

3.17 It was noted that use of WPI as deflator for certain sectors, particularly for some of the services, is not ideal. Conducting an Annual Survey of Services Sector (ASSS) and using the data collected through ASSS for generating appropriate indices for use as deflators in case of such services would be the ideal procedure.

3.18 It was noted that the DIPP, which was entrusted with the compilation of Service Price Indices for use in compilation of GDP, has not yet been able to complete the work. This was one of the major recommendations of Rangarajan Commission and needed to be completed for more appropriate estimate of contribution of services sector to GDP, account for about half the total.

Recommendations of the NSC

3.19 On the basis of the aforementioned inputs, the NSC recommended that, -

(1) The ESD, CSO and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) may submit status notes on Service Production Index and Service Price Index respectively to the Commission for consideration.

(2) NAD may bring out a paper on the aspects of introducing double deflation method in System of National Accounts (SNA) and the data flow required for the purpose.

(3) A detailed status note be prepared by NAD on scope of coverage of local bodies for facilitating further review.

(4) The methodology presently being used in preparing quarterly estimates of GDP was reviewed by Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS) long ago. As such, the NSC desired to have it reviewed by ACNAS again and the results thereof may be placed before the NSC.

3.20 In view of severe criticism of GDP data for FY16, NSC desired CSO to make a presentation before NSC covering the major issues raised in media and other articles and the response thereof.

3.21 The above recommendations were forwarded to the CSO (NAD), vide communication no. 17(1)(86)/NSC/2016-17 dated 8th August, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

2nd Interim Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Savings & Investment through Household Survey

3.22 During 87th Meeting of the NSC, the National Accounts Division presented the second interim Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Saving and Investment through Household Survey under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.L.Shetty, former Adviser, RBI. The main tasks of the Expert Group were to work out the methodological details for the pilot study; processing of data; and generation of estimates with relative standard errors.

3.23 The Expert Group had finalized the sample design, concepts, definitions and schedules to be canvassed for estimating the annual income, savings and investments of the household sector. The pilot survey was designed to study the methodology, design and questionnaires for a survey to estimate the above indicators. The NSC noted that in the proposed methodology, survey would cover (i) households without any self-employed member in usual status, ii) households with self-employed members in the usual status and iii) partnership enterprises.

For (i) households without any self-employed member and ii) households with self-employed members, two independent estimates will be obtained for

- a) Income of the households and
- b) Consumption, Net Acquisition of Physical and Financial Assets of the households.

For the partnership enterprises, estimates of income, savings and investments would be obtained from a single set of partnership enterprises respectively.

3.24 The proposed pilot survey would be conducted in three States

namely, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala both in Urban and Rural Sectors with proper representation for cities.

Recommendations of the NSC

3.25 Based on the inputs and deliberations made in its 87th meeting, the NSC recommended the launch of a pilot survey on the lines of its proposed methodology and the survey instruments presented by the Expert Group before the commission.

3.26 The above recommendations were forwarded to the CSO (NAD), vide communication no. 17(1)(87)/NSC/2016-17 dated 7th September, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Review of Training modules/courses for ISS Officers

3.27 The NSC reviewed the aspects of human resource development of professionals of official statistics and the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) made a presentation before the Commission in the 90th meeting on the training modules designed for probationers of Indian Statistical Service Officers (ISS).

3.28 Based on the presentation and material provided, NSC, inter-alia, noted the following points:

- i) The time duration for ISS Probationary training is 2 years. The two year training period has been broadly divided into two parts from the year 2011-12
 1. One and half year intensive class room training &
 2. Six Months on the job training at their posting place.
- ii) A Training Programme Approval Committee (TPAC) has been formed under the Chairmanship of Director General (DG), CSO to approve the training modules.
- iii) 29 modules of different periods, ranging from one week to six months, have been formed for imparting training to the ISS probationers.

Recommendations of the NSC

3.29 The Commission noted the major issues/concerns/suggestions made by NSSTA for preparing the training manual for ISS officers and recommended as under:

- 1) NSSTA to prepare a “Reference Document for Training of ISS officers” and place it before NSC for consideration.
- 2) A reference document on training for ISS officers should clearly indicate the rationale and logic of the proposed courses and their thematic objectives.
- 3) The implication of change in the eligibility condition for recruitment in the Indian Statistical Service from Post-Graduation to Graduation degree in the recent past on training should be brought out.
- 4) The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the NSSTA for which it was formed should explicitly be reflected in the document.
- 5) The existing 29 modules should be analyzed in context of the frame work of this document.
- 6) The document should also report on the structure and framework of ‘on the job training’.
- 7) The balance between lectures and handouts on skill creation should be discussed.
- 8) The document should also give comparative picture on the International Standards followed for training similar Officers in other countries with developed Statistical System. The training modules taught at Australian Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, Netherland etc. could also be studied while preparing the training manual.

29.30 The above recommendations were forwarded to the CSO (NSSTA), vide communication no. 17(1)(90)/NSC/2016-17 dated 16th December, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Status Note on movement of IIP vs manufacturing sector GVA

3.31 The Central Statistical Office (CSO) made a presentation before the National Statistical Commission on the movement of IIP vs Manufacturing Sector Gross Value Added (GVA). On the comparative analysis of the annual growth rates derived from IIP, Annual Survey of Industries and National Account Statistics (NAS) it was explained that the Growth rates (GR) based on IIP revealed the growth in output, while, from both ASI & NAS, GR in terms of both output and GVA can be derived. Because of differences in the coverage and approach of compilation, the comparison of these different GRs from the three sources would need to be done with due care. It was further explained that existing method of compiling IIP based on quantity relatives of production at the item level fails to take into account the quality differentials of the item at different time points. Further, the new entities coming into the production line over time are not accounted for in the existing system. To obviate this difficulty, it would be worth exploring construction of an alternative IIP based on value of production deflated with appropriate price deflator. It was also suggested that from those ASI companies which are submitting web based returns, data on output and input of important items can be obtained from a small sample of companies, may be on quarterly basis, and the movement of output / input prices can be worked out from this data.

Status on the possibility for introducing pilot survey for collection of data on output, input and related prices

3.32 In the 90th meeting of NSC, DG, CSO presented a paper on “Introducing a Quarterly Survey of Manufacturing Sector”. NSC inter-alia noted the following points:

- i. The GRs as per IIP were generally lower than the GRs of real output based on ASI and NAS. The existing method of compiling IIP based on quantity relatives of production at the item level fails to take into account the quality differentials of the item at different time points.
- ii. It was suggested to explore construction of an alternative IIP based

- on value of production deflated with appropriate price deflator. It was also suggested to put in place a web-based mechanism of collection of quarterly data on values of output, intermediate consumption, compensation to employees and one or two other important indicators associated with GVA at the factory/establishment level for larger manufacturing units in terms of employment having significant share in the overall manufacturing GVA.
- iii. It was suggested that a web-based mechanism of data collection is already in place for ASI and it would be appropriate to conduct the proposed quarterly survey by considering the ASI frame. A sample of factories from the latest ASI frame with NIC 2-digit as the stratum may be selected for this purpose. From each NIC 2-digit stratum, top factories in terms of some employment threshold can probably be included in such panel for quarterly reporting of the information by the units preferably through web-portal.
 - iv. It was also informed that with the assistance of Eastern Zone of Field Operation Division, NSSO, Industrial Statistics Wing of CSO has collected information from 4 units having more than 100 workers on the following items:
 - a) Quantity/Value of output and price per unit by product/by-product manufactured;
 - b) Quantity/value of raw materials consumed and purchase price per unit by product;
 - c) Total value of other receipts;
 - d) Total Value of other intermediate consumption
 - v. Further, it was informed that there are factories compiling provisional quarterly accounts for their own consumption, hence supplying input/output value/quantity by those factories would be possible.

Recommendations of the NSC

3.33 NSC made the following recommendations:

1. The results presented in the paper are based on a very thin sample and in order to ascertain whether the proposal is feasible or not, the

ability to collect contemporaneous information on important items may be ascertained from factories during the ongoing ASI survey 2015-16 on experimental basis without adversely effecting progress of the ongoing survey. The decision to conduct such survey on regular basis will be taken on the basis of this assessment.

2. During the 92nd meeting, CSO (IS Wing) reported to NSC that a sample of 967 units could be covered and there has been a mixed response. Only about 19% of the units reported their ability to provide all the desired information and about 32% of the units reported that they are in a position to provide output details.
3. NSC recommended that this may be taken up as an exploratory exercise through a call centre approach. A web portal survey may be carried out and the details may be discussed with the Committee of Online Reporting System.

3.34 The above recommendations were forwarded to the CSO (IS Wing), vide communication no. 17(1)(90)/NSC/2016-17 dated 16th December, 2016 and vide communication no. 17(1)(92)/NSC/2016-17 dated 6th April, 2017.

(Action: MOSPI)

Discussion on Core Statistics

3.35 Dr. Rajiv Mehta, Member, NSC presented a status note on the Core Statistics. It was informed that identification of core statistics and establishing strategy for it is a prime function of the National Statistical Commission. This was in recognition to the following mandate assigned to the NSC, specific to the Core Statistics–

to identify the core statistics, which are of national importance and are critical to the development of the economy;

to evolve standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies in different areas in statistics and lay down national quality standards on core statistics;

to evolve national strategies for the collection, tabulation and dissemination of core statistics, including the release calendar for various data sets.

Recommendations of the NSC

3.36 Based on the discussions held during the meeting, it was suggested that the document of “National Policy on Official Statistics” is under preparation stage. The core statistics should ideally be a part of the National Policy on Official Statistics. In order to take the work further on finalization of “National Policy on Official Statistics” Dr Rajiv Mehta, Member, NSC was requested to provide guidance to CAP Division so that the draft is finalized at the earliest.

3.37 The above recommendations were forwarded to the CSO (CAP), vide communication no. 17(1)(90)/NSC/2016-17 dated 16th December, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Chapter-4

Review of statistical activities of the National Sample Survey Office

4.1 As already stated in para-1.8 of Chapter-1, the NSC has been exercising the functions of the erstwhile Governing Council of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), under the Statistics Wing of the MOSPI. The functions include deciding the subjects for coverage in each NSS round, formulating methodology, and overseeing the processing of data and the release of survey reports/ unit level data by the NSSO. The NSC has constituted Working Groups from time to time to assist it in exercising these functions. During the period under report, a number of activities relating to the NSSO have been reviewed and the recommendations of the NSC thereof have been forwarded to the DG, NSSO and the concerned Divisions of the NSSO.

4.2 Release of NSS reports: During the period under report, the NSSO released the following five reports based on the data of the 70th and 72nd NSS round.

NSS 70th round was considered with the subject “Land and Livestock Holdings, Debt and Investment and Situation Assessment Survey of agricultural households”:

- (1) NSS Report No. 576- Income Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India
- (2) NSS Report No. 577(70/18.2/2)- Household Indebtedness in India
- (3) NSS Report No. 578(70/18.2/3)- Household Assets and Indebtedness among Social Groups
- (4) NSS Report No. 579(70/18.2/4)- Household Capital Expenditure in India

NSS 72nd round: subject coverage “Household expenditure on services and durable goods”:

- (5) NSS KI (72/21.1) - Key Indicators of Domestic Tourism in India

4.3 Besides, the NSSO also released in June, 2016, the Unit Level Data in respect of NSS 72nd Round on “Household expenditure on services and durable goods”.

NSS 70th Round Survey

Special comments on Household Indebtedness in India, Report No. 577

4.4 In 87th Meeting of the NSC, the officers of the NSSO made a presentation on the Report No. 577 pertaining to Household Indebtedness in India. The report has been compiled based on the NSS 70th Round Survey data. The report under consideration was the second out of total four reports proposed to be released based on the 70th NSS Round. The report describes aspects of indebtedness as on 30.06.2012. Key findings of the report were noted as follows:

- i. The Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI) was about 31.4% among the rural households and 22.4% among the urban households. Average amount of Debt (AOD) per indebted household was Rs.103457 and Rs. 378238 in the rural and urban areas respectively. Land and building together, both in rural and urban areas, accounted for around 90% share in the total value of assets at the national level for indebted households as well as for all households.
- ii. The non-institutional agencies had advanced credit to 19% of rural households, while ratio for the institutional agencies stood at 17%. In urban India, the institutional agencies played a greater role, advancing credit to 15% of households against 10% by non-institutional agencies.
- iii. In rural, the share of debt from the institutional credit agencies was 56% against 44% from the non-institutional credit agencies. In urban, the share of debt from the non-institutional credit agencies was 15% compared to 85% from the institutional credit agencies.

- iv. In rural areas, co-operative societies and commercial banks, together accounted for 50 % of the outstanding cash debt, with co-operative societies (24.8%) accounting for a slightly lower share than the Banks (25.1%). Among the non-institutional credit agencies, 'professional moneylender' was found to be the most important source of finance (28.2%) in rural areas. However, about 75 % of the "total cash debt" in urban areas was from co-operative societies and commercial banks, their respective shares being 18% and 57 %. Among the terms of interest, simple rate of interest was predominant rate in practice for both in rural (20.3%) and urban (13.4%) households.
- v. Personal security accounted for highest share (20% in rural and 12% in urban) among the types of security against loan followed by 6% in rural and 5% in urban against mortgage of immovable property.
- vi. In the rural sector, the percentage share of debt for business purposes was varying from 11% to 56% among the decile classes.
- vii. It was noted that there were huge variations in the Debt Asset Ratio (DAR) in some of the decile classes. For example, the DAR (Urban) for the first decile class stood at 15906.38 percent against 11.32 percent for the tenth decile class.

4.5 Based on these important results of the Report, NSC noted that these aspects would need to be analyzed/ verified further especially in view of Government's efforts towards financial inclusion of marginalized sections of the society. It was felt that variations in DAR across decile classes needs to be examined at state level also as there may be more severe variations in certain states. Accordingly, as a matter of abundant caution, it was decided that a meeting of a small group may be convened under the chairmanship of the Chairman, Working Group with the participation of representatives in the Working Group from RBI, Ministry of Finance and a few other economic ministries, where this issue could be discussed and views of the Working

Group firmed up before the Report is forwarded to NSC for approval. The Chairman also observed that outliers often vitiate the results. It is important, therefore, that outliers are defined and procedure for their treatment is laid down.

4.6 In the 89th Meeting of the NSC, Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of NSSO informed that in compliance with the above decision of the NSC, Dr. A.Vaidyanathan, Chairman, Working Group for the NSS 70th Round was requested to consider convening of the meeting. The views of the Chairman, Working Group, NSS 70th Round are as under:

“The issues raised at the NSC meeting are important but they are not within the remit of the Working Group. These and many other issues regarding analysis and interpretation are best addressed by researchers. Our responsibility is to decide on sampling, designing the schedules and instructions to investigators, suggest tabulations that bring out selected aspects of the subjects covered by the survey and also to review the draft reports presenting the results. All this took an enormous amount of time and effort spread over 4-5 years. Please note that we have to review, comment and approve more than 10 draft reports compared to an average of 2-3 for most rounds. We are in no position to take on any more responsibilities especially given my age and present health status. ”

Recommendations of the NSC

4.7 After detailed deliberations in the meeting, National Statistical Commission recommended the following:

- 1) A footnote stating that household durable goods were not considered as assets in NSS 70th Round and, therefore, a clarification/footnote to the effect that the Average Value of Assets (AVA) per indebted household was very low for the households belonging to the lowest decile class of asset holding may be suitably included in the Report No. 577.

- 2) National Sample Survey Office will convene a meeting/seminar with all the stakeholders after release of report explaining the highlights of the results, outliers and other important changes on the concepts and definitions. Subject to implementation of these recommendations, the Report No. 577 (Household Indebtedness in India) was approved by the NSC.

4.8 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(89)/NSC/2016-17 dated 9th November, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

NSS 73rd Round Survey

Estimation Procedure & Tabulation Plan

4.9 In the 87th Meeting of the NSC, the NSSO made a presentation on the estimation procedure and tabulation plan for NSS 73rd Round and following main facts about the 73rd NSS Round were noted:

1. The 73rd NSS Round (July, 2015-June, 2016) has been devoted exclusively to survey on “Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction)”. The survey collected information pertaining to economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in manufacturing, trade and other services sector (excluding construction).
2. It was a repeat survey of 67th NSS Round with some minor changes in the activities covered.
3. 73rd round sampling was based on auxiliary information available from the 6th Economic Census unit level data.
4. Due to non-availability of Economic Census frame for all the States/UTs, the usual procedure of Urban Frame Survey was also incorporated in the sampling design.

5. For the first six month of the survey (i.e. semi-round 1), partially Economic Census for 21 States/UTs and partially usual procedure using Urban Frame Survey and Population Census EBs were used in the remaining States/UTs.
6. In the next six months of the survey (i.e. semi-round 2), Economic Census blocks were used for all the States/UTs.
7. It was informed that combined estimates will be generated by taking simple average of the semi-round wise estimates at domain level (stratum/state/all-India)
8. It was informed that combined estimates based on both the semi-rounds only will be released in the reports.
9. Unit level data will be released with one set of multipliers (semi-round sub sample-wise) along with the instructions for combining the sample.
10. Three sets of Tabulations have been suggested based on the 73rd NSS Round
 - i) Main Tabulation Plan;
 - ii) Special Table for Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
 - iii) Special Tables for National Account Division.

Recommendations of the NSC

4.10 After detailed deliberations in the meeting, National Statistical Commission recommended the following:

1. The Estimation Procedure and Tabulation Plan for the 73rd NSS Round submitted by National Sample Survey office was approved by the Commission.
2. Commission recommended that the number of reports to be released based on the 73rd Round data may be decided by the Working Group constituted for the 73rd NSS round.

3. During the semi-round 1, EBs have been used in 21 States and in remaining States/UTs, UFS blocks have been used for selecting the sample. Since, there will be different multipliers for different semi-rounds due to use of different frames, the NSC observed that it would be desirable to generate semi-round wise estimates for few lead indicators like number of enterprises and GVA per worker etc., for internal comparison of results for two semi-rounds.
4. The Chairman observed that an intelligent database with user interface is the need of the hour and desired NSSO to move towards adoption of modern technology with data warehouse architecture and study the good international practices on tabulation/dissemination of data. Once a properly designed data warehouse with appropriate facts/dimensions is in place which is capable of generating required data-cubes dynamically, it would offer possibilities to users to generate and design tables and data visualization. This will not only enhance user experience but also lead to huge value addition to the statistical product. This data dissemination modernization should commence along with the processing of the 73rd Round data and be completed by August, 2017.
5. Tabulation Plan provides for generating survey results in an array of large number of tables in different cross classifications of survey data. Not all these tables become part of Reports, yet contain valuable information. Hence, NSS should have suitable mechanism of archiving all the tables generated as per TP in digital form for any subsequent use by stakeholders and users. This should be with suitable note that the precision of the estimates in data classifications is expected to depend on the corresponding sample size.

4.11 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(87)/NSC/2016-17 dated 7th September, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

NSS 74th Round Survey

Survey Instruments

4.12 The NSC, in its 75th meeting, decided that the 74th NSS Round would be an establishment survey focused on services sector, which could possibly form a prelude to the Annual Survey on Services Sector (ASSS). It was also decided that the 74th round would be devoted to a survey using list frame of the Sixth Economic Census, to check its accuracy and update it, and to canvass, after incorporating necessary improvisations, the schedule prepared by the CSO (ESD) for the ASSS using the updated frame, as per the sampling design to be evolved. The Working Group for the 74th NSS Round was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser and NSSO submitted a note on the survey instruments formulated by the Working Group for consideration by the NSC in the 84th meeting of the NSC.

4.13 The NSC noted inter alia the following aspects:

1. 74th round will be a list frame based survey on services sector (Divisions 45 – 96 of NIC 2008) enterprises. Government enterprises, nationalised banks, foreign banks, private banks, air transports, insurance, private money lenders, and SHGs will be excluded. Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), State Cooperative Agricultural Rural Development (SCARD) Banks, brokers will be included.
2. List frame of Sixth Economic Census (EC), available Business Registers (BR), list of active private non-financial companies (MCA-2013-14) with some auxiliary information received from NAD, and list of financial companies - NBFCs, RRBs, SCARDs, brokers will be used as sampling frame. Name and address of EC and BR frame establishments will be verified through field visits (Phase I: July – September, 2016) for updating the sampling frame for use in sample selection. Since address details are available for other enterprises (MCA, NBFC, RRB, SCARD and Brokers frames), their address verification is not required.

3. Enterprises maintaining auditable accounts only will be covered in the survey and data collection will be carried out under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.
4. Considering workload, entire list frame will be divided into two groups for verification and updating purpose. Group I comprises about 1.36 lakh establishments and Group II comprises the remaining (about 1.46 lakh) establishments. All establishments of Group I and selected establishments from Group II will be verified and updated using information collected in Schedule 0.0 LF. The updated frame based on Group I will be used for sample selection. The selected establishments from Group II will be sent to State DESs, for verification and updating and no further sampling will be done. Detail schedule will be canvassed in the eligible enterprises from Group II and others will be treated as 'zero case'.
5. The eligible enterprises from Group I will be divided into census and sample parts depending on a threshold limit based on the number of workers. The enterprises identified for complete enumeration (census) in Phase II will be covered by FOD only. From the remaining eligible enterprises, central and state samples will be drawn within each Broad Activity Category for each State.
6. In respect of Group II, a sample of about 7000 enterprises (sampling fraction 5%) will be drawn, considering State × BAC as strata and based on proportion of workers. These establishments will be verified and updated by FOD using Schedule 0.0 LF in Phase I. Matching sample of establishments from this Group will be drawn as State samples and validation work will be carried out by State agencies.
7. The detailed inquiry schedule will be canvassed in the eligible enterprises selected from Phase I updated list frame along with those units selected from MCA, NBFC, RRB (if relevant data are not available with RBI), SCARD and Brokers frames.

8. List of some big construction enterprises, identified both from MCA and EC & BR frames, will be used to cover construction sector to meet specific requirements of NAD.
9. An Area frame survey has been proposed to assess under-coverage of un-incorporated enterprises in the EC frame (It was felt during deliberations in the meeting that the proposed survey instruments will not meet this objective, any better than the 73rd NSS round).

Recommendations of the NSC

4.14 Based on the above inputs the NSC approved the survey instruments for the 74th NSS round, subject to the following directions:

1. Banks may sell NPAs to securitization companies/ reconstruction companies (SCs/ RCs) registered under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act. SCs/ RCs (Asset Reconstruction Companies) are expected to do a specialized task of recovering and reconstructing the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) thereby reducing the NPAs in the system. As on date 15 SCs / RCs are registered with RBI. The list may be obtained from the RBI and covered in the 74th NSS round.
2. The definition of the term 'auditable accounts' may be made clear in the instruction manual.
3. The enterprises in Group II category not taken up for updation may be allocated to States in Phase-I. This updated frame may be made use of by the ESD in future. These enterprises will not be covered under the survey in phase II of the NSS 74th round.
4. The proposed Area frame survey will not serve any purpose. Hence, it may not be taken up in the 74th round.
5. The purpose of covering import/ export services is not clear, as the RBI collects some data on this subject as a part of Balance of Payments (BOP) data. The matter may be taken up with Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) and

specific additional information as per DGCI&S requirements (not available with RBI) may be established and collected in the survey.

6. Items in the schedule of inquiry may be re-sequenced, so as to keep those items on which information is easy to get in the forefront. Difficult items may be relegated to the subsequent portions in the schedule of inquiry.
7. The survey will cover large business firms / enterprises maintaining standard books of accounts and balance sheets. The field work in the survey may need investigators to refer to books of accounts, similar to the ASI. Hence, the field staff for 74th round, both for the Central and State samples, would require good understanding of accounting methods and balance sheets.

4.15 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(84)/NSC/2016-17 dated 31st May, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

NSS 75th Round Survey

Subject coverage

4.16 The NSC, in its 83rd meeting decided the subject coverage for NSS 75th round. Taking note of necessity of conducting a Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) in the NSS 75th round to facilitate future base revision exercises of National Accounts Statistics and the CPI. In view of this, the NSS 75th round was decided to be a household survey. It was also felt that along with NAD, the requests received from other users, which can be covered in a household survey, may also be considered. Accordingly, a Focused Group (FG) was constituted to examine the demands of various Ministries /Departments and to submit the report in a month's time. It was further decided NSC would be taking final decision keeping in view the findings of the analytical report based on the 72nd Round NSS data regarding saving of time by splitting of the schedule and to address the concerns of under-reporting/ respondents' fatigue more effectively.

4.17 The NSSO SDRD presented the findings of the Focused Group in the 85th meeting of the NSC–

- i) It would not be feasible to add a new subject/schedule into the sampling framework of CES to meet the requirements of different Ministries/Departments. However, some of the requirements can be accommodated in the CES schedule itself.
- ii) The NAD could be accommodated if the CES schedule is split into three parts, namely for:
 - a. Non-durable goods
 - b. Semi-durable and durable goods, and
 - c. Services, consistent with Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)
- iii) There would be three split schedules without any stitching variable with the following coverage:
 - a) Split Schedule 2 will cover semi-durable and durable goods;
 - b) Split Schedule 3 will cover services;
 - c) Split Schedule 1 will cover only food and non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages from the non-durable goods under COICOP.
- iv) The methodology suggested by the Core Group for combining data of two schedules can be extended to three schedules.
- v) The Focused Group suggested the following sample size for various schedules in each First Stage Unit (FSU);
 - 1.8 households for full CES schedule;
 - 2.4 households for Split Schedule 1;
 - 3.8 households each for Split Schedule 2 & 3.

Recommendations of the NSC

4.18 The NSC took note of comprehensive deliberations on the subject coverage of NSS 75th round in its different meetings and recommended

Subject coverage of NSS 75th round will be as follows:

- a. Household Consumer Expenditure Survey using Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) as adopted in NSS 68th round.
- a. Household Social Consumption (Health and Education)
- b. the Working Group for the 75th Round of NSS survey may be constituted quickly in consultation with the Chairman, NSC.

4.19 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(85)/NSC/2016-17 dated 17th August, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Approval of Survey Methodology of NSS 75th Round

4.20 The major decisions of Working Group of NSS 75th Round related to the following three schedules which would be canvassed to collect detailed household level data from the selected households were presented to National Statistical Commission in the 92nd NSC meeting for the approval of Survey Instruments before AIWOT.

A. Schedule 1.0: Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (schedule 1.0 (vol-II) & Instruction manual (vol-I))

B. The Schedule 25.2: Social Consumption: Education – disability issues

C. The Schedule 25.0: Social Consumption:Health

Recommendations of the NSC

4.21 The NSC approved the survey instruments formulated by the Working Group.

4.22 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(92)/NSC/2016-17 dated 6th April 2017.

(Action: NSSO)

NSS 76th Round Survey

Preliminary discussion on the subject coverage

4.23 The general subject coverage of NSS during Ten-year Cycle was discussed earlier by the NSC during its 89th meeting held on 27.10.2016 at Hyderabad. During the 91st meeting of the NSC, NSSO presented background and other relevant details of the 10 year cycle along with the list of requests for surveys received from different Ministries/Departments of Government of India and State Governments. However, considering various factors, the decision on the ten-year cycle was deferred and NSSO was advised to prepare a list of essential surveys, which needs to be carried out in the next three years, to start with, based on the socio-political situation in the country and place the same before the NSC for final decision.

4.24 In view of above, NSSO presented list of requests/suggestions received from different Ministries/Departments/State Governments, etc. for surveys by NSSO.

4.25 It was pointed out that some of the subjects which have been covered during 6 month period are i) Social Consumption: Health and Education, ii) Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing Conditions (including slums) and iii) Disability as well as village facilities (along with Housing Conditions and Consumer expenditure). It was noted that Health and Education is being covered during 75th round and survey on disability was last conducted by NSSO during 2002. Therefore, by July 2018 (i.e. 76th round), there would be adequate gap for repetition of survey on this subject. A request has also been received recently from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for conducting survey on Level of Education, Rehabilitation Services and Employment of persons with Disabilities. Further, Ministry of Drinking Water and sanitation has suggested for coverage of Water and Sanitation on quinquennial basis.

Recommendations of the NSC

4.26 After detailed deliberations which took place in both 91st and 92nd

meeting of the NSC, the Commission recommended the following:

1. The 76th round of the NSS would be a six month survey during the period July 2018 - December, 2018. The subjects short-listed for this six month round are (i) Disability (ii) Drinking water (iii) Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing conditions and (iv) Particulars of slum. However, before finalizing the coverage, it was felt that FOD may assess the work load involved in the above survey to facilitate NSC take a final decision in the matter.
2. The 77th round of NSS would be conducted during the calendar year 2019 on the subjects including Situation 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 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. NSS 78th round would again be a six month survey during the period January 2020 – June 2020.

4.27 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(91)/NSC/2016-17 dated 22nd February, 2017.

(Action: MOSPI)

Aspects of finalization and release of NSS reports and its results

4.28 During the 91st meeting of the NSC, it was pointed out that the timeliness of the release of NSS reports has significantly improved in the recent years. However, finalisation of reports for the NSS 70th round (January-December 2013) got considerably delayed. On the request of the commission, Dr Rajiv Mehta, Member NSC examined the aspects of finalisation and release of NSS reports and prepared a note which was discussed in the meeting.

4.29 Based on the note and the deliberations, the NSC noted, inter alia, the following aspects:

- i. Since NSS 66th round, reports and results are released in two phases. In first phase, key results of the survey and the validated unit level data are released within one year after the completion of the fieldwork. The detailed reports are released subsequently.
- ii. Earlier, the draft reports were circulated to the Members and the Chairman of the erstwhile Governing Council (GC) of NSSO and released after approval of GC. From 64th round, the mechanism of peer review was put in place for finalization of reports and the draft reports were sent to the subject matter experts decided by the NSC for comments and the reports were released after the peer review by experts. This was an important step to improve the technical content and professional credibility of the reports.
- iii. This system was further modified. There has been a time-tested system of Working Groups (WG) for NSS rounds with renowned experts as chairman and subject matter specialists as members to steer the designing of survey. These WGs normally used to be active till the launch of the survey. On the recommendations of NSC, the WGs now are constituted for the rounds with end to end involvement from formulation of the survey to its launch and further to the release of reports. The non-official members of the working group, being subject matter specialists, perform the functions of peer review of the draft reports.
- iv. As of now, fifty percent of the honorarium is released at the launch of the survey and remaining 50% released after the release of the reports of the corresponding round. In the instant case of NSS 70th round, the release of the report was delayed by nearly 3 years and as a result, payment of balance part of the honorarium to the non-official members got substantially delayed.
- v. At any particular time, SDRD, a very small unit, is engaged with 3 to 4 NSS rounds either at formulation stage or progress of survey or report writing etc. For each subject matter, a small professional team of officers concurrently remains engaged.

- vi. The subject coverage in NSS 70th round was diverse and in total 9 reports were planned. This, along with displacement of officers working on the round, caused delay in finalization of the report.
- vii. Though, with the key results, unit level data is released but for reference and citation at different levels of decision-making, it is generally comfortable and convenient for government departments to refer to the printed reports. Thus it is felt that the system of detailed reports continues to remain relevant.
- viii. The Working Group should indicate number of reports to be published for that survey round and finalize their tabulation plan. Depending upon the volume of work involved, the SDRD may give a time frame for publication of Reports. Thereafter, the NSC may take a call as to how many of those reports are important and need to be published and accordingly concur with the proposed time frame.

Recommendations of the NSC

4.30 The SDRD may present a note to the NSC giving details of systems and processes being followed in data processing/ report writing along with the suggestion for its improvement.

4.31 These recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(91)/NSC/2016-17 dated 22nd February, 2017.

(Action: MOSPI)

Sampling Design and Schedule of inquiry for Periodic Labour Force Survey, recommended by the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics

4.32 In the 80th NSC meeting, the NSSO submitted interim report of the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) on formulation of Sampling Design and structuring the schedule of inquiry for the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). The report was considered by NSC and some recommendations were made in the 80th meeting. Based on

the recommendations, the SCLFS finalised their report on the sampling design and the schedule of inquiry and placed before the commission for consideration.

Recommendations of the NSC

4.33 The revised schedule of inquiry and sampling design for the PLFS recommended by the SCLFS were considered by the NSC in the 83rd meeting and the NSC approved the revised survey instruments, subject to the following conditions:

1. The sub-stratification plan recommended by the SCLFS requires further study on the basis of existing relevant data, before its adoption in the PLFS. This may be carried out by the NSSO. Pending this study, the sub-stratification plan being followed in the Employment-Unemployment survey may be adopted in the PLFS.
2. With regard to the schedule of inquiry, it was felt that it would be difficult to elicit information on 'type of enterprise' (13 codes provided) in a household survey. In view of this, instructions on this item need to be very elaborate for guidance to the enumerators.

4.34 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(83)/NSC/2016-17 dated 2nd May 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Sub-Stratification Variable for the selection of households for Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

4.35 The sampling design for PLFS recommended by the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) was discussed by the NSC in its 83rd meeting and NSC had recommended that the second stage stratification (SSS) plan proposed by SCLFS required further study on the basis of existing relevant data, before its adoption in the PLFS. This study was advised to be carried out by the NSSO. Pending this study, the second stage stratification plan based on affluent criteria along with principal sources of income for rural areas and Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for

urban areas as followed in Employment Unemployment survey of NSS 68th round was recommended to be adopted in the PLFS. The SCLFS had recommended the SSS for PLFS, for both the rural and urban areas, based on the number of persons aged 15+ in the household who has completed secondary level of education.

4.36 SDRD informed that a study, based on 68th round Employment & Unemployment Survey data was undertaken to determine whether “Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE)” or “Number of Persons with Educational Qualification Secondary and above” is more suitable as the stratification variable for PLFS.

4.37 For the purpose of this study the correlation co-efficients between (i) MPCE and number of persons in the labour force, (ii) MPCE and number of persons employed, (iii) Number of persons having completed secondary education & above and No. of persons in the labour force, (iv) number of persons having completed secondary education & above and number of persons employed have been computed at State as well as district level. Besides this, value of F Statistics considering within sum of square (WSS) and between sum of squares (BSS) have been computed.

4.38 Based on the results, SDRD suggested that ‘Number of persons having completed secondary education and above is a better stratification variable than MPCE for both the estimation variables i.e. “number of persons employed and number of persons in the labour force”. These findings were discussed in the 5th meeting of SCLFS held in Delhi on 9th September, 2016. Considering ‘number of persons in the labour force’ as the important estimation variable among the indicators to be measured in PLFS surveys, the Committee decided that the ‘number of persons having completed secondary education and above’ may be considered as stratification variable in PLFS in both rural and urban areas.

Recommendations of the NSC

4.39 NSC examined the study made by the SDRD on the Sub-Stratification variable and after detailed deliberations in the meeting, the recommendations given by the SCLFS on the Sub-Stratification variable

were endorsed by the NSC.

4.40 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(89)/NSC/2016-17 dated 9th November 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Report on the Expert Committee to evolve Statistical Disclosure Control

4.41 During the 91st Meeting of the NSC, presentation was made on the subject by NSSO SDRD. It was informed that an expert committee under chairmanship of Prof. U.C Sud, Director, IASRI, New Delhi was constituted with the following Terms of Reference:

- a. To review the existing system of dissemination of micro-data (unit level data) and release of estimates, results, reports and documents based on the sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on different socio-economic subjects.
- b. To evolve and recommend standards on Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC) in respect of sample surveys for dissemination of unit level data and release of estimates & results at various disaggregated levels by NSSO and other Govt. Ministries/Departments through electronic/digital media, various reports/documents/ tables/statements, etc. by taking into consideration reliability of estimates vis-à-vis requirement of the users for detailed data & results, confidentiality of data and such related aspects.
- c. To recommend a suitable mechanism/procedure for dissemination of data & results of sample surveys in line with the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy-2012.

4.42 With a view to formulate technical norms for the discloser, an exercise was carried out, using Consumer Expenditure Survey data, for finding out Relative Standard Error(RSE) for each cell in the table and its relation with number of observations available for estimating the indicator

represented in that particular cell. For this study taking 40 as optimum number of observations, an attempt was made to develop a thumb rule for judging the reliability of estimates, criteria being RSE higher/lower than 30 percent. It was noted that many a times, even with more than 40 observations, the RSE was found to be more than 30% whereas in the same table for certain parameters, RSE of less than 30% was achieved even with less than 40 observations. Depending on attribute/indicator under reference, the RSE varies irrespective of number of observations above / below threshold limit of 40 observations. Thus, it was concluded that it would be difficult to give a thumb rule for linking RSE and the number of observations on which it is based.

4.43 The Committee made the following recommendations:

A. Recommendations relating to protecting the identification of the individual units

- 1. Need to continue the present practice of data release as done by MOSPI**
- 2. Need of a trade-off between disclosure risk and information loss:** Proper sharing of data can reduce overall cost besides reducing respondent burden.
- 3. Establishment of a data review panel:** Constituting a data review panel consisting of data producers and users of data, to function on a continuous basis, to examine micro data that MOSPI plans to release and suggest techniques of SDC before their release to users and also to apply techniques for ensuring its compliance with recommended SDC norms.
- 4. More stringent clauses in the undertaking:** To ensure that the responsibility of maintaining confidentiality of the respondents also lies with the data users.
- 5. The present system of anonymization is adequate:** The present system of anonymization practiced by MoSPI is considered adequate

to suppress the identity of the particular respondents. No further anonymization is recommended for the time being.

- 6. Use of the provision regarding disclosure of data collected from respondent in the Collection of Statistics (COS) Act:** Statistical Agencies may consider the inclusion of a provision in the survey instruments, in accordance with the COS Act, that the disclosure of data is permitted in case when the respondent has no objection for the use of the data for statistical purposes.
- 7. Grouping of data for smaller UTs:** For smaller UTs covered in NSS like Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, the unit level data when disseminated may be grouped into a single unit to avoid possible data disclosure. However, the present practice of publishing separate estimates for each of the States and UTs should continue.
- 8. Issue on the release of sample list:** As per the present practice, the sample identifiers in the data are scrambled to remove any possibility of linking the unit level data to a specific sample village/block. Location of the sample village/block can be sometimes very important for any research using geographical modelling. NSSO may consider the provision for making information available in the sample list to researchers subject to restrictions/conditions as necessary for the specific research project.
- 9. Adherence to the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy-2012 (NDSAP-2012):** The Committee was of the view that the present dissemination practice followed in MoSPI is fully compliant with the NDSAP-2012.

B. Recommendations relating to release of reliable results:

- a. Release of reliable estimates:** Need to develop separate rules for the study of Relative Standard Error (RSE), for release of reliable estimates, for different surveys conducted by NSSO after intense data analysis

- b. Need for caution about the reliability of the estimates:** The Committee recommends to release all the estimates generated on the basis of Tabulation Plan, even if such estimates are based on small sample sizes, with an appropriate caution that such estimates are likely to be less reliable as it is not feasible to formulate a uniform rule based on RSE and sample size to comment on the reliability of the estimates for the data dissemination purpose.
- c. Necessary abridgement of the Tabulation Plan:** To avoid publishing of less reliable estimates in Reports, necessary abridgement of the Tabulation Plan may be done to reduce the level of disaggregation.

C. Recommendation relating to SDC in other Ministries/ Departments

1. The Committee feels that it is difficult to recommend a uniform policy for Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC) as the input received from other Ministries/ Departments in respect of reports/results published, lack detailed information.
2. The Committee recommends that SDC policy for dissemination should be developed, standardized and implemented first for different Divisions/Offices within MoSPI. Only, thereafter, the SDC policy can be extended to other Ministries/ Departments after due consultation.

4.44 During the discussion, it was suggested that if the RSE for each cell could be estimated, then the estimates below a certain threshold level of RSE may not be printed (with suitable annotations) in the reports. This will help in addressing sensational reporting by academics / media based on unrepresentative / unreliable estimates.

Recommendations of the NSC

4.45 The report of the expert group may be put in public domain (on the website of the Ministry) for inviting the comments of stake holders. The DPD may explore the possibility of developing an algorithm and linking it

with the processing software so that cell-wise RSE could be worked out at the time of generating the tables

4.46 The NSC would review the systems / processes for data processing followed by DPD some-times early next financial year.

4.47 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to the NSSO, vide communication no. 17(1)(91)/NSC/2016-17 dated 22nd February, 2017.

(Action:MOSPI)

Chapter-5

Review of statistical activities of other Central Ministries

5.1 During the period under report, the NSC reviewed a number of statistical activities being carried out in various Ministries/ Departments, other than the MOSPI. The MOSPI has been collaborating with the Ministries/ Departments, in some of the activities. Details of the review are given in the following paragraphs.

Methodology for Index of Core Industries (ICI)

5.2 In the light of the recommendations made by the NSC in its 70th Meeting (September, 2014) on the Index of Core Industries (ICI), the DIPP constituted a committee under the Chairpersonship of Principal Advisor, Office of the Economic Advisor to review the methodology for ICI including revision policy of ICI and mechanism for submission of data by source agencies. The committee submitted its report. The report of the committee was discussed by the NSC in its 83rd meeting.

5.3 The Committee made the following recommendations:

- (1) The Committee agreed to NSC recommendations on the need of revisiting the methodology on revising/finalizing ICI. Among all items comprising ICI, the time taken for finalizing estimates is highest for steel. Therefore, ICI will be finalized immediately on receipt of final data on steel, i.e. within 3-6 months, 6 month being the outer limit. The endeavor will be to finalize it in three months' time.
- (2) The Committee suggested that there is a need to review the estimation methodology of steel production by JPC to reduce the underestimation bias and to work out better estimates. JPC can do it in association with CSO. Further, it was recommended that Collection of Statistics Act may be applied on the non-responding units so that full coverage in production data is achieved. A separate exercise to estimate the steel data using CSO methodology and compare its efficiency with the estimates produced through methodology being

used by JPC currently may be undertaken by JPC.

- (3) The production of refinery products (output) should be used in place of crude throughput (input) for a holistic coverage of production of refinery products.
- (4) The 'net production', of Natural Gas should be taken into account for compiling ICI instead of 'gross production' to remove the discrepancy between ICI and IIP.
- (5) The Office of the Coal Controller will supply same production data to both, ICI and IBM and it will supply the revised data to IBM in subsequent months as per usual practice. In the data furnished to ICI, the comparable data for the same month of last year is also supplied. In this case also the last revised figure as supplied to IBM will be supplied to ICI.
- (6) It would not be possible to delink ICI from IIP completely at this stage. However, as suggested by representatives of CSO, while revising base of ICI, this may be considered.
- (7) A document containing policy statement on methodology and revision/finalization schedule of data for ICI may be prepared by Office of Economic Adviser (OEA) which would also be circulated among the source agencies for their comments and it would be finalized thereafter. The finalized policy statement would be put up on the website of the OEA.

Recommendations of the NSC

5.4 The NSC approved the recommendations of the Committee, subject to the following observations/ suggestions:

1. It appears that the NSC did not, in the past, recommend for delinking the ICI from the IIP. However, in the next review, the DIPP may consider this aspect. It may also consider inclusion of more industries in the ICI coverage as per the criteria given in the report of the Committee, taking into consideration the information available in Input-Output

tables for deciding coverage and weighting diagram.

2. So long as the ICI is linked with the IIP, the base revision for ICI may also be carried out along with that of the IIP.
3. The DIPP may bring out a manual to be placed in the public domain, wherein the metadata in respect of the ICI is adequately furnished.

5.5 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to DIPP, vide communication no. 17(1)(83)/NSC/2016-17 dated 2nd May, 2016.

(Action: DIPP)

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

5.6 During the 86th Meeting of the NSC, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) briefed the Commission that it plays pivotal role in collection, compilation and dissemination of India's Trade Statistics and Commercial Information in the country. It had been compiling merchandise trade data for a very long time. The system has stabilized over the years and the share of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) data has also gone up substantially. Data is available at a fairly disaggregated level, the time lag in release of data has been considerably reduced and data dissemination is completely online. States have been provided access to the state level export data through user-id and password to develop their export strategies and monitor their export performance. Recently EXIM ANALYTICS Dashboard has been launched which provides Export Overview, Import Overview, Export Analysis at Item Level, Import Analysis at item Level, Balance of Trade and Quick Estimates.

5.7 At the request of DGCI&S, the Department of Commerce (DoC) has put a lot of emphasis on the reducing bilateral asymmetry and MOUs are being signed with majority of our trading partners for periodic data exchange. This process is likely to further improve the quality of our trade data.

5.8 DGCI&S has been declared by the DoC as the nodal agency for compilation and dissemination of services trade data.

5.9 The NSC was briefed about difficulties being faced by DGCI&S in compilation of services trade data – like non-availability of the Business Register for most of the sectors and apprehension of the enterprises in sharing sensitive trade information etc. NSC was also informed of several pilot studies that have been completed, launch of the Medical Tourism survey in May 2016, inclusion of a couple of blocks in the Annual Survey on Services (74th Round of NSS) and the future programme of work in this sector.

5.10 NSC was also informed about the pilot conducted by DGCI&S to compile data on movement of goods by road. Though data on inward movement of goods is available with the Commissioners of Commercial Taxes in most of the states, the major problem is assigning an appropriate code to the items recorded by the Commercial Taxes Department in various states. This is likely to get resolved once GST is introduced as ITC HS codes is likely to be used for codification.

Recommendations of the NSC

5.11 MOS&PI needs to take up the matter with Department of Revenue and the Empowered Committee for using National Product Classification for Services Sector (NPCS) for services.

5.12 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to MOSPI, vide communication no. 17(1)(86)/NSC/2016-17 dated 8th August, 2016.

(Action: MOSPI)

Revision of Base of Wholesale Price Index

5.13 The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) made a presentation before the NSC on the Revision of Index Numbers of Wholesale Price Index with Base Year 2011-12. NSC noted the following main points:

- i. The current series of Wholesale Price Index (**WPI**) with base year of 2004-05 reflected the structure of economy nearly twelve years

ago. In order that the index adequately reflects the current structure of the economy, a Working Group (WG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, former member of erstwhile Planning Commission was set up on 19/03/2012.

- ii. Initially it was decided that base year will be 2009-10, however, due to drought & other reasons in the year, the new base year for WPI has been decided to be 2011-12;
- iii. The total number of commodities in the 2011-12 baskets is 697 out of which 117 are in the Primary Article Group, 16 in the Fuel and Power Group and 564 in the Manufacturing Group.
- iv. In the new WPI Index with base 2011-12, Fuel and Power group will have a weight of 12.397 per cent followed by 22.75 per cent under the Primary Articles Group and 64.852 per cent under the Manufacturing Product Group.
- v. A new definition of Wholesale Price has been taken in the revised series. In the new series, Central Excise Duty has not been considered under the reported price quotations of manufactured commodities. In the present WPI series with Base Year 2004-05, the prices are taken as Basic/Listed Price + Central Excise Duty –rebate/discount. In the revised WPI series with base 2011-12, the prices will be taken as Basic/Listed Price – rebate/discount as per the recommendation of the Working Group and also endorsed by the National Statistical Commission.
- vi. The frequency for collection of quotations will be weekly for Agricultural items, fortnightly for Fuel & Power and monthly for Mineral items, Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas and Manufacturing Commodities.
- vii. Weighting diagram for the new series of WPI will be based on net traded value.
- viii. Electricity will be represented as a single category in the new WPI series.

- ix. For calculating Index, Geometric Mean will be used in place of Arithmetic Mean as recommended by the Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (SPCL).

Recommendations of the NSC

5.14 In view of the above, the NSC made the following recommendations:

1. DIPP should ensure that the revised series of WPI with base year 2011-12 is released by December, 2016 along with the revised series of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) which is due to be released in December, 2016 by the Central Statistics Office.
2. In the revised series of WPI, some changes have been incorporated. The detailed methodology of the new series of WPI should be placed in the official website of DIPP for user's information.
3. In the new series, the Geometric Mean (GM) has been used to calculate the item index. In the Graphs plotted with common past data, it is clearly visible that with the use of GM, the inflation curve has smoothed and inflation rate is slightly lower as compared to, when Arithmetic Mean is used for calculating the item index. DIPP may prepare an explanatory note on the use of GM as compared to AM and place in public domain /official website of DIPP to avoid unnecessary criticism. The explanatory note may also indicate that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) also uses GM for calculation of index and therefore for convergence of methodologies of indices compiled by the Government of India, a decision has been taken to use GM in the revised series of WPI also.
4. The DIPP informed that the web portal for uploading the WPI data has become fully functional and prices of about 90-95 percent quotations are being received through portal. The NSC recommended that a status note on the web based reporting system of the price quotations in the new series of WPI may be prepared by the DIPP and placed before NSC for consideration.

5. The system of WPI may also ensure that guidelines and instructions for collection of primary price data exist and staff engaged in collection of data is periodically trained and oriented to this activity.
6. The NSC also took note of the fact that many of the recommendations of Dr. Rangarajan Commission relating to DIPP e.g. relating to Service Price Indices (SPI) have not been implemented even after lapse of 15 years. DIPP informed that service price indices for few sectors like Postal services, rail transport service, air transport etc have prepared and placed in public domain. However, for some other services like Trade services and Road Transport, consultants have given report containing one time data. For further compilation of Trade Services Price Index, the DIPP has no idea as to who all will be the data sources and in case of Road Transport, Truckers Union is not willing to share the segment-wise road tariff data. He further added that DIPP has no mandate for data collection. NSC observed that as per Allocation of Business Rules, compilation of service Price Index is the responsibility of DIPP. Therefore, Office of Economic Advisor (OEA) should devise a method and give a firm commitment for compilation of SPI within a specific time frame. However, if it is not possible for them to do so, DIPP should communicate its position to NSC quickly so that alternatives for compilation of SPI could be explored.
7. The NSC also observed that OEA should prepare for Statistical Audit of new WPI series in due course.
8. With these observations, the methodology and the revised series of WPI with base year 2011-12 were approved by the National Statistical Commission.

5.15 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to DIPP, vide communication no. 17(1)(87)/NSC/2016-17 dated 7th September, 2016.

(Action: DIPP)

ATR submitted by the M/o Health & Family Welfare on NSC's recommendations on Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey

5.16 The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, vide their letter no. Z-28020/38/2014-CH dated 30th March 2016, submitted responses on the recommendations made in the 81st NSC meeting on their proposal to conduct a Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey. The responses have been noted by the NSC.

Chapter-6

Review of Statistical Activities of State DES

6.1 The Mission of the Indian Statistical System shall be to provide, within the essentially decentralized structure of the system, reliable, timely and credible social and economic statistics, to assist decision making within and outside the Government, stimulate research and promote informed debate relating to conditions affecting people's life. The systemic review of the decentralized Statistical System would lay the foundation of a strong, robust and responsive statistical system that would cater to the needs of its various stakeholders and for enabling scientific decision-making using statistics, which is the basic requirement for good governance.

6.2 In the present evolving dynamic data environment where a vast array of information technology tools are available for initiatives in e-governance and data support in decision making, the Statistical Systems would need to be proactive to gauge the process of change and strive to enhance their relevance and practical utility to the Government and society.

6.3 In this spirit, the NSC is mandated, inter-alia, to evolve measures for effective co-ordination with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on statistical activities including strengthening of existing institutional mechanisms. This chapter deals with the NSC's review of the statistical activities of the States/UTs.

Reviewing the State Statistical System for Gujarat

6.4 During the 88th Meeting of the NSC, the Review of the State Statistical System of Gujarat was undertaken. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) is the nodal office in the State for undertaking various statistical activities. During the review, the Commission was apprised about the Statistical System of the State. In the DES, there are several units which have been entrusted with the responsibility of computing state income, participation in national sample survey programmes and Annual Survey of Industries, maintain socio-economic and sectoral statistics such as

Agriculture, Education, Health, Housing , Transport , and Economic Census etc. It was informed that the State has increased the matching sample covered with National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from 1.2 times to 1.5 times from 73rd round of NSSO to facilitate estimation of parameters at sub-district level. The Directorate also publishes a weekly booklet namely “Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy” to meet the data requirement of the Chief Minister’s office.

6.5 The Commission was also apprised that the officials of the Directorate are posted in various departments of the State Government namely Health, Industries, Education, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Social Welfare, Labour & Employment and Cottage Industries & Finance etc. Thus there is inter-departmental institutional integration in the statistical system. The state system is also vertically integrated with statistical cadres posted at districts and sub-district levels and report to respective administrative systems. Statistical Assistants collect and compile village level statistical information through talathies/patwaris at Taluka level.

6.6 The DES has prioritized the coordination of statistical system and focused on capacity development of its personnel. Towards this end, regular training programmes /workshops are organized in the State. Moreover, the DES also organizes “Chintan Shivir” where all Departments of the State are invited for discussions on the availability of various data sets to facilitate formulation of data driven policies. The data gaps for different sectors are also identified during the discussions and efforts are made for further improving the statistical system in the state. DES Gujarat has also taken steps for implementation of recommendations made by the Rangarajan Commission for improving and strengthening the State Statistical System.

6.7 A brief summary of contents of the key publications being brought out by the Directorate was also presented. It was suggested by the Commission that Directorate may consider releasing various publications on fixed dates during the year and place in public domain advance release calendar for information of data users.

6.8 The NSC was also apprised that in order to assist grassroots level planning and decision making process, the DES has created a Village/Taluka level database. The objective of this initiative is to have balanced regional development of the state to meet the overall objective of improving the Human Development. The State has also developed a portal viz. Gujarat Integrated Statistical System (GISS) which is a central data repository of all sectors of the data integrated with SAS (software package). This helps in analyzing inter-sectoral data and also reports can be generated and provided to the stakeholders.

6.9 The Commission was apprised that under the GISS framework, there are more than 80 data sources, 2800 data items, 150 major key indicators, 16 sectoral dashboards, 24 types of visualization, 400 reports and 100 analytical reports etc.

6.10 The information on all the major sectors of the economy viz. demography, agriculture, education, finance, housing forest & environment, industry & mining, law & order, labour & employment etc is available under the single platform of Gujarat Integrated Statistical System. This portal can be accessed by all Government Departments/offices at the State, district and sub-district level. Moreover, the access has been provided to all the Ministers of the Government of Gujarat so that they can access / analyze the data of the required sector.

6.11 The NSC appreciated the innovative approach of DES, Gujarat. The Committee on Analytics set up by NSC had its first meeting in DES, Gujarat to appraise the members about this initiative. The Committee suggested that for developing a model for integrated information system a Pilot project may be taken up with any three states, which may throw up the issues and challenges in taking forward the idea of integrated information system for the country.

(Action: Computer Centre, MoSPI)

Chapter 7

Functioning of the Commission

7.1 The NSC was established to serve as an empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country, to evolve monitor and enforce statistical priority and standards to ensure statistical coordination. Towards this, NSC has been accorded distinctive apex responsibility to monitor and review of the functioning of the statistical system in the country as per laid down policies, standards and methodologies and recommend measures for its enhanced performance. For discharging this important role, NSC has to be facilitated and served with administrative, logistic and other operational support by the MoSPI.

7.2 In the highly decentralized statistical system of the country, NSC needs to regularly interact with organs of line Ministries and State Governments, experts and subject matter specialists and stakeholders for sustaining credibility of official statistics and strengthening public trust. NSC, thus through its high order of professionalism and orientation to upfront specializations in the field of statistics and data applications, is expected to provide technical leadership in the statistical system and gain recognition and approval of its partners in the Government.

7.3 During the major part of the year 2016-17, the NSC functioned with the Chairman and two members in position and the other two positions of members remained vacant during the year. However, NSC undertook several initiatives to intensify its entrusted role, with prime focus on comprehensive review of official statistical system in the contemporary context. The five professional committees set up by the Commission during the year were aimed to review in depth the elements of real, fiscal and financial sector statistics of the system in conjunction with the aspects of data analytics and dissemination. NSC also laid emphasis on the aspect of establishing core statistics, review of estimates of national income and GDP with new base, digitisation of sampling frames, subject coverage of NSS round in synergy with stakeholder's data needs and preparedness of generating SDG indicators through its statistical operations.

7.4 In the course of its functioning, NSC also came across certain constraints and limitations in accomplishing its functional mandate. Several committees set up by the Commission in the past had made a number of recommendations on specific subject areas. The annual reports of the commission also contained many recommendations. Many of these recommendations have not been followed up and a more effective approach for overseeing the implementation of the recommendations is necessary.

7.5 As per the mandate, the Commission is required to prepare an annual report giving a full account of its activities during the financial year and forward the same to the Government. The Government is required to lay the annual report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations therein along with an action taken report in each house of parliament. It came to the notice of the Commission that the Annual Reports of NSC had not been placed on the table of the Parliament from 2011-12 onwards¹. The NSC urged the nodal ministry to take necessary action for tabling its Annual reports in the Parliament.

7.6 Setting up professional Committees to assist the Commission on technical matters for in-depth understanding of important dimensions of the statistical system is also one of the assigned mandates of the Commission. However, the process of setting up the five committees by the NSC during the current year and their functioning has faced some constraints due to the administrative and procedural delays in notifying the Committees. The request of the Commission for appointment of two consultants to provide technical support to these specialized committees still remains to be acted upon, though seven months have gone in the process. The actions suggested by two committees to take forward the work of these committees have not been acted upon for several months. Further, the core committees on Real Sector with CSO providing the secretariats have not made progress though the Committee's tenure is nearing the end. These functional bottlenecks have caused serious time overrun and affected smooth operations of the committees.

¹ The NSC was informed by the Ministry that the Annual Reports of the Commission for the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (Bilingual) along with Action Taken Reports (Bilingual) have been tabled in Lok Sabha on 02.08.2017 and in Rajya Sabha on 03.08.2017.

Chapter 8

Assessment and Way Forward

8.1 Rangarajan Commission report was submitted to the Prime Minister in August 2001. Following acceptance of recommendations, the National Statistical Commission started functioning from 12th July 2006. The Commission had drawn top level expertise for advising the government on various issues of contemporary and strategic importance on National Statistical System. As mentioned earlier, the responsibility of the Governing Council of the National Sample Survey was entrusted to NSC along with basic functions of erstwhile National Advisory Board on Statistics. Thus the NSC is conceived as a high powered body to provide effective guidance for a high quality statistical system for the country. Has NSC succeeded in carrying out the mandate assigned to it? Now that ten years of experience is behind us, there is a need for an informed review of its working and effectiveness in discharged the mandated responsibility.

Five-fold approach of Rangarajan Commission

8.2 While noting the shortcomings of the then existing statistical system, the Rangarajan Commission observed that the Indian Statistical System needed to improve its credibility, timeliness and adequacy. For overcoming the problems identified through a highly professional investigation, the Commission adopted a five-fold remedial approach:

1. First, reform in the administrative structure of the Indian Statistical System and upgrade its infrastructure so as to ensure its autonomy,
2. Second, improvement in the present system of collection of data, in relation to data that are currently being generated,
3. Third, exploration of alternative techniques, in relation to the existing statistics, if the present system for collecting data is under strain for whatever reasons,
4. Fourth, identification of new data series that may be generated in

keeping pace with the expanding economy, and

5. Fifth, evolution of appropriate methodologies for collection of data, in relation to the new data requirements.

8.3 The Report of the Rangarajan Commission covered a vast area on Official Statistics, and many of the recommendations were seminal. The subsequent work under the guidance of eminent experts built on these recommendations. If these recommendations would have been implemented in right earnest, the system would have been in much better shape. The extract of some of the recommendations of Rangarajan Commission are mentioned below.

8.4 On statistical audit of data produced by the Official Statistical System, Rangarajan Commission suggested regular audit for ensuring quality of published data. This has not been adhered to. The main reason appears to be that the systems through which data are collated, processed and tabulated short of modern data governance practices and hence are not amenable for System audit. As illustration, we may consider critical systems and processes like National Accounts which still depend heavily on spread sheets. Spread sheets are not considered as databases as it is not possible to impose desired data Governance principles on them. Some of the users of data are much better equipped than Official system and hence pick up holes while checking consistency and coherence of published data.

8.5 The above observations of Rangarajan may be seen in the context of few illustrations:

- A. National Accounting requires collection, collation, tabulation and analysis of data from thousands of sources. The inputs for the estimates are collected from a large number of source agencies. The system in existence is a legacy of the past and is not well integrated with the source systems. The technology is obsolete. The present system, without the facilities of drilling down, drilling up and drilling across along with tools for analysis of patterns, distributional characteristics is not likely to have the rigour for checking of

consistency and coherence of data at different levels of classification over time and space.

- B. The databases maintained by CSO should be versatile enough to shed enough light on the state of the economy, capturing the dynamic forces propelling the economy, distributional changes and related factors, beyond the routine developed for National Accounts aggregates.
- C. In the present revision of National Accounts, State Domestic Product is estimated largely by allocation to maintain consistency with GDP. The extent of allocation is as high as 74 per cent, as a recent study has pointed out. The use of MCA21 data on corporate sector has greatly improved estimates relating to corporate sector accounting for about one third of GDP. The need is to find a suitable method to capture income of corporations by geographical location of their establishment to avoid the allocations related problem.
- D. The organisation of Official Statistics in India is decentralized; span across central ministries and states. Market forces are, however, inter dependent. In view of this, there is a need for an integrated information system encompassing both the centre and the states. There is also a need to have a single version of the truth. This can be ensured if the system is built up through a bottom up approach to the extent possible, following clearly defined concepts and definitions with data of ultimate granularity forming the building block.
- E. The report of the Rangarajan Committee noted “At the moment, as the system operates, there is no effective coordination either horizontally among the different departments at the Centre or vertically between the Centre and the States.” Next, it observed “For reform of administration of the Indian Statistical System by upgrading its infrastructure and thereby enhancing the credibility of official statistics, the Commission is of the view that an independent statistical authority free from political interference having power

to set priorities with respect to Core Statistics is needed to ensure quality standards of statistical processes. Such an authority will also improve the coordination among different agencies collecting data.”

- F. Keeping the above in view, NSC had set up a large number of Committees to thoroughly examine data issues and to suggest appropriate follow up action to implement these recommendations. If there are genuine difficulties in implementation of some of the recommendations, those should be clearly stated as part of action taken report. The record of the past will reveal serious shortcomings on this front.

8.6 If NSC functions more or less in a ritualistic mode without effective follow up on its recommendations, then it fails to discharge its role as stipulated.

8.7 As against this state of functioning of NSC, the government came out with the notification on statistics following United Nations resolution on statistics as public good vide F. No. P - 11021/1/2015 - CAP dated 15 June 2016 setting out the ten United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The first principle of this resolution states the following:

“Official statistics provide an indispensable element of the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens.”

8.8 The issue is whether there is a mechanism to implement the resolution as the stated policy, there is need to have a clear understanding on this for the Official Statistics to meet the needs of stake holders as Public Good and Code of Practice, as adopted in some countries, to assure the people that the quality, timeliness and credibility of produced statistics follow best practices set as standard.

8.9 Rangarajan Commission report stressed on strengthening State

Statistical systems for developing an integrated system for the country. The Commission observed that consequent on 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment, micro level data were required for planning. Not much progress is made on this approach. The silver lining is that some of the states have developed systems and processes for generating statistics from Panchayat/Taluka levels as part of integrated system. However, these state initiatives are needed to be coordinated for the national system.

8.10 Indian Statistical System was known for professionalism for maintenance of high quality statistics based on robust systems and processes. The systems and processes are also transparent and are backed by expert committees on methodology in conformity with international standards. This well-earned reputation need to be guarded.

8.11 Recently, the two major indices on wholesale prices (WPI) and industry (IIP) were revised. The base year for both the series is now 2011-12. This is already five years old. Internationally, many of countries have moved over to chain base index, implying continuous revision of base period. This requires widespread use of IT for detailed data going into compilation of these indices.

8.12 In keeping with international best practices, there is need to absorb advanced technology for modernisation of systems and processes which can be a major source of strength for Official Statistics. This will also be a powerful mechanism for providing support for an independent assessment of the quality of official statistics enhancing credibility.

8.13 The revolution in information and communication technology (ICT) has opened up immense possibility for developing very powerful systems for building intelligence using huge volume and variety of data which also get accumulated with high velocity. Some of the leading national statistical systems have embraced this approach for modernisation of their statistical system, including Data Warehousing (DW)/Big Data and sophistications of data science.

8.14 The absorption of technology to modernise Indian statistical system

is required on several counts. In a large federal structure of ours, regional development in a balanced manner is critical. There exists a great deal of divergence in resource availability, climatic conditions and social practices. Data is required to measure these regional variations effectively. Thus, the modernisation of statistical system adopting a bottom up approach for collection of data, geo-coding of granular data helping estimation of various parameters including income from district upwards is considered to be a priority. However, the requirements on core areas of statistics and methodological issues thereon will have to be based on top down approach for consistency, uniformity and conformity with international standards. In short, the improvement in systems and processes using advancement in ICT has to be pursued with high priority along with methodological prescriptions as required.

8.15 This brings to need to put in place a strong Data Governance practice for effective checks and balances for quality audit on collected data. With the tracing of data going into various aggregates using metadata mapping data right from primary level of collection and collation till the final aggregation for each sector constituting GDP will go a long way in the improvement of estimates. This is no doubt a very challenging task. For a country of India's size, apart from available technology, the data machinery right from village panchayat level would need to be geared up and entire regulatory system under e-governance to partly address the issue of data collection through web based systems, with validation checks at the time of reporting of data being built into the system. The unorganised sector along with households would still remain a difficult area for collection of relevant data. The problem will ease out with present momentum on absorption of ICT getting further acceleration in the coming years. This would need to have a well thought out strategy and the road map for a much better integrated system of data repository and processing including data mining as part of Analytics/Business Intelligence.

8.16 In the current phase of development in statistical science, and explosion of data through large scale digitisation at all levels, the skill set

for the management of the statistical system needs to be upgraded for handling Big Data. Advanced level training in data science is the demand of the time.

8.17 Some of the countries undertake survey to get feedback from the users of statistics about the quality of the produced statistics. It is desirable to introduce similar survey, through independent agency, for valuable feedback on quality of our statistics.

8.18 During the year, the NSC interactions with experts and stakeholders had recurring reference to the emerging data environment through which the statistical system is passing through, that would necessitate greater skill and capabilities to handle and integrate large data sets. This would necessitate practical need to understand the economic and social aspects and support decision making at different levels. Induction of upfront technology and methods and orientation of the system to enhanced expectations of users and stakeholders, speedier data capture, processing and dissemination with quality would be emerging paradigm of efficient statistical system. In brief, there is a need to review and assess the emerging challenges of collection, collation and aggregation of data in digitised environment; our capability and effectiveness in delivering those statistics as Public Good, consistent with government policy spelt out in 2016 resolution; follow a Code of Practice for ensuring quality, timeliness and credibility of produced statistics. In all these the Ministry as the nodal agency for all statistical matters in the country under the allocation of business rules of the Government of India has to play a proactive role, under the overall guidance of the NSC as envisaged in its constitution and mandate.

Annexure 1

भारत का राजपत्र

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संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 1 जून, 2005

सं. ए-11011/1/2005 प्रशा.-I.—देश की सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली की समीक्षा करने के लिए डॉ. सी. रंगराजन की अध्यक्षता में जनवरी, 2000 में सरकार द्वारा गठित राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग ने देश के समस्त कोर सांख्यिकीय कार्यकलापों के लिए एक नोडल एवं शक्तिसंपन्न निकाय के रूप में कार्य करने, सांख्यिकीय प्राथमिकताओं एवं मानकों को विकसित, प्रबोधित एवं लागू करने तथा सांख्यिकीय समन्वय सुनिश्चित करते हेतु एक सांविधिक राष्ट्रीय आयोग के गठन की सिफारिश की। रंगराजन समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की कि आयोग को शुरू में थोड़े से अधिकार के साथ गठित किया जाए ताकि जब यह कार्य करना शुरू करे तो इसकी उभरती जरूरतों तथा मूल वास्तविकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए कानून बनाया जा सके। इसके मद्देनजर यह निर्णय लिया गया कि आयोग को शुरू में सरकारी संकल्प द्वारा गठित किया जाएगा। आशा है सांविधिक आयोग का गठन एक वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर कर लिया जाएगा।

2. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग में निम्नलिखित शामिल होंगे --

- (क) एक अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष, जो एक प्रख्यात सांख्यिकीविद् अथवा समाजशास्त्री हो/रहा हो, जिन्हें भारत सरकार द्वारा नामित किया जाएगा।
- (ख) चार अंशकालिक सदस्य, निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों से एक-एक, जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा नामित किया जाएगा तथा जिन्हें निम्नलिखित में विशेषज्ञता तथा अनुभव हासिल हो -
- (i) कृषि, उद्योग, बुनियादी सुविधा, व्यापार अथवा वित्त जैसे क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक सांख्यिकी,
- (ii) जनसंख्या, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, श्रम तथा रोजगार अथवा पर्यावरण जैसे क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक और पर्यावरण सांख्यिकी,

- (iii) गणना, सर्वेक्षणों, सांख्यिकीय सूचना प्रणाली अथवा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे क्षेत्रों में सांख्यिकीय प्रचालन, तथा
- (iv) राष्ट्रीय लेखा, सांख्यिकीय मॉडलिंग अथवा राज्य सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली
- (ग) सचिव, योजना आयोग, पदेन सदस्य के रूप में ।
- (घ) सचिव, सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद के कार्यभार ग्रहण करने तक आयोग के पदेन सदस्य सचिव के रूप में कार्य करेंगे। भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद का पद विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय के अध्यक्ष के रूप में सृजित किया गया है जो सांविधिक आयोग का सचिव होगा ।

3. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्य तथा सचिव (भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद) को सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा विधिवत गठित सर्च कमेटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर चयनित किया जाएगा । सर्च कमेटी में निम्नलिखित शामिल होंगे:-

- (i) योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष - अध्यक्ष
- (ii) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के डिप्टी गवर्नर - सदस्य, तथा
- (iii) दो प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति जो ख्यातिप्राप्त सांख्यिकीविद अथवा सामाजिक वैज्ञानिक हो सकते हैं और जिन्हें देश की सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली का प्रगाढ़ ज्ञान हो - सदस्य

4. सर्च कमेटी अध्यक्ष के चयन हेतु तीन व्यक्तियों के नाम की सिफारिश भारत सरकार को करेगी और उनमें से किसी एक को अध्यक्ष के रूप में नामित किया जाएगा । सर्च कमेटी 2(ख) तथ 2(घ) की प्रत्येक श्रेणी में से दो व्यक्तियों के नामों जो क्रमशः सदस्य तथा मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद की नियुक्ति पाने के पात्र हों, की भी सिफारिश करेगी और भारत सरकार 2(ख) के अंतर्गत आयोग के सदस्यों के रूप में प्रत्येक श्रेणी से एक सदस्य नामित करेगी तथा मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद नियुक्त करेगी ।

5. अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष का होगा । अध्यक्ष का दर्जा राज्यमंत्री के बराबर का तथा सदस्य भारत सरकार के सचिव के समकक्ष होंगे ।

6. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग निम्नलिखित कार्य करेगा:

- (क) कोर सांख्यिकी की पहचान करना जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व की है और अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के लिए बाधक है ।
- (ख) विभिन्न तकनीकी मुद्दों पर आयोग को सहायता देने के लिए व्यावसायिक समितियां अथवा कार्य समूह गठित करना,
- (ग) सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय नीतियों और प्राथमिकताओं का विकास करना ,
- (घ) सांख्यिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मानक सांख्यिकीय अवधारणाओं, परिभाषाओं, वर्गीकरणों तथा रीतिविधानों को विकसित करना और कोर सांख्यिकी संबंधी राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता मानक तैयार करना,
- (ङ) विभिन्न आंकड़ा सेटों के लिए रिलीज कैलेंडर सहित कोर सांख्यिकी के संग्रहण, सोरणीयन और प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए राष्ट्रीय रणनीतियां तैयार करना ।
- (च) सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली की सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और संचार आवश्यकताओं सहित सरकारी सांख्यिकी पर मानव संसाधन विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय रणनीतियां विकसित करना;
- (छ) सरकारी सांख्यिकी में जन विश्वास सुधारने हेतु उपाय विकसित करना;
- (ज) मौजूदा संस्थागत तंत्रों के सुदृढीकरण सहित सांख्यिकीय गतिविधियों पर राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित प्रशासनों के साथ प्रभावी समन्वय हेतु उपाय निकालना;
- (झ) मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य अभिकरणों के बीच सांख्यिकीय समन्वय सुनिश्चित करना;
- (ञ) केन्द्र सरकार, अथवा कोई राज्य सरकार, जैसा भी मामला हो, को (ग) से (ज) तक के खंडों के अंतर्गत तैयार किए गए मानकों, रणनीतियों तथा अन्य उपायों आदि के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु उपाय सुझाना;
- (ट) सरकार को राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग हेतु संविधि सहित सांख्यिकीय मुद्दों पर विधायी उपायों की आवश्यकता संबंधी सलाह देना ।
- (ठ) तैयार की गई नीतियों, मानकों तथा रीतिविधानों के मद्देनजर सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली के कार्यों का प्रबोधन तथा समीक्षा करना और निष्पादन वृद्धि हेतु उपायों की सिफारिश करना ।

7. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग की स्थापना के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन(सीएसओ) तथा राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन (एनएसएसओ) का एकल सत्ता में विलय हो जाएगा जिसे राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय (एनएसओ) कहा जाएगा जो सांख्यिकी के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार के कार्यकारी स्कंध के रूप में कार्य करेगा और राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई नीतियों एवं प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार कार्य करेगा। राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय का अध्यक्ष भारत सरकार के सचिव की रैंक का एक अधिकारी होगा जिसे भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद के रूप में पदनामित किया जाएगा और वह आयोग के सचिव के रूप में भी कार्य करेगा। वे सांख्यिकी विभाग में भारत सरकार के सचिव को कार्य करेंगे।

8. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय के दो स्कंध होंगे, अर्थात् (i) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय; तथा (ii) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय। संगणक केन्द्र, जो आंकड़ा भंडारण तथा प्रसार का कार्य करता है, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय का भाग होगा। इस प्रकार, भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद की सहायतार्थ सांख्यिकी के दो महा निदेशक, अर्थात् एक राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय का प्रभारी तथा दूसरा केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय का प्रभारी होगा जिसका रैंक भा.सां.से. के उच्चतम प्रशासनिक ग्रेड-I (एचएजी-I) का होगा।

9. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग की सेवार्थ एक सचिवालय होगा जिसका अध्यक्ष आयोग का सचिव होगा जिसकी सहायता हेतु वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड में भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा का एक अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी होंगे।

10. आयोग के पास अपने कार्यों को प्रभावी तथा क्षमतापूर्ण ढंग से निपटाने हेतु अपेक्षित स्वायत्तता होगी। विशेष रूप से आयोग के पास निम्नलिखित कार्यों हेतु शक्ति होगी:

- (क) किसी दस्तावेज को प्रस्तुत करने की मांग करना जो आयोग की राय में सांख्यिकीय जरूरतों को पूरा करेगा अथवा पूरा कर सकता हो,
- (ख) "कोर सांख्यिकी" के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त अवधारणाओं, परिभाषाओं, अनुसरित रीतिविधानों, अपनाए गए गुणवत्ता मानकों, प्रतिचयन तथा गैर प्रतिचयन त्रुटियों आदि सहित सांख्यिकीय गतिविधियों के ब्यौरे उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सांख्यिकीय अभिकरणों तथा संस्थानों की अपेक्षा रखना, तथा
- (ग) कोर सांख्यिकी से जुड़े मामलों पर किसी लोक सेवक सहित किसी व्यक्ति को उपस्थित होने का आदेश देना।

(घ) साक्ष्यों अथवा दस्तावेजों अथवा कोर सांख्यिकी से संबद्ध किसी मामले की जांच हेतु नोटिस जारी करना ।

11. आयोग के पास अपने संक्षिप्त तथा विस्तृत अवधि के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का अधिकार भी होगा ।

12. "वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अपने क्रिया कलापों का पूरा लेखा-जोखा देते हुए आयोग प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगा और उसे केन्द्र सरकार को भेजेगा । केन्द्रीय सरकार, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के साथ साथ उसमें की गई अनुशंसाओं पर की गई कार्रवाई और ऐसी अनुशंसाओं को स्वीकृत न किए जाने के कारणों पर एक ज्ञापन संसद के दोनों सदनों को प्रस्तुत करेगी । जहां कोई अनुशंसा अथवा कोई भी भाग किसी राज्य सरकार से संबंधित होगा, तो आयोग ऐसी अनुशंसा और उक्त भाग को राज्य सरकारों को अग्रेषित करेगा जो राज्य संबंधी अनुशंसाओं पर कृत कार्रवाई और ऐसी अनुशंसाओं को स्वीकार न करने के कारणों, यदि कोई हों, को स्पष्ट करते हुए एक ज्ञापन सहित उक्त भाग को राज्य विधानमण्डल के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेंगे ।"

13. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग की स्थापना के कारण वार्षिक व्यय, जिसमें वेतन एवं मजदूरी, घरेलू यात्रा, कार्यालय व्यय, भवन किराए पर लेना, व्यावसायिक सेवाएं, प्रशासनिक सेवाएं तथा आयोग की दिन प्रतिदिन की प्रशासनिक जरूरतें शामिल हैं, को सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक मांग से पूरा किया जाएगा और जिसे संसद द्वारा "स्वीकृत" किया जाएगा ।

अरुण कुमार सक्सेना, संयुक्त सचिव

[विज्ञापन/III/IV/186ए/2005/अस०]

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 1st June, 2005

No. A-11011/1/2005-Ad. I.—The National Statistical Commission set up by the Government in January, 2000 under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to review the statistical system of the country recommended the establishment of a Statutory National Commission on Statistics to serve as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country, to evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and to ensure statistical co-ordination. The Rangarajan Commission also recommended that the Commission be set up initially through a Government order with a modicum of authority so as to evolve the legislation taking into account the ground realities and the emerging requirements when it starts to function. In line with the above recommendations, it has been decided to set up the Commission initially through a Government resolution. It is expected that the statutory Commission would be set up within a period of one year.

2. The National Statistical Commission will consist of -

(a) a part-time Chairperson who is, or has been, an eminent statistician or social scientist to be nominated by the Government of India;

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- (b) four part-time Members, one each from the following fields, to be nominated by the Government of India, from amongst the persons having specialization and experience in –
- (i) economic statistics in such areas as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, trade or finance,
 - (ii) social and environment statistics in such areas as population, health, education, labour and employment or environment,
 - (iii) statistical operations in such areas as censuses, surveys, statistical information system or information technology, and
 - (iv) national accounts, statistical modeling or State Statistical Systems.
- (c) The Secretary, Planning Commission as *ex officio* Member.
- (d) The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation will function as *ex-officio* Member Secretary of the Commission till the Chief Statistician of India assumes office. The Chief Statistician of India, the post created specifically as the head of the National Statistical Office, will be the Secretary of the Statutory Commission.
3. The Chairman, Members and Secretary of the National Statistical Commission (Chief Statistician of India) will be selected on the basis of the recommendations of a Search Committee duly constituted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the purpose. The Search Committee shall consist of
- (i) Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission – Chairperson;
 - (ii) Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India – Member; and
 - (iii) Two eminent persons who may be distinguished statisticians or social scientists with an intimate knowledge of the statistical system of the country – Members.
4. The Search Committee shall recommend names of three persons to the Government of India for selection as chairperson and one of them would be nominated as the chairperson. The Search Committee shall also recommend names of two persons from each of the categories in 2(b) and 2(d) eligible to be appointed as Members and Chief Statistician respectively, and the Government

of India shall nominate one member from each of the categories under 2(b) as Members of the Commission and appoint the Chief Statistician.

5. The tenure of the Chairperson and the Members shall be three years. The status of the Chairperson would be that of a Minister of State and the Members would be equivalent to Secretary to the Government of India.

6. The National Statistical Commission will perform the following functions:

- (a) to identify the core statistics, which are of national importance and are critical to the development of the economy;
- (b) to constitute professional committees or working groups to assist the Commission on various technical issues;
- (c) to evolve national policies and priorities relating to the statistical system;
- (d) to evolve standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies in different areas in statistics and lay down national quality standards on core statistics;
- (e) to evolve national strategies for the collection, tabulation and dissemination of core statistics, including the release calendar for various data sets;
- (f) to evolve national strategies for human resource development on official statistics including information technology and communication needs of the statistical system;
- (g) to evolve measures for improving public trust in official statistics;
- (h) to evolve measures for effective co-ordination with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on statistical

activities including strengthening of existing institutional mechanisms;

- (i) to exercise statistical co-ordination between Ministries, Departments and other agencies of the Central Government;
- (j) to exercise statistical audit over the statistical activities to ensure quality and integrity of the statistical products
- (k) to recommend to the Central Government, or any State Government, as the case may be, measures to effectively implement the standards, strategies and other measures evolved under clauses (c) to (h)
- (l) to advise the Government on the requirement of legislative measures on statistical matters including the statute for the National Statistical Commission.
- (m) to monitor and review the functioning of the statistical system in the light of the laid down policies, standards and methodologies and recommend measures for enhanced performance.

7. Along with the establishment of the National Statistical Commission, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) will be merged into a single entity called the National Statistical Organisation (NSO), which will function as the executive wing of the Government of India in the field of statistics and act according to the policies and priorities as laid down by the NSC. The NSO would be headed by an Officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India, who will be designated as the Chief Statistician of India and he will also function as the Secretary of the

Commission. He will discharge the functions of Secretary of the Government of India in the Department of Statistics.

8. The NSO will have two wings, viz., (i) Central Statistics Office (CSO); and (ii) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The Computer Centre, dealing with data storage and dissemination, will form part of the CSO. Thus, there will be two Director's General of Statistics to assist the Chief Statistician of India, viz., one in charge of NSSO and the other in charge of CSO in the rank of Higher Administrative Grade-I (HAG-I) of ISS.

9. The National Statistical Commission will be serviced by a Secretariat headed by Secretary of the Commission who will be supported by an officer of the Indian Statistical Service in the Senior Administrative Grade and other officials.

10. The Commission will have the requisite autonomy to discharge its functions effectively and efficiently. In particular the Commission will have powers to:

- (a) require production of any document which in the opinion of the Commission will serve or may serve statistical purposes,
- (b) require statistical agencies and institutions to provide details of statistical activities, including concepts and definitions used, methodologies followed, quality standards adopted, sampling and non-sampling errors, etc. in respect of 'core statistics', and
- (c) require attendance of any person including any public servant on matters connected with core statistics.
- (d) issuing notices for the examination of witnesses and documents or any matters connected with core statistics.

11. The Commission will also have authority to formulate its short and long term programmes.

12. The Commission shall prepare, for each financial year, its Annual Report, giving a full account of its activities during the financial year and forward the same to the Central Government. The Central Government shall cause to be laid the Annual Report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations therein, along with the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations before each House of Parliament. Where any recommendation or any part thereof concerns any State Government, the Commission shall forward a copy of such recommendation or part thereof to such State Governments which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations relating to the State and reasons for the non-acceptance if any, of any such recommendations.

13. The annual expenditure on account of the establishment of the National Statistical Commission including salary and wages, domestic travel, office expenses, hiring of accommodation, professional services, administrative services and requirements for day to day administration of the Commission will be met from a demand under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and will be 'voted' by the Parliament.

A. K. SAXENA, Jt. Secy.

[ADVT/III/IV/186A/2005/Exty.]



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सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 8 मई, 2006

(राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों तथा भारत के प्रमुख सांख्यिकीविद् के लिए सेवा शर्तें)

का.आ. 668(अ).—राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग स्थापित करने संबंधी भारत सरकार के संकल्प सं.ए-11011/1/2005-प्रशा.-I, दिनांक 01 जून 2005 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी एतद्वारा राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों तथा भारत के प्रमुख सांख्यिकीविद् के लिए सेवा शर्तों का अनुमोदन करते हैं ।

2. परिभाषा:- इन सेवा शर्तों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,

- (क) 'सरकार' से तात्पर्य भारत सरकार से है ;
- (ख) 'आयोग' से तात्पर्य राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग है ;
- (ग) 'अध्यक्ष' से तात्पर्य आयोग के अध्यक्ष से है ;
- (घ) 'सदस्य' से तात्पर्य कमीशन के अध्यक्ष तथा पदेन सदस्यों के अलावा कमीशन के अन्य सदस्य से है ;
- (ङ) 'संकल्प' से भारत सरकार का संकल्प सं.ए-11011/1/2005-प्रशासन-I दिनांक 01 जून 2005 अभिप्रेत है से तात्पर्य कमीशन के अध्यक्ष तथा पदेन सदस्यों के अलावा कमीशन के अन्य सदस्य से है ;
- (च) 'सर्व समिति' से अभिप्राय सरकार द्वारा संकल्प के खण्ड 3 के तहत अनुमोदित समिति से है ।

3. अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति, कार्य-अवधि तथा सेवा शर्तें

3.1 राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों को इस उद्देश्य हेतु सम्यक रूप से गठित एक सर्च कमेटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाएगा । आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य क्रमशः अल्प-कालिक अध्यक्ष और सदस्य होंगे ।

3.2 अध्यक्ष एक प्रख्यात सांख्यिकीविद् या समाज विज्ञानी और समकालीन सामाजिक, सांख्यिकीय और आर्थिक विकास संबंध विषयों के मात्रात्मक तकनीक के महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोग और वैज्ञानिक पद्धति के अनुप्रयोग में संलग्न शिक्षा शाखा में एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति होगा ।

- 3.3 चार अल्प-कालिक सदस्य होंगे, प्रत्येक निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता और अनुभव रखते हो-
- (i) कृषि, उद्योग, अवसंरचना, व्यापार या वित्त जैसे क्षेत्रों में अर्थ सांख्यिकी
 - (ii) जनसंख्या, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, श्रम और रोजगार या पर्यावरण जैसे क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक और पर्यावरण सांख्यिकी
 - (iii) जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण, सांख्यिकीय आसूचना प्रणाली या आसूचना प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे क्षेत्रों में सांख्यिकीय कार्य
 - (iv) राष्ट्रीय लेखा, सांख्यिकीय मॉडलिंग या राज्य सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली ।

3.4 सर्व कमेटी विशेषज्ञता के उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक में अध्यक्ष के रूप में चुने जाने के लिए तीन व्यक्तियों के नामों तथा सदस्य के रूप में चुने जाने के लिए प्रत्येक दो व्यक्तियों के नामों की सिफारिश करेगी । सरकार सर्व कमेटी द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए पैनलों में से अध्यक्ष और सदस्य नियुक्त करेगी ।

3.5 अध्यक्ष की कार्य अवधि तीन वर्ष या सत्तर वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक जो भी पहले हो, की होगी । सभी सदस्यों (पदेन सदस्यों के अलावा) की कार्य अवधि तीन वर्ष या पैंसठ वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक, जो भी पहले हो, की होगी । तथापि, उसने नियुक्ति के समय पर 55 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर ली हो । अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों को केवल एक अवधि के लिए नियुक्त किया जाएगा तथा पुनर्नियुक्ति हेतु पात्र नहीं होंगे । तथापि सदस्य अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्ति हेतु पात्र हैं ।

3.6 यदि अध्यक्ष का पद रिक्त हो जाता है या अध्यक्ष किसी कारणवश अनुपस्थित रहते हैं या अपनी ङ्युटी करने में असमर्थ हैं, तो उन कार्यों का ऐसे दूसरे सदस्य द्वारा निर्वहन किया जाएगा जिसके लिए सरकार निदेश देगी, जब तक कि नये अध्यक्ष अपना कार्यभार ग्रहण न कर लें या वर्तमान अध्यक्ष अपना कार्यभार पुनर्ग्रहण न कर लें ।

3.7 सर्व कमेटी में किसी रिक्ति मात्र के कारण अध्यक्ष या अन्य सदस्यों की नियुक्ति अवैध नहीं होगी ।

3.8 आयोग के अध्यक्ष का स्तर राज्य मंत्री के स्तर का होगा तथा सदस्यों का स्तर सरकार के सचिव के स्तर का होगा ।

3.9 अध्यक्ष 10,000/-रुपये प्रतिमाह के मानदेय के हकदार होंगे । पदेन सदस्यों को छोड़कर, प्रत्येक सदस्य 7,500/-रुपये प्रतिमाह के मानदेय के हकदार होंगे ।

3.10 अन्यथा कहीं पर उल्लेख होते हुए भी, यदि आयोग का कोई सदस्य संसद या किसी राज्य विधानसभा का सदस्य हो तो वह संसद (अयोग्यता निवारण) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 10) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) में निर्धारित भत्तों के अलावा किसी पारिश्रमिक या जैसा कि मामला हो राज्य विधान सभा की सदस्यता हेतु अयोग्यता निवारण से संबंधित राज्य में लागू किसी कानून के अंतर्गत राज्य विधान सभा के सदस्य के लिए निर्धारित भत्तों, यदि कोई हो, के अलावा किसी पारिश्रमिक का हकदार नहीं होगा ।

3.11 आयोग के कार्य के संबंध में यात्रा करने के लिए अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यगण एकजीक्यूटिव श्रेणी में हवाई यात्रा या वातानुकूलित प्रथम श्रेणी में रेल द्वारा यात्रा करने के योग्य होंगे । वे आयोग के कार्य के लिए अपने निवास स्थान से बाहर यात्रा करने पर कमरे के किराए एवं दैनिक भत्ते के भी हकदार होंगे । कमरे का किराया एवं दैनिक भत्ता निम्न प्रकार ग्राह्य होगा :-

- (i) किसी भी सरकारी गेस्ट हाऊस अथवा आईटीडीसी के मंजोले होटल जैसे- लोधी होटल, कुतुब होटल, जनपथ होटल, अशोक यात्री निवास अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित टूरिस्ट होटल अथवा भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय केंद्र तथा इंडिया हैबिटेट सेंटर जैसी पंजीकृत संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रदत्त निवासी आवास में एक कमरे के किराए की प्रतिपूर्ति ।
- (ii) सरकार द्वारा निर्दिष्ट सीमा तक निजी लॉज/होटल में ठहरने के लिए कमरे का किराया ।
- (iii) भोजन की व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार के सचिव को यथा ग्राह्य दैनिक भत्ते की साधारण दर के 90% की दर से दैनिक भत्ता ।
- (iv) आयोग के कार्यों के निपटान के लिए स्थानीय यात्रा हेतु परिवहन अथवा परिवहन शुल्क ।

3.12 अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्य सरकार के सचिव यथा ग्राह्य अपने निवास पर दूरभाष के बिल संबंधी प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए भी हकदार होंगे ।

3.13 अध्यक्ष एवं कोई भी अन्य सदस्य अपने हाथ से लिखित सूचना द्वारा राष्ट्रपति को संबोधित कर अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे सकता है ।

3.14 अध्यक्ष या सदस्य को कदाचार के आधार पर राष्ट्रपति के आदेश पर हटाया जा सकेगा जब राष्ट्रपति द्वारा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को संदर्भित किये जाने पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 145 के खण्ड (1) के उपखण्ड (i) में विनिर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार जांच के उपरान्त सर्वोच्च न्यायालय यह रिपोर्ट दे कि ऐसे किसी आधार पर अध्यक्ष/सदस्य को हटाया जाना चाहिए ।

3.15 राष्ट्रपति अध्यक्ष या किसी सदस्य को पद से निलंबित कर सकता है जिसके संबंध में इस नियम के अंतर्गत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को एक संदर्भ भेजा गया है जब तक कि ऐसे संदर्भ पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति पर राष्ट्रपति ने आदेश पारित कर दिया है ।

3.16 खण्ड 3.13 में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, राष्ट्रपति, आदेश द्वारा अध्यक्ष अथवा सदस्य को पद से हटा सकते हैं, यदि वे :-

- (क) न्यायनिर्णीत दिवालिया हैं;
- (ख) किसी ऐसे अपराध के लिए उन पर दोष सिद्ध होता है और उन्हें कारावास होता है, जो राष्ट्रपति के मत से नैतिक अधमता का द्योतक है; अथवा
- (ग) वे राष्ट्रपति के मत से, मासिक या शारीरिक शैथिल्य के कारण पद पर बने रहने के अयोग्य हैं; अथवा
- (घ) यदि राष्ट्रपति के मत से, उन्होंने अपने पद का दुरुपयोग किया है जिसके कारण व्यक्ति का पद पर बने रहना सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली के हितों के लिए हानिकारक होगा; अथवा
- (ङ) वे अनुमोचित ऋणशोधक बन जाते हैं; और
- (च) कार्य करने से मना करते हैं अथवा कार्य करने में अक्षम हैं

परंतु अध्यक्ष/सदस्य को इस खंड के अधीन तब तक नहीं हटाया जाएगा जब तक कि मामले में उन्हें सुने जाने का उचित अवसर नहीं दिया जाता ।

4. भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् की नियुक्ति, कार्यावधि, और सेवा शर्तें ।

4.1 भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद्, आयोग के सचिव होंगे । वे राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के अध्यक्ष भी होंगे और सांख्यिकी विभाग में सचिव, भारत सरकार के कृत्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे ।

4.2 सर्च कमेटी, भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के पद के लिए दो व्यक्तियों के नामों की सिफारिश करेगी, जिनमें से भारत सरकार एक व्यक्ति को भारत का मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् नियुक्त करेगी । किसी बड़े सांख्यिकीय संगठन में सांख्यिकीय और प्रबंधकीय अनुभव वाले व्यक्तियों पर नियुक्ति के लिए विचार किया जाएगा ।

4.3 भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् की कार्यावधि पांच वर्ष अथवा बासठ वर्ष की आयु होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, की होगी । भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् पुनर्नियुक्ति के पात्र होंगे और नियुक्ति के समय उनकी आयु 52 वर्ष की होनी चाहिए ।

4.4 भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् भारत सरकार के सचिव के वेतन एवं भत्तों के पात्र होंगे । वे सरकारी आवास, टेलीफोन, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं और अन्य उन सभी सुविधाओं के पात्र होंगे जो भारत सरकार के सचिव के लिए हैं ।

4.5 जहां किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है, जो सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी अथवा किसी अन्य संस्थान या स्वायत्त निकाय का सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी हो और किसी भी पहली सेवा से संबंधित पेंशन प्राप्त करता हो, तो उस पेंशन की राशि और यदि उन्होंने पेंशन के एक भाग के बदले उसका संराशीकृत मूल्य प्राप्त किया है, तो उसे इन नियमों के अधीन ग्राह्य वेतन में से घटा दिया जाएगा ।

[फा. सं. ए-11011/1/2005 -प्रशा-1 (खण्ड-IV)]

अ. कु. सक्सेना, संयुक्त सचिव

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 8th May, 2006

**(Service Condition for Chairperson and Members of the National
Statistical Commission and Chief Statistician of India)**

S.O. 668(E).—In Pursuance of the Government of India Resolution No. A-11011/1/2005-Ad. I, dated 1st June, 2005 regarding setting up of the National Statistical Commission, the Competent Authority hereby approves the service conditions for Chairperson and Members of the National Statistical Commission and Chief Statistician of India.

2. Definition- In these Service conditions, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India;
- (b) "Commission" means the National Statistical Commission;
- (c) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Commission;
- (d) "Member" means a Member of the Commission other than the Chairperson and the ex-officio Members of the Commission;
- (e) "Resolution" means the Government of India Resolution No. A-11011/1/2005 -Ad-I, dated 1st June, 2005;
- (f) "Search Committee" means the Committee approved by the Government under Clause 3 of the Resolution.

3. Appointment, Tenure and Service Conditions of the Chairperson and Members

3.1 The Chairperson and Members of the National Statistical Commission will be appointed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of a Search Committee duly constituted for the purpose. The Chairperson and Members of the Commission will be part-time Chairperson and Members respectively.

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3.2 The Chairperson has to be an outstanding statistician or social scientist and a person of eminence in an academic discipline involving application of scientific methods and significant use of quantitative techniques to contemporary social, statistical and economic development related subjects.

3.3 There will be four part time members, one each from the following fields having specialisation and experience in

- (i) Economic statistics in such areas as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, trade or finance
- (ii) Social and environment statistics in such areas as population, health, education, labour and employment or environment
- (iii) Statistical operations in such areas as censuses, surveys, statistical information system or information technology
- (iv) National accounts, statistical modeling or state statistical systems.

3.4 The Search Committee shall recommend names of three persons for selection as Chairperson and names of *two* persons each for selection as Member in each of the above areas of specialization. The Government shall appoint Chairperson and Members out of the panels recommended by the Search Committee.

3.5 The tenure of the Chairperson will be three years or till he/she attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier. The tenure of all the Members (other than the ex-officio Members) will be three years or till he/she attains the age of sixty five years, whichever is earlier. Chairperson and Members should have, however, attained the age of 55 years at the time of appointment. The Chairperson and Members shall be appointed only for one term and are not eligible for re-appointment. However, Members are eligible for appointment as Chairperson.

3.6 If the office of the Chairperson becomes vacant or if the Chairperson is for any reason absent or unable to discharge the duties of his office, those duties shall, until the new Chairperson assumes office or the existing Chairperson resumes his office, as the case may be, be discharged by such other Member as the Government may direct.

3.7 No appointment of Chairperson or other Members shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Search Committee.

3.8 The Chairperson of the Commission will have the status of a Minister of State in the Government and the Members will have the status of a Secretary to the Government.

3.9 The Chairperson will be entitled for an honorarium of Rs.10,000/- per month. Each Member, except the ex-officio Members, will be entitled for an honorarium of Rs.7, 500/- per month.

3.10 Notwithstanding anything contained otherwise, if the Chairperson or any other Member of the Commission happens to be a Member of Parliament, or a State Legislature, he shall not be entitled to any remuneration other than the allowances, defined in clause (a) of section 2 of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act,1959 (10 of 1959) or as the case may be, other than the allowances, if any, which the Member of the Legislature of the State may, under any law for the time being in force in the State relating to the prevention of disqualification for membership of the State Legislature receive without incurring such disqualification.

3.11 The Chairperson and Members will be eligible to travel by air in executive class or by rail in air-conditioned first class while undertaking tours in connection with the work of the Commission. They will also be eligible for room rent and daily allowance for travel in connection with the work of the Commission outside their place of residence. The room rent and daily allowance admissible would be as follows:

- (i) Reimbursement of rent in any State Guest House or for single room in medium range ITDC hotels like Lodhi Hotel, Qutab Hotel, Janpath Hotel, Ashok Yatri Niwas or State Government run Tourist Hotels/Hostels or residential accommodation provided by registered societies like India International Centre and India Habitat Centre.
- (ii) Room rent for stay in private lodges/hotels upto the limits specified by the Government.
- (iii) D.A. at the rate of 90% of ordinary rates of DA as admissible to the Secretary to the Government for boarding purpose.
- (iv) Transport or transport charges for local travel in discharge of the functions of the Commission.

3.12 The Chairperson and Members will also be eligible for reimbursement of bills relating to a telephone at their residence as admissible to the Secretary to the Government.

3.13 The Chairperson and any other Member, may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his post.

3.14 The Chairperson or a Member shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of misbehavior after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed by it under sub-clause (1) of clause (1) of Article 145 of the Constitution, reported that the Chairperson/Member ought to be removed on any such ground.

3.15 The President may suspend from office the Chairperson or a Member in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under this sub-rule until the President has passed order on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

3.16 Notwithstanding anything in clause 3.13, the President may by order remove from office the Chairperson or a Member if he/she

- (a) is adjudged an insolvent; or
- (b) gets convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which in the opinion of the President involves moral turpitude; or
- (c) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body or
- (d) if in the opinion of the President has so abused his/her position as to render that person's continuance in office detrimental to the interest of the Statistical System, or
- (e) becomes an un-discharged solvent and
- (f) refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting.

Provided that the Chairperson/Member shall not be removed under this clause until he/she has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.

4. Appointment, Tenure and Service Conditions of the Chief Statistician of India.

4.1 The Chief Statistician of India will be the Secretary of the Commission. He will also be the head of the National Statistical Organisation and discharge the functions of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Statistics.

4.2 The Search Committee shall recommend names of two persons for the post of the Chief Statistician of India, out of which the Government of India shall appoint one person as the Chief Statistician of India. Persons with statistical and managerial experience in a large statistical organisation shall be considered for appointment.

4.3 The tenure of the Chief Statistician of India will be five years or till he/she attains the age of sixty two years, whichever is earlier. The Chief Statistician of India will be eligible for reappointment. He/she should have attained the age of 52 years at the time of appointment.

4.4 The Chief Statistician of India will be eligible for the salary and allowances of a Secretary to the Government of India. He will also be eligible for Government accommodation, telephone, medical attendance and all other facilities as admissible to a Secretary to the Government of India.

4.5 Where any person being a retired government servant or retired servant of any other Institution or autonomous body and in receipt of a pension in respect of any previous service, is appointed as the Chief Statistician of India, the salary admissible to him under these rules shall be reduced by the amount of that pension and if he had received in lieu of a portion of the pension, the commuted value thereof, by the amount of that portion of the pension.

[F. No. A-11011/1/2005-Ad-I (Vol.-IV)]

A.K. SAXENA, Jt. Secy.

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड 4

[PART III—SECTION 4]

[सांविधिक निकायों द्वारा जारी की गई विविध अधिसूचनाएं जिसमें कि अधिसूचनाएं, आदेश, विज्ञापन और सूचनाएं सम्मिलित हैं]

[Miscellaneous Notifications including Notifications, Orders, Advertisements and Notices issued by Statutory Bodies]

दी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया
(चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 6 अप्रैल 2015

स0 1— सीए(7)/(168)/2015—चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स अधिनियम, 1988 के विनियम 159(1) के अनुसरण में भारतीय सनदी रेखाकार संस्थान की परिषद्, मध्य भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की एक शाखा की दिनांक 10-02-2015 से हरिद्वार शहर, उत्तराखंड में थापना को अधिसूचित करती है।

यह शाखा मध्य भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की हरिद्वार शाखा के नाम से जानी जायेगी।

इस शाखा के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत हरिद्वार, रुड़की, ऋषिकेश, कोटद्वार तथा उत्तराखंड के अन्य सभी शहर/स्थान आयेंगे जो कि हरिद्वार शहर के शहरी सीमा के 50 किलोमीटर दूरी के अन्तर्गत स्थित हैं।

परिणामस्वरूप, हरिद्वार तथा रुड़की, उत्तराखंड में जो कि अधिसूचना स01—सी0ए0(7)/(48)/2000 दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 2000 के कारण अब तक सहारनपुर शाखा, उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत आते थे, अब सहारनपुर शाखा से अलग कर दिए गये हैं। साथ सहारनपुर शाखा के संशोधित क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत सहारनपुर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य शहर/स्थान जो कि सहारनपुर शहर की शहरी सीमा के 50 किलोमीटर दूरी के अंतर्गत हैं, आयेंगे। तदनुसार, अधिसूचना स01—सी0ए0(7)/(48)/2000 दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 2000 संशोधित मानी जाए।

जैसा कि विनियम 159(3) में विहित किया गया है, हरिद्वार एवं सहारनपुर शाखाएं परिषद् के नियंत्रण, पर्यवेक्षण तथा निर्देशों के अधीन रहते हुए मध्य भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की मार्फत कार्य करेगी तथा ऐसे निर्देशों का पालन करेगी, जो परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये जायेंगे।

वी. सागर
कार्यकारी सचिव

स० 1— सीए(7)/(169)/2015—चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स अधिनियम, 1988 के विनियम 159(1) के अनुसरण में भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान की परिषद्, मध्य भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की एक शाखा की दिनांक 10-02-2015 से हल्द्वानी शहर, उत्तराखंड में स्थापना को अधिसूचित करती है।

यह शाखा मध्य भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की हल्द्वानी शाखा के नाम से जानी जायेगी।

इस शाखा के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत हल्द्वानी, काठगोदाम, नैनीताल, पन्तनगर, रूद्रपुर तथा अन्य सभी शहर/स्थान आयेंगे, जो कि हल्द्वानी शहर के शहरी सीमा के 50 किलोमीटर दूरी के अंतर्गत स्थित हैं।

जैसा कि विनियम 159(3) में विहित किया गया है, यह शाखा परिषद् के नियंत्रण, पर्यवेक्षण तथा निर्देशों के अधीन रहते हुए मध्य भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की मार्फत कार्य करेगी तथा ऐसे निर्देशों का पालन करेगी, जो परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये जायेंगे।

वी. सागर
कार्यकारी सचिव

स० 1— सीए (7)170/2015—चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स अधिनियम, 1988 के विनियम 159(1) के अनुसरण में भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान की परिषद् दक्षिण भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की एक शाखा की दिनांक 10-02-2015 से कालाबुरगी (गुलबरगा जिले) में स्थापना को अधिसूचित करती है।

यह शाखा दक्षिण भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की कालाबुरगी (गुलबरगा) शाखा के नाम से जानी जायेगी।

इस शाखा के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत कालाबुरगी (गुलबरगा जिले) के सभी स्थान आयेंगे।

जैसा कि विनियम 159(3) में विहित किया गया है, यह शाखा परिषद् के नियंत्रण, पर्यवेक्षण तथा निर्देशों के अधीन रहते हुए दक्षिण भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की मार्फत कार्य करेगी तथा ऐसे निर्देशों का पालन करेगी, जो परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये जायेंगे।

वी. सागर
कार्यकारी सचिव

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 7 अप्रैल 2015

सं.1/एनएससी-2014-खण्ड.III—भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-III, खण्ड-4 में दिनांक 1 जून, 2005 को अधिसूचना सं. 85 के रूप में प्रकाशित सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के संकल्प सं.ए11011/1/2005-प्रशा.। में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए जाते हैं:

- 1) पैरा 2 के अंतर्गत उप पैरा (ग) में 'सचिव, योजना आयोग' के स्थान पर 'मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी नीति आयोग (राष्ट्रीय भारत परिवर्तन संस्था)' शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।
 - 2) पैरा 3 के अंतर्गत उप पैरा (i) में 'उपाध्यक्ष योजना आयोग' के स्थान पर 'उपाध्यक्ष नीति आयोग' शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।
2. यह संशोधन 24 मार्च, 2015 के तिथि से लागू होगा।

अरुण कुमार यादव
संयुक्त सचिव

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

New Delhi, the 6th April 2015

No.1-CA(7)/(168)/2015—In pursuance of Regulation 159(1) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations 1988, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to notify the setting up of a branch of Central India Regional Council at Haridwar, Uttrakhand with effect from 10th February, 2015.

The Branch shall be known as Haridwar Branch of the Central India Regional Council.

The jurisdiction of the Branch shall include Haridwar, Roorkee, Rishikesh, Kotdwar and all cities/places within a distance of 50 Km. from Haridwar city limits.

Consequently, Haridwar and Roorkee in Uttrakhand which hitherto been under jurisdiction of Saharanpur Branch in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) by virtue of notification bearing no. 1-CA(7)/48/2000 dated 07th April, 2000, henceforth have been ceded from jurisdiction of Saharanpur Branch and revised jurisdiction of Saharanpur Branch will include Saharanpur and other cities/places in U.P. within a distance of 50 Km. from Saharanpur city limits. Accordingly, notification bearing no.1-CA(7)/(48)2000 dated 7th April, 2000 stands amended.

As prescribed under Regulation 159(3), both Haridwar and Saharanpur Branches shall function subject to the control, supervision and directions of the Council through the Central India Regional Council and shall carry out such directions as may, from time to time, be issued by the Council.

V. SAGAR
Acting Secretary

No.1-CA(7)/(169)/2015— In pursuance of Regulation 159(1) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations 1988, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to notify the setting up of a branch of Central India Regional Council at Haldwani, Uttrakhand with effect from 10th February, 2015.

The Branch shall be known as Haldwani Branch of the Central India Regional Council.

The jurisdiction of the Branch shall include Haldwani, Kathgodam, Nanital, Pantnagar, Rudrapur and all cities/places within a distance of 50 Km. from Haldwani city limits.

As prescribed under Regulation 159(3), the Branch shall function subject to the control, supervision and directions of the Council through the Central India Regional Council and shall carry out such directions as may, from time to time, be issued by the Council.

V. SAGAR
Acting Secretary

No.1-CA(7)/(170)2015—In pursuance of Regulation 159(1A) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations 1988, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to notify the setting up of a branch of Southern India Regional Council in Kalaburgi (Gulbarga District), Karnataka with effect from 10th February, 2015.

The Branch shall be known as Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) Branch of the Southern India Regional Council.

The jurisdiction of the Branch shall include all the places within Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) District.

As prescribed under Regulation 159(3), the Branch shall function subject to the control, supervision and directions of the Council through the Southern India Regional Council and shall carry out such directions as may, from time to time, be issued by the Council.

V. SAGAR
Acting Secretary

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

New Delhi-110 001, the 7th April 2015

No. 1/NSC-2014-Vol.III.—In the Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Resolution No. A-11011/1/2005-Ad-I, published as Notification No. 85 on 1st June 2005 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-III Section 4, the following amendments are made:

- (1) In sub-paragraph (c) under paragraph 2, in place of the words 'Secretary, Planning Commission', the words 'Chief Executive Officer of the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)' shall be substituted.
 - (2) In sub-paragraph (i) under paragraph 3, in place of the words 'Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission', the words 'Vice-Chairperson of the NITI Aayog' shall be substituted.
2. This amendment comes into effect from 24th March, 2015.

ARUN KUMAR YADAV
Joint Secy.

मुद्रण निदेशालय द्वारा, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, एन.आई.टी. फरीदाबाद में
मुद्रित एवं प्रकाशन नियंत्रक, दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित, 2015
PRINTED BY DIRECTORATE OF PRINTING AT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS,
N.I.T. FARIDABAD AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 2015

www.dop.nic.in

Annexure - 2

F.No.8 (64)/2010-NSC
Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
National statistical Commission Secretariat

2nd Floor, Sardar Patel Bhawan,
Sansad, Marg, New Delhi
5th October, 2016

ORDER

The issue of constituting professional Committees to assist it on various technical issues was under the consideration of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) for quite some time. It has now been decided by the NSC to constitute five professional Committees. The details of composition and terms of reference of each Committee are given in the Annexure.

2. These committees are expected to cover the requirement of statistics for estimation of GDP as per SNA 2008 and para 1.59 thereon, data governance for quality, timeliness and credibility of collected data and derived estimates, provide for data integrity and audit trails of a National Statistical System and the state-of-the art system for management of data taking full advantage of Information Technology, distributed network and cloud. The system is also expected to make data and estimates available at disaggregated level by various dimensions of industry, geography, time, size class etc. as possibility, thereby throwing up deep insight for policy and evaluation thereof based on actual observations

3. All the professional Committees will have tenure of one year initially. NSC will oversee the progress made by each committee on a quarterly basis. Each committee may co-opt member(s) on need basis, subject to the approval of NSC.

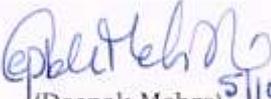
4. The non-official members will be entitled for a sitting fee of Rs. 1000/- per day for attending the Meetings of the Committees. The TA/DA entitlements and cost of local travel for the non-official members will be at par with a Joint Secretary to the Central Government for attending the meetings of the committees.

5. Secretariat support to the committees would be provided by the respective offices where the Member Secretaries of the Committees are working. The expenditure on the committees would be met from the non-plan

budget of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) allocated to the NSC.

6. This sanction issues with the approval of Chief Accounting Authority. The advice of Internal Finance was conveyed vide Dy. No. 1113/AS & FA dated 04-10-2016.

7. This order comes into immediate effect.


(Deepak Mehra) 5/10/2016

Director, NSCS

Telefax: 011-23367127, 28

E-mail: depak.mehra36@gov.in
nsc-secretariat@nic.in

Distribution:

1. Chairman, Co-chairman & Members of the Committees
2. Secretary, DIPP with a request to nominate member in the Committee
3. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry with a request to nominate member in the Committee
4. Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs with a request to nominate member in the Committee
5. Secretary, Ministry of Finance with a request to nominate member in the Committee
6. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture with a request to nominate member in the Committee
7. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development with a request to nominate member in the Committee
8. Secretary, Department of Financial Services with a request to nominate member in the Committee
9. Chairman, Railway Board, Ministry of Railways with a request to nominate member in the Committee
10. Dr. Santosh Mathew, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development
11. Dr. Pinaki Chakrabarty, National Institute of Public Finance & Policy
12. Director General, National Informatics Center with a request to nominate member in the Committee
13. Director General, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics
14. Director General, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment

15. Secretary, Department of Science & Technology with a request to nominate member in the Committee
16. Controller General of Accounts with a request to nominate member in the Committee
17. Executive Director, Department of Statistics & Information Management (DSIM), Reserve Bank of India
18. Executive Director, Department of Economic Analysis and Policy (DEAP), Reserve Bank of India
19. Principal Chief General Manager, Department of Government Accounts, Reserve Bank of India
20. Chairman, Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority with a request to nominate member in the Committee
21. Director General, National Sample Survey Office with a request to nominate member in the Committee
22. Director General, Central Statistical Office with a request to nominate member in the Committee
23. Chief General Manager, Economic Research, SEBI
24. Executive Director, In-Charge of Information System, Life Insurance Corporation
25. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs
26. Chief General Manager, In-Charge Information Management, NABARD
27. Principal Secretary, Finance, Govt of Maharashtra with a request to nominate member in the Committee
28. Principal Secretary, Finance, Govt of Uttar Pradesh with a request to nominate member in the Committee
29. Principal Secretary, Finance, Govt of Tamil Nadu with a request to nominate member in the Committee
30. Principal Secretary, Finance, Govt of West Bengal with a request to nominate member in the Committee
31. Principal Secretary, Finance, Govt of Assam with a request to nominate member in the Committee
32. Additional Director General, National Account Division, CSO
33. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gujarat
34. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh ✓
35. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Puducherry
36. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Andhra Pradesh
37. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Punjab
38. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Maharashtra ✓
39. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Karnataka ✓

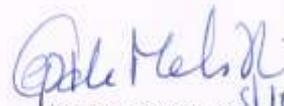
A. K. M. M.

40. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha ✓
41. Additional Director General, FOD, NSSO
42. General Manager, Information Technology, SEBI
43. Chief General Manager, In-Charge IT, NABARD
44. Additional Director General, Computer Center ✓
45. Advisor In-charge of Information Management, Department of Statistics & Information Management (DSIM), Reserve Bank of India
46. Additional Director General, DPD, NSSO ✓

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Chairman, NSC
2. Members National Statistical Commission
3. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & PI
4. PPS to DG, CSO
5. Director & HOD, MOSPI
6. Director (Coord), MOSPI
7. Director (IFD), MOSPI
8. Principal Pay & Accounts Officer
9. Deputy Controller of Accounts, MOSPI
10. Pay & Accounts Officer, MOSPI, New Delhi/ Kolkata/ Nagpur
11. Section Officer, MOSPI, Cash Section/ General Section/ Admn. I Section
12. Hindi Section for translation

(3)
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17/10/2016


(Deepak Mehra) 5/10/2016

I. Committee on Real Sector Statistics**Composition:**

1.	Dr. B. B. Bhattacharya, Former Vice Chancellor, JNU A-44, Survey Sanjeev, Plot No 8, Sector 9, Dwarka bbbhattacharya1@gmail.com	Chairman
2.	Dr. Pratap Narayan, (formerly from NAD, CSO) B-286, Yojana Vihar, Delhi-110092	Co-chair
3.	Dr. A C Kulshreshtha , Former Addl. DG, CSO (NAD) 208 E, M.I.G. Flats Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027 Tel: 011-2597 2191, E-Mail: ackulshreshtha@Yahoo.com	Co-chair
4.	Prof. Bimal K. Roy, Indian Statistical Institute, 203, B.T. Road, Kolkata-700108, E-Mail: bimal@isical.ac.in	Non- Official Member
5.	Prof. Biswanath Goldar, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi Enclave, North Campus, Delhi-110 007, Tele: 011-27677101 Mob:+919811443161 E-Mail: bng@iegindia.org	Non- Official Member
6.	Dr. Ratin Roy, Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, 18/2, Satsang Vihar Marg, Special Institutional Area (Near JNU), New Delhi 110067 Tel.No. 26569303, 26569780, 26569784 Email: rr1@nipfp.org.in	Non- Official Member
7.	Shri Ashok Kumar Vishandass, Ex-Deputy Director General, Central Statistical Office Email: avishandass@gmail.com	Non- Official Member
8.	Shri Alok Kar, Visiting Scientist, Indian Statistical Institute (Sampling and Official Statistics Unit), 2nd Floor, A.N. Kolmogorov Bhavan (New Academic Building), 203, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Kolkata - 700 108, Mob: +91- 90380 03368 E-mail: alokekar@gmail.com	Non- Official Member

9	Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, Associate Professor Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research Gen A K Vaidya Marg, Goregaon East, Mumbai 400 065 E mail: Chandra@igidr.ac.in 9810153341	Non- Official Member
10	Prof. Pami Dua, Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, 110007 Email: dua@econ.dse.org 9810153341	Non- Official Member
11	Representative from Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	Member
12	Representative from Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Member
13	Representative from Ministry of corporate Affairs	Member
14	Representative from Ministry of Finance	Member
15	Representative from Department of Statistics & Information Management (DSIM), RBI	Member
16	Representative from Department of Economic Analysis and Policy (DEAP), RBI	Member
17	Representative from Ministry of Agriculture	Member
18	Representative from Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority	Member
19	Representative from National Sample Survey Office	Member
20	Representative from Ministry of Urban Development	Member
21	Representative from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics	Member
22	Representative from Dept. of Science & Technology	Member
23	Director, DES, Gujarat	Member
24	Director, DES, Uttar Pradesh	Member
25	Director, DES, Puducherry	Member
26	ADG (NAD), CSO	Member Secretary

Abdul Muhaimin

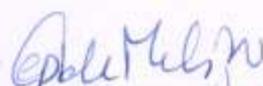
Terms of Reference:

1. To review the status on implementation of recommendations of National Statistical Commission and subsequent committees of NSC to identify areas needing action for improving real sector statistics including Regional Statistics consistent with SNA 2008.
2. To recommend suitable measures to strengthen systems and processes for collection, collation and dissemination of these statistics with possibility for improving timeliness.
3. To take stock of existing Information Technology deployment for collection of granular data from primary sources and recommends suitable measures to establish/revamp system for (1) processing and (2) periodic audit through deep drive of integrated system and recommend a nodal agency for data repository.
4. To examine present system for dissemination of data and recommend measures for improvement consistent with international standard namely SDDS.

II. Committee on Financial Sector Statistics**Composition:**

1.	Prof. Ravindra H. Dholakia, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad Email: rdholakia@iima.ac.in	Chairman
2.	Prof Jayanth R Varma, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad Email: jvarma@iima.ac.in	Non-Official Member
3.	Prof. Deepak Sethia, Indian Institute of Management, Indore Email: sethiad@iimidr.ac.in	Non-Official Member
4.	Shri K.G.K.Subba Rao, Former Advisor, DSIM, RBI Mobile: 9869720819	Non-Official Member

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5	Prof N.R.Bhanumurthy, National Institute of Public Finance & Policy. 18/2 Satsang Vihar Marg, Special Institutional Area, New Delhi-110067 E-mail: nrbmurthy@gmail.com	Non-Official Member
6	Representative from National Account Division, CSO	Member
7	Representative from CGM, Economic Research, SEBI	Member
8	Executive Director in-charge of Information System, LIC	Member
9	Director General, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics	Member
10	Joint Secretary, IT Systems, Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Member
11	Representative from Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority	Member
12	CGM, in-charge of Information Management, NABARD	Member
13	Representative from Department of Financial Services, M/o Finance	Member
14	Representative from Department of Statistics & Information Management (DSIM), RBI	Member
15	Representative from Department of Economic Analysis and Policy (DEAP), RBI	Member
16	Executive Director in-charge of Deptt. of Statistics & Information Management, RBI	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference:

1. To review the existing system for collection, processing of Flow of Funds Statistics with a view to suggest measures for an integrated system capturing granular data;
2. To explore possibility and suggest appropriate method and mechanism for providing the estimates at the State level;
3. To recommend suitable measures to strengthen system and processes for collection, collation and dissemination of these statistics with possibility for improving timeliness;
4. To take stock of existing Information Technology deployment for collection of granular data from primary sources and recommend suitable measures to establish/revamp system for (1) processing and (2) periodic audit through deep drive of integrated system;
5. To examine present system for dissemination of data and recommend measures for improvement consistent with international standard.

Arshi Mehra

III. Committee on Fiscal Statistics

Composition:

1.	Dr. D.K.Srivastava, Former Director, Madras School of Economics, D-85, Single Ton Floor, South City 2, Gurgaon Mobile:9560065860 Email:dkscloud@gmail.com	Chairman
2.	Chief Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance	Co-Chair
3.	Prof Pulin Nayak, Delhi School of Economics, New Delhi Email: pulin@econdse.org	Non-Official Member
4.	Dr. Errol D'sauza, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad Email: errol@iima.ac.in	Non-Official Member
5.	Dr. Santosh Mathew, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development Email: asmathew@ias.gov.in	Member
6.	Representative from National Account Division, CSO	Member
7.	Representative from National Informatics Centre	Member
8.	Executive Director, Department of Economic Policy & Research (DEPR), RBI	Member
9.	IT Head of Controller General of Accounts	Member
10.	IT in-charge (Budget), Maharashtra	Member
11.	IT in-charge (Budget), Uttar Pradesh	Member
12.	IT in-charge (Budget), Tamil Nadu	Member
14.	IT in-charge (Budget), West Bengal	Member
15.	IT in-charge (Budget), Assam	Member
16.	Representative from Ministry of Railway	Member
17.	Principal CGM, Deptt of Government Accounts, RBI	Member
18.	Dr. Pinaki Chakrabarty, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference:

1. To review the status on implementation of recommendations of National Statistical Commission on Institutional Mechanism for repository of Fiscal Statistics and subsequent committees of NSC to identify areas needing action for improving fiscal statistics;
2. To recommend suitable measures to strengthen systems and processes for collection, collation and dissemination of these statistics with possibility for improving timeliness;
3. To take stock of existing Information Technology deployment for collection of granular data from primary sources and recommend suitable measures to establish/revamp system for (i) processing and (2) periodic audit through deep drive of integrated system for and recommend a nodal agency as data repository;
4. To examine present system for dissemination of data and recommend measures for improvement consistent with international standard.

IV. Committee on Online Reporting System**Composition:**

1.	Dr. Ashok Nag, Director, Centre of Excellence in Analytics, NM University, Mumbai Email: ashok.nag@gmail.com	Chairman
2	Prof Abhiman Das, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad Email: abhiman@iima.ac.in	Non-Official Member
3	Representative from Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Member
4	Representative from Ministry of Finance	Member
5	Representative from NAD, Central Statistical Office	Member
6	Representative from National Informatics Centre	Member
7	Representative from Labour Bureau	Member



8	Representative from Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	Member
9	Additional Director General, FOD, NSSO	Member
10	Representative from Department of Statistics & Information Management (DSIM), RBI	Member
11	General Manager, IT, SEBI	Member
12	CGM in-charge IT, NABARD	Member
13	Representative from Ministry of Railway	Member
14	Director, DES, Andhra Pradesh	Member
15	Director, DES, Punjab	Member
16	ADG, Computer Centre	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference:

1. To review the existing system for collection of Core Official Statistics e.g. IIP, CPI, WPI, ASI, Consumer Expenditure Survey, Employment & Unemployment survey etc. with a view to suggest measures for an online system capturing granular data on output, input, price, expenditure, employment etc.
2. To recommend suitable measures for automated online collection of these statistics with possibly for improving quality and timeliness;
3. To suggest development of templates for collection of granular data online from primary sources and recommend a way(s) to create infrastructure for their deployment.

V. Committee on Analytics

Composition:

1.	Prof. N.L. Sarda, Deptt. of Computer Science, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai Email: nls@cse.iitb.ac.in	Chairman
2.	Dr.K.R. Murali Mohan, Deptt. of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology Email: krmm@nic.in	Co-Chair
3.	Dr. A.C.Kulshrestha, Former Addl. DG, CSO (NAD) 208 E, M.I.G. Flats Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027 Tel: 011-2597 2191, E-Mail: ackulshreshtha@yahoo.com	Non-Official Member
4.	Prof Pulak Ghosh, Presidency University, Kolkata Mobile: 9742065806	Non-Official Member
5.	Shri Pramod Varma, Former Chief Architect, UIDAI Technology Centre, NTI Layout, Tata Nagar, Kodigihalli Bengaluru 560 092 Email:pramodkvarma@gmail.com	Non-Official Member
6.	Dr. Ashok K Nag, Director, Centre of Excellence in Analytics, NM University, Mumbai Email: ashok.nag@gmail.com	Non-Official Member
7.	Dr. Praveen Srivastava, DDG (Directorate General of Employment & Training), M/o Labour & Employment	Member
8.	ADG, NAD, Central Statistical Office	Member
9.	Representative from National Informatics Centre	Member
10.	Advisor in Charge of Information Management, DSIM, RBI	Member
11.	ADG, DPD, National Sample Survey Office	Member
12.	Director General, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics	Member

13	Representative from Ministry of Finance	Member
14	Representative from Ministry of Agriculture	Member
15	Representative from Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Member
16	Director, DES, Maharashtra	Member
17	Director, DES, Karnataka	Member
18	Director, DES, Uttar Pradesh	Member
19	Director, DES, Odisha	Member
20	ADG, Computer Centre	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference:

1. To survey best practices on repository for National Statistical System;
2. To review existing system of data collection, collation and dissemination in Central Statistical Office, National Sample Survey Office and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics from the point of view of Analytics. At least one state may also be considered, if feasible;
3. To recommend suitable measures to strengthen systems and processes for (1) data governance and (2) multidimensional view of data for core statistics forming parts of National Accounts, specially Corporate Statistics, Fiscal Statistics, Agriculture Statistics, etc;
4. To suggest broad approach to Technology Architecture for data repository on Core Statistics flowing into CSO, NSSO and DGCIS and Application Software and Hardware Procurement Process;
5. To guide and supervise a Pilot Project to be undertaken by the above concerned departments for hands on experience for building analytics by these departments. Possibility of building a full-fledged repository out of the pilot may also be considered.

No. 19020/2/94/E.IV
Government of India
Ministry of Finance(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 10th August, 1994

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Payment of TADA to outstation non-official Members of Commissions/Committees.

The undersigned is directed to say that Daily Allowance (DA) in respect of outstation, non-official members, nominated on High Powered Committees/Commissions, constituted by the Govt. of India, for stay in Hotels in 'A' Class cities was fixed at Rs. 300/- per day vide this Department's O.M. No. 19020/1/84/E. IV dated the 23rd June, 1986. Consequent upon increase in room rents in Hotels over the years, representations have been received from different Ministries/Departments that outstation non-official members find it difficult to get a single room in a standard Hotel with Rs.300/-per day in metropolitan cities.

2. The matter has been considered in this Department and it has been decided that outstation, non-official members nominated on High Powered Committees/Commissions constituted by the Govt. of India will be allowed reimbursement of single room rent and Daily Allowance in partial modification of the instructions contained in the O.M. of 23rd June, 1986 as follows .

(i) Reimbursement of rent in any State Guest House or for single room in medium range ITDC Hotels like Lodhi Hotel, Outab Hotel, Janpath Hotel, Ashok yatri Nivas or State Government run Tourist Hotels/hostels or residential-accommodation provided by registered societies like India International Centre and India Habitant Centre

OR

(ii) Room rent for stay in private lodges/hotels will continue to be allowed upto the limits specified.

(iii) Daily Allowance at the rate of 90% of ordinary rates of D.A. as admissible to the highest grade of civil servant for boarding purposes.

(iv) In addition to the above, the outstation, non-official members will be entitled to Sitting Fee as decided by the administrative Ministry/Department concerned.

3. However, the rate of Conveyance Charges will continue to remain the same as indicated in O.M. No. 19020/4/91/E. IV dated the 28th July, 1992.

4. These facilities will be applicable only to outstation, non-official members nominated on High Powered Committees/Commissions and will come into force with immediate effect.

5. The other terms and conditions as mentioned in O.M. of 23rd June, 1986 will remain unchanged.

(P.K. SHARMA)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

To,
1. All Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India.
2. All Financial Advisers

Back